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The  
Emma  
Goldman  
Papers



REEL

67

# The Emma Goldman Papers

*A Microfilm Edition*

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**Reel 67**

**Government Documents and Goldman Writings**

**Supplementary Reel**

Edited by  
Candace Falk  
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**CHADWYCK-HEALEY INC.**

Alexandria, Virginia

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# The Emma Goldman Papers Project

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## **Introduction to Reel 67**

### **Government Documents and Goldman Writings**

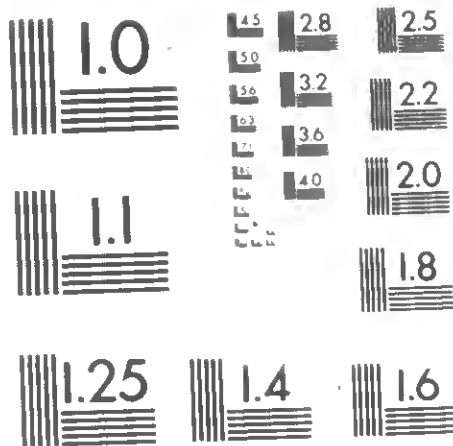
### **Supplementary Reel**

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The Government Documents in this reel consist of the material received too late for inclusion in the body of the microfilm. The majority of the documents in this collection are from Goldman's German and French police files.

The writings in this reel complete the Goldman Writings Series (reels 47 to 55). It contains essays, drafts of lectures and essays, interviews, and summaries of lectures. These documents demonstrate again the important impact of Emma Goldman upon her time. In socialist Yiddish newspapers in New York or in anarchist newspapers in Republican Spain, Emma Goldman continued to write and speak out about justice, freedom of expression, women's rights, and anarchism.

# 16X



**EXPLANATORY NOTE**  
**EMMA GOLDMAN'S GERMAN POLICE FILE**  
**1895 – 1917**

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Until the change of government in the German Democratic Republic in late 1989, the Emma Goldman Papers Project was unable to obtain access to information contained in the Staatsarchiv Potsdam, the central archive of Prussian police documents on social democrats and anarchists. But in the summer of 1990, Wolfgang Haug, the Project's West German researcher, visited the Potsdam archive and learned that it held a file devoted to Goldman. The file, cited as Emma Goldman, Bestand Rep. 30 Polizeipräsidium, Berlin C, Nr. 16179, spans the years 1895 to 1917 and contains 107 pages.

The Staatsarchiv Potsdam generously made available a copy of the entire file. Unfortunately, the file arrived in the United States just at the deadline for closing and shipping the supplementary microfilm reels. For this reason, although Goldman's file contains at least sixty-five separate documents, spanning twenty-three years, the entire file is reproduced in the microfilm as one undifferentiated document. Some of the material duplicates reports, letters, and newspaper clippings obtained from other sources, but the file is reproduced here in its entirety.

In order to give as much descriptive information as possible about the documents, many of which are handwritten in old German script and very difficult to read, this note provides a brief summary of this material drawn from Wolfgang Haug's reading notes. The page numbers refer to the printed number in the upper righthand corner of each page.

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- 86 October 14, 1907; from *Saarwacht*, reports on Goldman in London
- 87 September 22, 1907; Goldman not allowed into U.S.
- 88 reports Goldman wants to tour Germany; lists all police stations notified
- 91 March 3, 1908; German consul in Chicago reports that Goldman was financial advisor of Russian theater group
- 92 April 9, 1908; Goldman expelled from Canada
- 96 April 23, 1909; Jacob Kerschner lost his citizenship
- 98 May 25, 1909; Goldman's meeting in New York prohibited
- 103-106 June 9, 1911; articles on Goldman as Russian agent
- 111-112 July-August 1911; debate on Goldman as Russian agent continues
- 113 November 11, 1911; from *L'Era Nuova*, Goldman in Paterson
- 114 May 18, 1912; from *Berliner Tageblatt*, Goldman expelled from Los Angeles
- 115-116 June 26, 1912; from *Wohlstand für Alle*, Goldman's letter about San Diego
- 117 February 22, 1913; from *Cronica Sovversiva*, gives plan of Goldman's lecture tour
- 118 April 7, 1914; from *Herald*, proposed Goldman tour of England
- 119 report of a Pinkerton agent from New York
- 120 February 6, 1916; Goldman lectures in New York
- 121 April 29, 1916; from *L'Era Nuova* on Goldman's conviction
- 122-123 February 3, 1917; from *De Vrije Socialist*, Goldman in Rochester



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[File of Emma Goldman] Berlin, 1895-1917 / [Police, Germany]. - 107 p. ; 28 x 20 cm.

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Summary: Goldman's German police file contains reports and newspaper clippings from 1895 to 1917, emphasizing the years Goldman was in Europe, in 1895, 1900, and 1907.

Notes: In German, English, and French.

## Acta. C. A.

des

### Königlichen Polizei-Präsidii zu Berlin,

betreffend

*der Anarhistin Emma Goldmann.*

1895. -- 1917

STAATSARCHIV POTSDAM

Prov. Brand. Rep. 30 Berlin

Q Polizei - Präsidium

Tit. 95 Sect. 8

Inhalt: 123 Blk.

## P. A.

### Geheime Präsidial-Registratur.

Lit:

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An 24/1919

**Summary:** Goldman's German police file contains reports and newspaper clippings from 1895 to 1917, emphasizing the years Goldman was in Europe, in 1895, 1900, and 1907.

**Notes:** In German, English, and French.

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2

**Notes:** In German, English, and French.

[illegible]



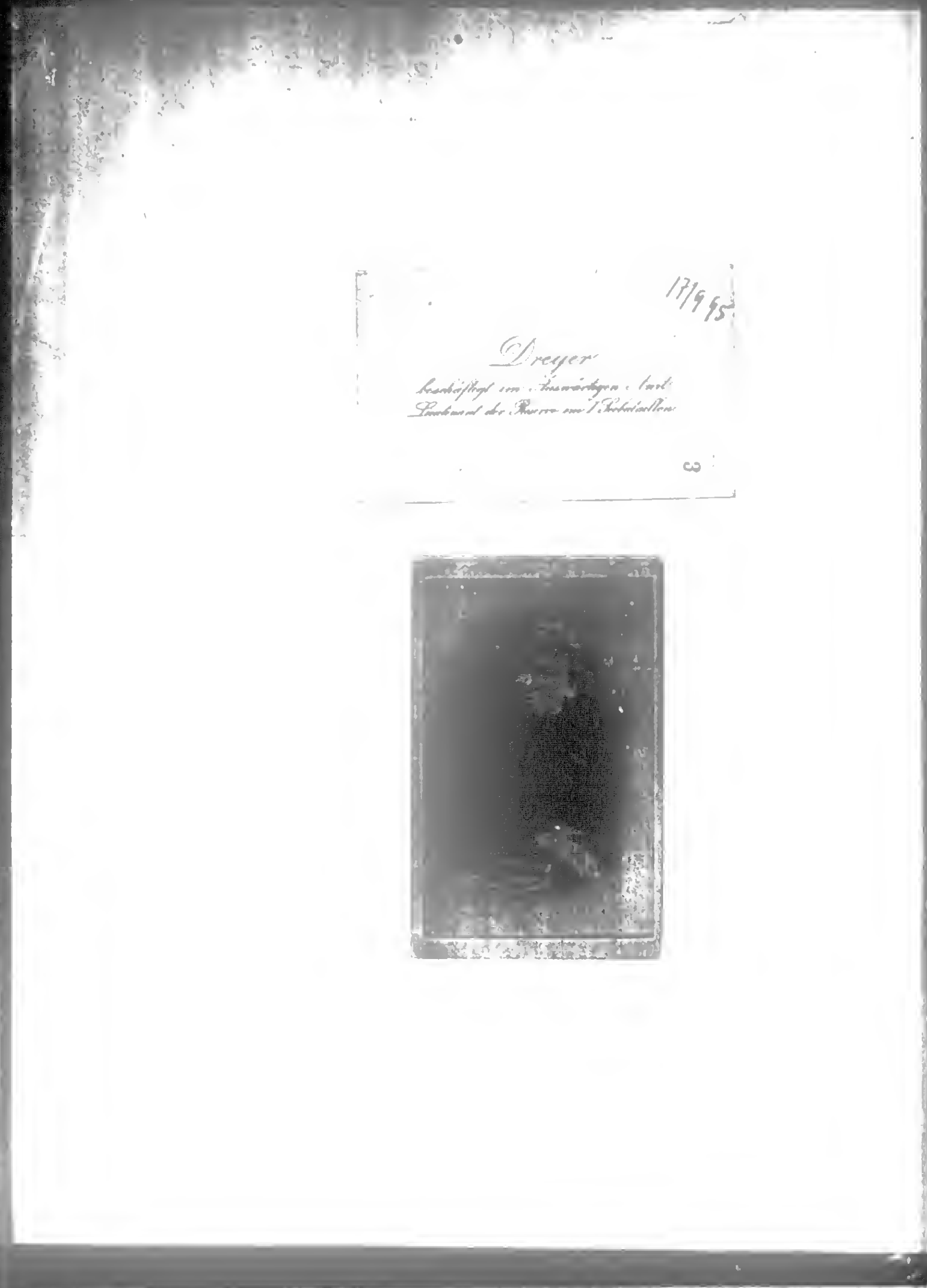
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Wg. Betraum auf auch als eine Arbeitsstätte zu,  
sog. kleine Räume benutzt werden.

[illegible]

cf. *Re. in G. Lagard. Voy. p. Hamoud* (rather same? title)

q. " " " " Pinabrit ( " " )

4. - David ( " " )

5, - - - - - Kinder C - - - - -

6. - - - - - Midan ( - - - )

4. - - - - - Ashbury C - - - - -

9. Cobble ( )

$\frac{9}{10}$  " " " " " " " "

107. "Cott." ( " - )

111. ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

(8) " - Frier ( " )

197-12 is a 12 inch x 12 inch x 12 inch

13/ a

der Hdl. G. J. f. dte Kaufmann sein Lebzelt

Foot to 21

Где же?

*Leopoldine*



Notes: In German, English, and French.

*Grubben*

Freisinnig, selbstig ist charakteristisch aus ganz. Rojanisches  
Krausfeld, in welcher jeder Adler sein Kraus verleiht.  
muss. Aber das Felderfeld ist nur ein Felder sein Feld  
ganz und rosetten oder inrosetten. Was aus seiner  
Gehälter Felderfeld ist ein Felder aus dem ständigen Feld.  
nachdem die Felder Felder sind die Felder der Felderfeld  
sein. Felderfeld aus in Felderfeld aus in Felderfeld  
Felderfeld aus in Felderfeld. Felderfeld Felderfeld, weil  
die Felderfeld Felder Felder Felderfeld Felderfeld  
Felderfeld aus Felderfeld Felder Felderfeld Felderfeld  
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zufügen mit.

*Populus - Fraxinus.*

14.) An den Bräutigam Engel. Auch Liebes (oder kann es sein)

16.7 " für Aufzeichnung des Brenns ( " " )

14. - - - - - 1. April - Hamburg ( - - - )

(Handwritten signature)

187. v. d. Bergw. g. d. Priele-Stein ( " " )

187. H. Kupp. M. J. J. Hiden ( - )

19/1. 1901. London Leipzig

29. ~~Kathrineloo~~ Kattgard

24/ 1. Jolly. Lauchla Baumgar-Porerrake ( " " )

24. - Entwurf: gestrichelt im Kaiserlichen Ministerium für Eisen. Eisen

gen. J. Gäncke 26. April. 1861. Leipzig. 1861.

(Jg 14-22 unv. Jährten geht nos hier aus auf alle 10 J. Minister

4. Dr. Paul G. M. J. Jansen.

B. On

Ant. Polyzine' u. Annel

folgende ist:

*Spring!*

zu  
Mainz.

Frage, ob nicht in mio nter Topographie auf  
mein Graben vom 3. 6. 93. 185 1/2<sup>1/2</sup> angegeben war.  
sonst mitgeteilt, das in Beaufort zuerst Polonium  
ausgewonnen in Alger gefunden haben sie, auswärtig aber  
haben auf Polonium zu suchen. Sie haben im ges.  
Monat der Weg auf zu g. Polonium, Schafma

(iii)





# The Emma Goldman Papers

910716010

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Das London wird kurzgefaßt:  
Emma Goldmann ist Mitte voriger Woche von  
London angelangt unter Herrick - Rotterdam  
nach Amsterdam abgereist; sie will nicht lange  
hier in Amsterdam aufhalten und dann unter dem  
Namen Emma Goldmann nach New-York zurückkehren.  
Nun sucht man ermittelt, ob sie in London  
im Monat August d. J. New-York mit der  
Kiste für den nächsten Monat in London im  
Juli am 25. August und 5. September im  
Juli einen öffentlichen Vortrag im Gray am 13. Sep-  
tember im South-Place-Institut im Verein mit  
M. d. v. 95. Malatesta, Louise Michel und anderen hervorragenden  
Anarchisten. Während ihrer Londoner Anwesenheit  
hat sie 30 Fitzroy Street bei einem Franzosen  
Delbecq am 14. bis 24. September war sie von  
London abgereist und soll sie in dieser Zeit in Glas-  
gow gewesen sein. Der Zweck dieser Reise wurde  
nicht genau angegeben. Das Reisegehalt erhielt sie  
von London, an dessen Adresse sie die Goldmann  
fünfzig Geld eingezogen sein soll. Sie hat auch  
bei der Glasgow hat sie Goldmann in London  
latente und soll sie am 26. September d. J. heimlich aus  
oben angegeben von dort abgereist sein.

1. Propaganda mi-  
to vorgelegt.  
2. auf 5 Tagen ev.  
D. 2. 10. 97.  
H. 10. 97.  
H. 10. 97.  
H. 10. 97.

In 1. Abtheilung (3. 10. 97) Hermann (H. 10. 97)  
H. 10. 97.  
H. 10. 97.

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1. Aufz. von Emma Goldm.  
2. Aufz. von Emma Goldm.  
3. 9. 1895

Handwritten notes in German, including "Mutter" and "Vater".

2. 1. 1895: J. C. H. Hanningart  
Handwritten notes in German, including "Hanningart" and "Hanningart".

Die Nachricht von der Abreise der J. Goldman nach Deutschland via Rotterdam war sehr spärlich; hauptsächlich ist sie nur am 11. d. in Graffen Aemts bei einer Sitzung des b. d. B. T. gegeben worden und soll sie am darauffolgenden Tage abermals eine Agitationstour nach Hamburg und München unternommen haben. Über den Zustand der Agitationstouristen gibt der anliegende Bericht an. Die Touristen, welche in Hamburg über die Abreise der J. Goldman nach Deutschland zu kommen sich versammelten, zum Signalement der Genannten sei bemerkt, daß dieselbe einen Jünger am Metallspinnrad trägt und eine kräftige Stimme mit umgerissenen Zügen sein soll. (une forte brune de 30 ans, aux traits marqués à la voix puissante); sie bei den Augen befindliche Holografie soll intrigant sprechend wirken sein.

Dr. S. 1. 1895 95

Handwritten signature: Hanningart

4599

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*Karlshof, Leipzig  
T. R. Schilling.*

at 3284 P25

18

Loughlin and  
"The Torch"  
num 18. September 1896.

EMMA GOLDBMAN.

OUR comrade, Emma Goldmann, from New York, who has been in London during the last few weeks, has thrown herself into the breach with all her accustomed energy, and has given a very much needed fillip to our open-air propaganda. She has addressed large and enthusiastic crowds at Regent's Park, Hyde Park, and at our different stations in the Canning Town district. On Friday, 13th, in company with Louise Michel, Lawrence, and others she addressed a meeting at South Place Institute, giving an account of the treatment our comrade Berkman is subjected to in prison, and trying to interest the public in the efforts made to bring about a reduction of the cruel and vindictive sentence of 23 years passed on him.

ALEXANDER BREEMAN,

I beg to call the attention of the York readers and liberty loving men and women everywhere, to the fact that friends and comrades of Alexander Eerkmann are about to appeal for a commutation of the excessive sentence imposed upon him in 1892 for attacking Frick, the superintendent of the Carnegie iron works, during the labor troubles of that time.

All our readers will remember the causes which led to the brave act of our comrade Berkman, and even those not sympathizing with the feeling that prompted the act of July 1893, must recognize the injustice of the sentence passed on Berkman by American "justice," and must agree with us that when, according to the law which he was accused of violating, the extreme penalty should have been seen years, the tactics pursued in order to sentence him to 22 years imprisonment were unlawful, as well as unjust and inhuman. Berkman does not petition for a pardon, nor for a new trial, but simply for a rescission of sentence.

Comrades and friends who feel interested in the welfare of our brave, courageous, imprisoned comrade are requested to give us their financial aid.

Subscriptions will be received by Comrade (Number-  
son, 98, Wardour St., Soho Square, London, W.  
EMMA GOLDMANN.

ITALY.



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160  
wird, wofür er sich bezieht, eine Oligarchie  
auf Deutschland zu unterwerfen.  
Meines Freundes geht mit dem freygl.  
Lieserwaffel nicht mit geringerer Toleranz  
sich aus, daß sie für die Propaganda  
der Hiet in Deutschland Hietig gemacht  
ist oder auf mich Hietig sein wollte.  
Erklärung: es fällt auf, daß sie vom  
29. Oktober 1892, daß sie für die Propaganda  
in deutscher Sprache erschienen. In der  
in hervorragender Weise Hietig war, aber  
unterstützt ist das angenommen, daß ihre  
Lebenseinigungen in erster Linie mit der  
Propaganda unter der in Chloride  
verfundenen Deutschen im Auge hatten.  
Hiezu allgemein revolutionären Reden  
arten zeigen meines Freundes nicht,  
den Hietigkeit, den der Reichsgericht für  
die Ermordung des 85 des Reichsgerichts  
verlangt, freigegeben. Einweisung



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Die Direktion der Kaufmannschaft Münster  
in der Oberen die ich für die zünftliche Kauf-  
mannschaft, ist von der Direktion des Goldmann  
beabsichtigten Kaufs nach Europa in Hand-  
reich gesetzt worden. - Die geleitete Direktion  
hat mir die Zusage erteilt, daß ich einen  
Jahre

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Notes: In German, English, and French.

10  
J<sup>no</sup> 1.  
Frankfurt a. M.  
Berlin den 15. Oktober 1894  
Herrn Dr. Præm  
157

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89

36

Ich bin noch einmal, indem ich blühte, der Klapper des  
nicht nicht deutsch. Wichtig war's mein lieber Bierbrauer  
aus Cincinnati. In meiner Empfehlung schenkte ich ihn  
nicht abel an; ich brauche nicht erst zu betonen, daß ich  
dem Karl einen solchen Gock soll Geschäften sagte, daß  
er sich schlemmte tröste. Ich habe die ganze Episode  
wohl kaum des Niederschreibens wert gehalten, würde  
dieselbe nicht Betrachtungen heutzutage Natur in mir noch  
gerufen haben.

Seit Jahren liest dieser ordnungsliebende Bürger  
er sagte mir ganz stolz, daß er Republikaner und sein  
Ideal Karl Schurz ist) den „A. T.“, pardon, ich wollte  
sagen, er hält den „A. T.“. Denn wenn er den Inhalt  
dieselben all die langen Jahre gelesen hätte, müßte doch  
ein wenig Freischützensinn dessen geblieben sein; er würde  
dann begreifen, daß eine Frau ebenso viel Recht hat,  
allein zu reisen, wie er, ohne Beschuldigungen ausgesetzt  
zu sein. Soweit reichen aber die Rechtsbegriffe dieses  
verroffenen und verpfuschten Kaffers eben nicht. —

Pittsburg — dieses krautige, ruffige Kest mit seinen  
modernen Zwingburgen der Arbeit und seinem Gefängnis  
weil immer die trübsten Erinnerungen in mir; — weil  
doch in letzterem seit Jahren einer meiner treuesten  
Freunde, Alg. Berkman, den eine Bourgeois-Justiz nach  
einem mißglückten Attentat verdammt hat, seine jungen  
Jahre hinter grauen Wällen zu verbringen.

In P. wollte man dieses Mal seine Versammlungen  
für mich arrangieren, weil gerade Freund Berkman's An-  
gelegenheit vor the Board of Pardon gedrängt werden  
sollte und die dortigen Genossen befragten, durch mein  
öftentliches Anstreben die Sache zu beschleunigen. Nachdem  
ich aber in Monaco, 27 Meilen von P., sprechen sollte  
und außerdem meine erst kürzlich aus dem Gefängnis  
entlassenen Freunde, Kold und Bauer, sehen wollte, so  
beschloß ich, einige Tage in P. zu bleiben.

Während meiner ganzen Fahrt von Washington nach  
Pittsburg regnete es fortwährend, und als ich meinen  
Bestimmungsort erreichte, gab es nur so, als ob eine  
weite Elust auf die Menschheit herniederbesandt werden  
sollte. Etwas würde es wahrhaftig nicht, denn nur  
durch solch ein Ereignis könnte die Welt von allerlei  
Ungeheuer befreit werden. Unser Kold, der angebende  
Dichter (sch, wenn der nur das Dichten unterlassen  
würde —) und der große Bauernjunge mit dem goldenen  
Herzen, erwarteten mich am Bahnhof. „Bringt mich nur  
gleich auf mein altes Quartier zu Gordon,“ dat ich die  
Brüder, „denn ich bin totmüde.“ — „Ja, ja, aber zuerst  
müssen wir einkehren!“

Ich war über das Wiedersehen mit meinen lieben  
Zugstuhlsbegleitern so erfreut, daß ich nicht nein sagen  
konnte; zudem war meine Kehle ziemlich trocken, und so  
ging es denn mit Sod und Rad bei prächtigem Regen  
in eine Wirtschaft, deren Besitzer zur „A. T.“-Familie  
gehört; trotzdem fällt ihm über doch das Herz in die  
Hosen, wenn ein Anarchist sein Lokal betritt, wie mir  
Freund A. sagte; mit einer Anarchistin könnte man  
aber grade schon eine Ausnahme machen, dachte ich mir.  
Der gute Mann schien über meinen Besuch erfreut zu  
sein und ließ gleich Essen und Trinken aussetzen. Er  
war sehr aufgeregt, rückte immer näher an meine Seite,  
zwinkerte mit den Augen, gleichzeitig ängstliche Blicke  
auf eine gegenüberliegende Thür werfend. „Was ist los,  
daß Sie immer noch der Thür blicken?“ frag ich ihn.  
„Ja, wissen Sie, ich möchte gar zu gerne bei Ihnen  
bleiben, aber im anstoßenden Zimmer sitzt meine Alte  
mit noch einigen Altschwachsen, und wenn sie erwacht,  
wer Sie sind, dann bin ich verloren. Im Gotteswillen,  
sprechen Sie nicht so laut.“ Trotzdem der Mann so gost-  
freundlich war, konnte ich doch, nicht umhin, ihn wegen

seiner Feigheit zu strafen; ich sprach und erwiderte mit  
lauter Stimme, bis der arme Mann es nicht mehr auf  
seinen Sitz erheben konnte.

Gesessen und gekauten, hatten wir ja, gelostet hatte  
es, auch nichts und dazu noch die Schabenstunde. Die  
Karawane konnte nun getroß, abgehoben.

Jetzt waren wir Dich nicht mehr zu G. bringen,  
es ist zu spät,“ riefte Bauer, der sich noch immer vor  
Bauern über das Erlebte schüttelte. Wir gehen jetzt in  
ein nahegelegenes Gasthaus, dessen Inhaber auch  
ein „A. T.“-Leser ist.“ „Na, hoffentlich nicht so einer  
als unser Wirt.“ „O nein, das ist einer von den Abbi-  
lalen,“ riefen meine Begleiter anstands. Also los. Dort  
angekommen, wurden noch einige Gläser hinter die Binde  
geköpft, während das Bäuerlein mit den Hauswirt be-  
treffs eines Zimmers verhandelte. Endlich, nach langem  
Warten, blieb es zu Bett gehen. Im Begriffe, von  
meinen Kampagnen Abschied zu nehmen, hörte ich dicht  
neben mir eine freischende Stimme: „Wir haben keine  
Zimmer für Frauenzimmer!“ Was war zu thun? Ich  
konnte doch gegen den Willen der zärtlichen Hausfrau  
nicht dort bleiben. Also Händel und Begleiter gepackt  
und weiter geschoben. Der Wirt, dem meine Freunde  
gehörig den Kopf gewaschen, war ganz trostlos, als er  
hörte, wer dieses Frauenzimmer eigentlich ist, und er bal-  
mich unter vielen Unschuldigungen, in nur zu bleiben;  
aber ich hatte keine Lust, eine Feilschei zwischen Cho-  
geponsen zu verurteilen und so blieb ich eben nicht.  
Wohin jetzt? „Reist Du —“ sagte Bauer, der den Mut  
noch nicht verloren hatte, während der arme weichehrige  
Kold ganz verzweifelt war — jetzt führen wir dich zu  
einem Genossen, da kannst Du übernachten.“ „Nein,  
wegen in die Hölle, wenn ich nur schon ein Unterkom-  
mer habe.“ Auf dem Wege zu diesem Genossen fiel mir mein  
trauter Freund A. A. mit seinem „A. T.“ ein. Was  
der für Augen machen würde, könnte er sich manche seiner  
Abonnenten aus der Nähe ansehen; mühte er, was das  
für Michel sind, wie wenig Einfluß sein Wirken auf diese  
Menschen angeht. — Natürlich konnte ich bis da-  
hin nur wenige Leser seines Blattes, sonst hätte ich nicht  
so urteilen können. Ich habe mich während der übrigen  
Zeit meiner Reise überzeugt, daß der größte Teil der  
Freunde desselben wirklich liebe und freie Menschen sind,  
die mir durch ihre Güte und Liebenswürdigkeit die an-  
ausgezeichneten Erfahrungen mit „A. T.“-Lesern in Pitts-  
burg und anderen Plätzen leicht vergessen ließen.“

Der Genosse, von dem Bauer sprach, wohnte in einem  
Zimmer, in welchem sich sein ganzes Eigentum, Ehe-  
bett, Tisch und Stuhl mit eingeschlossen, befand. Die  
sogenannte bessere Hälfte, eine aus der Geste herant-  
gekommene Deutsch-Amerikanerin, die ich schon von früher  
her als eine Kontippe kannte, schien nicht sehr erbaul  
dabei zu sein, daß ihr Mann mit seine Stiele im  
Bette abtreten sollte. Unter solchen Umständen war mein  
Bleiben nicht sehr angenehm; aber ich war zu müde und  
abgespannt, um erst lange zu überlegen; ich war froh,  
mich endlich meiner nassen Kleider entledigen und in ein  
warmes Nest kriechen zu können, wo ich denn auch gleich  
in einen erquickenden Schlaf fiel.

Während ich nun von einer herrlichen Zukunft und  
freien, edlen Menschen träumte, brachte mich ein schred-

“) Zur Ehrenrettung des „A. T.“ und seiner Leser teilen  
wie übrigens hier eine Briefschänke mit, die Kugel in der  
letzten Nummer des „Armen Teufel“ an Emma Goldmann  
richtete: „Gut keine Berichtigung muß Du mir schon ge-  
halten: Die beiden Herren, die Du in Washington triffst  
und von denen Du im „Sturmoogel“ so unliebsame Dinge  
erzählst, der Regierungsratsherr und der Bierbrauer, sind  
nicht Abonnenten des „A. T.“.“

D. Red



# The Emma Goldman Papers

910716010

[File of Emma Goldman] Berlin, 1895-1917 / [Police, Germany]. — 107 p. ; 28 x 20 cm.

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Notes: In German, English, and French.

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40

Es war in die die Mitternacht, und ich war zu schlafen, um das letzte Moment die Situation zu verstehen. Ich war in einem Zimmer, das ich am nächsten Tag verlassen sollte. Ich war mit einem Mann, der mich sehr liebte, und wir waren in einer sehr angenehmen Situation. Die ganze Situation war so herrlich, dass ich nicht mehr wissen wollte, ob ich leben oder sterben sollte. Ich war wie ein Kind, das in den Armen seiner Mutter liegt, und ich war so glücklich, dass ich nicht mehr wissen wollte, ob ich leben oder sterben sollte.

Der arme Karl, der schon längst schwach, doch schnell in seine Unendlichkeit und ging mit mir in Nacht und Nebel hinaus, ein Hotel suchen. Die traurige Mutter trat in den Morgen, bis zu, wo seine Hotel zu finden war. Ein Morgen, nach Mittnacht war um diese Zeit, 3 Uhr Morgens, auch nicht mehr zu haben; alle hier es laufen; eine angenehme Sache bei dem Handwerker.

Nach zwei Stunden kamen wir endlich an einen Platz, wo man auch für „Stanzzimmer Zimmer“ hat. Ich konnte lange Zeit nicht zur Ruhe kommen, denn die Ereignisse des Abends, und hauptsächlich die ekelhafte Familienzene, fanden noch zu klar vor mir. Eigentlich hätte ich eine derartige Affäre nicht akzeptieren sollen. Gibt es denn bei Scholten überhaupt andere zu? Wie ist es möglich, dass zwei Menschen, die absolut nicht für einander passen, ihr elendes Dasein doch zusammen hinhinzuwischen. Was heißt sie denn verrückt? Diese Fragen durchkreuzten mein müdes Gehirn. Die Liebe, werden Manche sagen. Aber! Menschen, die so wenig gegenseitig Achtung haben und sich mit Schmutz und Kot bemerken, die sich sogar soweit vergreifen, handgreiflich zu werden, solche Geschöpfe wissen nichts von der Liebe. Es ist nur die verfluchte Gewohnheit und Feigheit des Mannes sowohl wie der Frau, welche sie die größte Schmach viel eher ertragen lässt, als nacheinander zu gehen, aber lieber den Tod einem solchen traurigen Leben vorzuziehen.

Ich war am nächsten Tage ganz erschlagen und ungeteilt von dem Schlamme, in dem sich die Menschheit wälzt. In diesem Zustande triefte ich nach Monaco, wo es mir in anderer Beziehung nicht viel besser erging.

## Vom Karmesin des Bürgerkriegs.

Der bürgerlich-demokratische Berliner Arbeiter-Verein hat eine eigenartige Feier zum 50jährigen Jubiläum am 18. März projektiert. Er fordert alle Veteranen des Befreiungskrieges vom Jahre 1848 auf, sich am 14. d. Mts. an einem bestimmten Ort zusammenzufinden, um den Erinnerungstag festlich zu begehen.

Die Absicht mag eine gute sein. Aber es ist daran zu zweifeln, daß eine größere Anzahl der Leute den Ruf finden wird, sich zu beteiligen. In den verflochtenen 50 Jahren hat das deutsche Bürgertum soviel an Mut und Ueberzeugungsstärke verloren, daß es sich in Berlin nicht einmal dazu aufschwang, seinen Toten ein Denkmal zu errichten. Es ist eher anzunehmen, daß sich gar mancher grandioser Spießbürger seiner jugendlichen Begeisterung schämt, die ihn auf die Barrikade trieb, und den Kopf über diese „Dummjahrestreiche“ schüttelt. — Vielleicht meldet sich Herr von Riquel, 1. St. preussischer Finanzminister??

## Romanze von einem deutschen Weibe.

Die junge Weib, die ich in der ersten Szene sah, war eine sehr hübsche, junge Frau, die ich in der ersten Szene sah. Sie war eine sehr hübsche, junge Frau, die ich in der ersten Szene sah. Sie war eine sehr hübsche, junge Frau, die ich in der ersten Szene sah.

Schon hast vernommen, wie ich in der ersten Szene sah. Sie war eine sehr hübsche, junge Frau, die ich in der ersten Szene sah. Sie war eine sehr hübsche, junge Frau, die ich in der ersten Szene sah.

Das Weib, wie ich in der ersten Szene sah. Sie war eine sehr hübsche, junge Frau, die ich in der ersten Szene sah. Sie war eine sehr hübsche, junge Frau, die ich in der ersten Szene sah.

Da gabst, wie ich in der ersten Szene sah. Sie war eine sehr hübsche, junge Frau, die ich in der ersten Szene sah. Sie war eine sehr hübsche, junge Frau, die ich in der ersten Szene sah.

Wie er, wie ich in der ersten Szene sah. Sie war eine sehr hübsche, junge Frau, die ich in der ersten Szene sah. Sie war eine sehr hübsche, junge Frau, die ich in der ersten Szene sah.

Da stieß er auf, wie ich in der ersten Szene sah. Sie war eine sehr hübsche, junge Frau, die ich in der ersten Szene sah. Sie war eine sehr hübsche, junge Frau, die ich in der ersten Szene sah.

Sie sagt es nicht, wie ich in der ersten Szene sah. Sie war eine sehr hübsche, junge Frau, die ich in der ersten Szene sah. Sie war eine sehr hübsche, junge Frau, die ich in der ersten Szene sah.

Da brandet's her, wie ich in der ersten Szene sah. Sie war eine sehr hübsche, junge Frau, die ich in der ersten Szene sah. Sie war eine sehr hübsche, junge Frau, die ich in der ersten Szene sah.

Die Hand auf seinem Arme, wie ich in der ersten Szene sah. Sie war eine sehr hübsche, junge Frau, die ich in der ersten Szene sah. Sie war eine sehr hübsche, junge Frau, die ich in der ersten Szene sah.

„Jetzt geh!“ O Segensgrüßen, wie ich in der ersten Szene sah. Sie war eine sehr hübsche, junge Frau, die ich in der ersten Szene sah. Sie war eine sehr hübsche, junge Frau, die ich in der ersten Szene sah.

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Und wer dies Lied gesungen, wie ich in der ersten Szene sah. Sie war eine sehr hübsche, junge Frau, die ich in der ersten Szene sah. Sie war eine sehr hübsche, junge Frau, die ich in der ersten Szene sah.

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**Notes:** In German, English, and French.

Polizei  
2 1 00  
BERLIN

Berlin, Apr 24. 12. 95

**Briefkasten.**  
 Emma Goldman, New York. Du schickst mir garne noch, ein  
 verheißes Bravo! — nicht bloß für das hochverrätterische Brief über-  
 raschend, sondern auch für das nicht nur für Amerika, sondern für die  
 Welt über das unheimlich wachsende Verbrechen — in diesem  
 Verbrechen — ebenfalls in einem gelegentlichen herrlichen  
 Bild der Grausamkeit und des Mordes, wenn es ein glücklicher  
 Fall ist, noch in einem verurteilten Mordtück, heute im Kampf  
 über die für immer lebendigen Menschen, die ewig  
 in der Grausamkeit und des Mordes — Briefkasten  
 an die

1. Hoffmanns, B.  
2. G. Kauff.  
3. G. Schach  
4. Herr Gledmann.  
B. n. 1. 88.  
Jahres.  
Muss

Y. C. C. Brown 20.  
Bill  
Bill

1893 August 27

W.  
 Dec. 5. 19  
 Mrs. P. T. L. York  
 J. M. H. B.

257 *Arctostaphylos*  
Jan. 12 Jan. 89.  
Nigeris *Arctostaphylos*

gü?   
 Anweisung

Ramm  
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J. J. J. J.  
20/1.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[File of Emma Goldman] Berlin, 1895-1917 / [Police, Germany]. — 107 p. ; 28 x 20 cm.

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88

Ausschnitt

aus M. 6  
der Zeitung

(Friedr. Meiß)

des. Originals

Berlin, den 11. Februar 1899

Verantwortlich als Redakteur:

Waidner

## Brief aus Amerika.

New York, 13. Januar 99.

Unter dem Motto: Was hatte der Anti-Anarchisten-Kongress in Rom für eine Bedeutung? fand am 5. Januar im grossen Saal der Cooper Union eine Massenversammlung statt, die auf Anregung der italienischen Anarchisten einberufen war.

Frl. Emma Goldman, als erster Redner in englischer Sprache, legte in kurzen Worten die Situation klar, in der sich nicht nur die Anarchisten, sondern auch alle sonstigen Freigeister befanden; als der Kongress in Rom einberufen wurde. Hätte der vom Papst gesegnete Anti-Anarchisten-Kongress sich mächtig genug gewandt, die um sich greifende Idee des Anarchismus zu untergraben, so hätten wir Wunder erleben können, mit welcher zarter Virtuosität überhaupt gegen alle Freiheit auf religiösem sowie politischem Gebiet der Prozess gemacht worden wäre. In begeisternden Worten legte sie der Versammlung das Ideal der Herrschaftlosigkeit ans Herz, und haben die folgenden Redner, unter dem Vorsitz von J. Cook aus Providence, mit ihren Hinweisen auf das Recht, das mit uns geboren ist, die Masse zu voller Begeisterung entfacht:

G. Brown aus Philadelphia und Professor Hurwittsch, Sozialist, in englisch; E. Looby, Sozialist, in deutsch; Dumas in französisch; P. Esteve in spanisch; Garconia in italienisch und Janovsky in jiddisch.

Trotzdem die aus nahezu 3000 Personen bestehende Versammlung wohl auch einen grossen Teil Neugieriger aufzuweisen hatte und von Polizei und Detektives gespickt war, verlief der Abend unter fortwährenden Vivats auf die Anarchie, und hatte New-York noch keine gelungenere propagandistische Versammlung aufzuweisen, als diese es war. Da waren: Söhne des Landes, wo die Zitronen blühen und die Brotkrawalle stattfinden, Kinder Hispaniens, dem Land, wo die Mandoline klingt, und wo die modernsten Wimmerhölzer Marierwerkzeuge sind; ernste Russen, die ausserhalb Sibiriens auch noch andere faule Staaten kennen; kaltblütige Anglosaxen, die nicht kaltblütig genug sind, Alles zu erdulden; Yankee, die wenig um Expansion geben, da sie genug Land in nächster Umgebung kennen, wo schon die Steine zu reden beginnen und — das Denkvolk, die Deutschen, die neben dem Denken auch einmal mehr erwarten.

Das schöne Geschlecht war wohl vertreten, in der Mehrzahl aus stolzen Russinnen bestehend, und wäre es zu hoffen, dass das Lieschen und Gretchen auch bald in die Reihen der Kämpfer eintritt.

Viele der Genossen hatten schon den Mut sinken lassen, ob eine Versammlung zu Stande käme, und nun ist durch diesen Erfolg wieder frohes Streben in unsere Reihen gefahren.

Wir erwarten hier eine aufblühende Propaganda, besonders da das eingeborene amerikanische Element anfängt einzusehen, dass eine solch verkommene, korrupte politische Wirtschaft nicht länger ertragen werden kann.

Mit kameradschaftlichem Gruss an die deutschen Brüder

F. Joliet

Form. No. 388.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

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1467  
Ausschnitt  
15. Tempelhof  
ber Zeitung  
22. 4. 99  
BERLIN  
Berlin, den 22. April 1899  
Verantwortlich als Redakteur: Waidner  
L.  
G. Oesch.  
G. Raupp.  
H. H. Goldman  
B. 14. 99.  
Zeyer.  
Muehl  
B. 14. 99.  
Oesch.  
Raupp.  
Zeyer.  
Muehl

In der Presse:  
In unserer Gegend Emma Goldmann seht auf einer Agitationstour  
beritten. Sie nicht ohne Erfolg. Sie dürfte, vor allem bei dem englischen  
Teil der Bevölkerung, der bisher unseren Ideen gegenüber im großen  
Ganzen feindselig war, Emma Goldmann als eine hervorragende Rednerin  
und eine hervorragende Schriftstellerin, wo sie auftritt, einen großen Erfolg  
schonend, so steht es in der Sprache der Zuhörer. Wie sie umherzieht  
gelingt es ihr, in einer wohlwollenden Gesellschaft und ihre  
verschiedenen Gewerkschaften nicht nur den Kitz und die guten von anderen  
Vertriebe zu brechen, sondern permanenten Eintritt für jede freie Idee zu  
gewinnen, und das ist für politische Verhältnisse umsoviel viel  
in Chicago gelang es unserer Gegend, 15 Vernehmungen zu arrangieren  
in denen sie teils deutsch, teils englisch referiert. In jeder dieser Vernehmungen  
nachdem Emma Goldmann noch die Wägen Nord-Amerikas herüber, und  
sie eine Vortragende durch England unternehmen.

Form. No. 226.

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**Notes:** In German, English, and French.

**Notes:** In German, English, and French.

13 40  
Les Temps Nouveaux  
Paris Nov. 22. 25. 7. 99

Polizeische Fot.  
10. 8. 99  
BERLIN

1. Hoffmann, L.  
 2. G. W. W.  
 3. G. W. W.  
 4. J. W. W.

Herzog.  
 Berlin den 9. 8. 99.  
 Sei D. H. vergütet  
 777. Baerach  
 D.

Sumter

11. *H. C. C. Crane*  
J. 22.  
und. 12  
8.

zu 3.  
Kantien,  
gewonnen.

Rumpp  
196.

Letzi  
Kombi, perumman  
Pla, den 14. Aug. 1864  
Notungen Kross 44  
J. J.

289. *Calypso*.  
*Quart*  
 15/8.

4. 733. -



# The Emma Goldman Papers

910716010

[File of Emma Goldman] Berlin, 1895-1917 / [Police, Germany]. — 107 p. ; 28 x 20 cm.

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3955/107

Am London wird berichtet:

Am 13. d. Mts. begabten sich  
Frauen eine neue Wirtin des  
C.A.B. 7. der Sekretär des selben  
Schreiter, zu sprechen. Unter diesem  
wurde die bekannte Anarchistin  
Emma Goldmann aus New York  
erkannt.

Emma Goldmann konfirmt  
längere Zeit mit Schreiter.

Am 13. d. Mts. begabten sich  
Frauen eine neue Wirtin des  
C.A.B. 7. der Sekretär des selben  
Schreiter, zu sprechen. Unter diesem  
wurde die bekannte Anarchistin  
Emma Goldmann aus New York  
erkannt.

Br?

Emma Goldmann ist eine gefährliche  
Person, deren Bewegungen nicht  
übersehen werden müssen.

1. Rep. v. d. Anarch. in d. Londoner  
Bewegung. 2. Rep. v. d. Anarch. in d. Londoner  
Bewegung. 3. Rep. v. d. Anarch. in d. Londoner  
Bewegung.

3. Rep. v. d. Anarch. in d. Londoner  
Bewegung.

13. d. Mts. 1907.

May 1907.

30/11

Br 107

# The Emma Goldman Papers

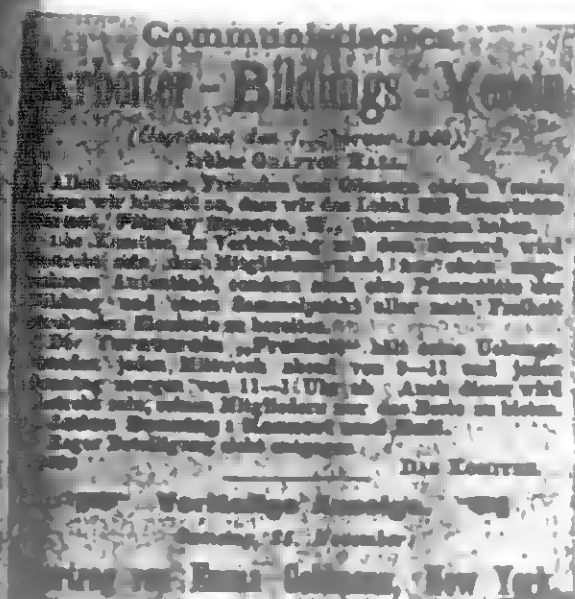
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6268

at  
Hr. p. Goldmann, mich  
zufallen ich habe mich  
auf in London auf,  
war der den H. H. a. und  
im C. d. B. T., Charlotte  
mit künftige einen Vortrag,  
da sie sich fallen wollte, in.  
Ob man ist aber keine besondere  
Anzeigen auf Karzins Koffer  
haben lassen wollte, so ist der  
Vortrag, der in der beigefügten  
Führungsnummer vom 16. 11. a.  
in Londoner General Anzeigen  
kreist angekündigt war, von  
Hr. p. Goldmann auf mich ge-  
fallen worden.

Dieser Vortrag wird mich  
von Frankfurt, der 16. 11. a., in  
einer englischen Versammlung  
über die Frauenbewegung  
mit



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42

And will I be looking now for the  
in my offshoots will I be looking for the  
and my offshoots will I be looking for the

1. Ihr euerer Pläne für die  
p. Soldaten anzuerkennen  
lassen. Sie scheitert bei Furcht  
Herzover des 98, zu empfangen, die  
mit Heften gemeinamen der  
Kriegs mit dem die ihrer früheren  
Ansprüche in hundert Lagen.

Orange-brownish droplets of  
singled.

Ma, da 2. Ryum 99

*Vigors* m. *From 1/2*

2955-93

*E. K. Smith*

E. King.

Not Francis. In

Chicago Fall 1900

Abreise des Goldmann ist gegen Cabinet  
telegraphische Nachricht hiermit vorgefertigt.

4. Day 14 Sep, &

B. 4 XV. 9

губернатор  
Министр

L. E. G. Brown

Wick  
5/12

Zu 1. *Gelehrte.*

 $\frac{4}{2}$ 

2.

Chapman.

Ranger

7/11

6487

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43

ad 3935 P. I.

gg. 6. 6. Wittenberg

Wittenberg

1/2

as3

der Off. v. 20. 12. 84.

L.

1. Vilmann

2. Strauß

3. Kappeler

4. Kappeler

B. is 1. 600

Kapitel

Meine

2/2

Der p. Goldmann ist  
sich auf in London auf und  
wird bei Havel in Chelsea.

Was dem C. A. B. 7. ist für  
sich ganz zu verstehen und darf  
den Text nicht mehr betonen.

Wissenschaften steht bei ihre  
Agitation unter den Anweisungen  
anderer Jüngern fort und wird  
zutiefst öffentlich in Lexington Hall  
am 4. d. 1. 1900.

St. 12. Jan. 1900

Wittenberg 11/1

gg. 1. 1900  
St. 12. Jan. 1900

gg. 2. 1900

Wittenberg 14/1

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at 3955 D85

H. G. C. Groue  
74.

ind. 17.

at 3

L.

1. Edmuth.

2. Groue.

3. Stoppacher.

4. Haydinger, &

W. G. I. do

Haydinger.

Wend

1/4.

30 1. Groue.

Haydinger.

W. G.

30 2.

Amending given.

30 3. Haydinger.

W. G. I. do

W. G. I. do

Karsten die Goldmann  
Aufgangs Januar ist seine  
Appelationstour durch Völkth.  
Land gemacht, weil für  
gegenwärtig wieder in London  
wo sie noch am 20. d. Mth im  
Working Men Club Holborn  
in einem Meeting englischer  
Vordemerkungen eine herzlich  
aufgenommene Rede über die  
fürsorglichen Krieg hielt.

Auf ist für den 25. d. Mth

6. in Athenaeum Hall eine  
Vorlesung von E. Goldmann  
über die Grundlagen der Social  
unabhängig.

Platz, da 16 Febr. 1907

W. G. I. do. W. G. I. do



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at 3955/35

at 3

Herr J. Goldmann ist auf der  
hiesigen vertraulichen Nachrichten  
auf in London und spricht dort vor  
verschieden an der jüdischen Arbeiter  
ausländische Organisation für Freiheit.  
Vorher am 30. d. Mts ist ein Vortrag  
gehalten im Athenäum Halle  
angekündigt.

Im Jahr  
am 3. d. Mts ab.

gestaltete Versammlung (f. vor. Abend)  
gestaltete Herr J. Goldmann in hiesiger  
Halle die Haupt der Anarchisten mit  
verschieden Reden der Freiheit. Als  
in der Nacht ab. Hiesigen Anarchisten  
opponierten Bericht in der Zeit  
festig mit sprechen der Anarchisten  
Gegner von der Arbeiterbewegung ab.

Im Vorraum wurde für viel von  
Gegensätzen und Diskussionen  
hört und antwortete sehr lebhaft.

Am Vorplatz in dieser Versammlung  
sahste Bilder.

Im C. d. B. V. ist sehr viel Gold  
man infolge der Opposition der jüdischen  
Anarchisten nicht mehr sein lassen.

Am 19. Dezember 1899  
München in. Bruns 1899

1. Elmsch.
  2. Hauff.
  3. Hauff.
  4. Hauff.
- B. d. L. d. G.  
Rückst.  
München

Dr. J. Goldmann.  
Halle  
1899

Dr. J. Goldmann.  
München  
21/12

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619. 27. 1900.

Ausschnitt

45

und M. 145

(Blatt)

aus aut. G. P. P. C. 39447

Sitzung

Freedom

Berlin, den 2 ten März 1900.

Bearbeitet als Redakteur:

## REPORTS.

### EMMA GOLDMAN IN DUNDEE

All last summer the Dundee comrades followed with deep interest the progress of the indefatigable Emma in her tour through the States, by means of the reports in "Free Society"; and when it was announced that she intended to visit Britain we made up our minds that, blow high, blow low, we should have her through to Dundee. The movement has languished here of late years. The only help we got was from comrade J. Blair Smith, of Glasgow, who came twice last year to lecture in Cutlers' Hall, where the Free-thinkers and Socialists held their weekly meetings during the winter season. The "Cutlers'" is rather small, however, and when we had succeeded in arranging for comrade Goldman's visit, a larger place was engaged—the "Pioneer".

The engagement was for Jan. 21. Two meetings were advertised, and it was at one time feared that the afternoon lecture would have to be declared off, owing to a sudden disagreeable change in the weather—a very common thing here; but sufficient of an audience turned up to decide the lecturer to proceed. The hall was little more than half full. The "powers that be" were represented by two detectives, who came in trying not to look ashamed. To mark our appreciation of this compliment, I presented each with a copy of "Free Society".

The lecturer prefaced her discourse with a witty joke on God, the church gods and the weather, which at once placed her on good terms with the audience. The address was very well received; the applause was frequent, but the lecturer avoided, with rare good taste, those affectations by which some speakers invite applause.

The lecture was splendid, but the debate was grand. An opponent, once suggested, attempted a rejoinder. Comrade Goldman literally swept the field.

After the meeting, three of the comrades—Tinsley, Fraser, and the present writer—accompanied the lecturer to her hotel and had tea with her, passing a very pleasant hour and a half. The weather cleared in the interval; and when we returned to the hall, the people were crowding in. It was packed by 6.30, and they kept coming in for some time after.

The subject chosen for the second meeting was: "The Aim of Humanity"; and our comrade acquitted herself in the same splendid manner as before, both in the lecture and in the debate which followed. The principal opponent, this time, was a Quaker who comes often to our meetings—as a lamb to the slaughter; and on this occasion it was slaughter.

The comrade had brought a large quantity of literature with her, and a good deal of it was sold at both meetings.

All who came in contact with comrade Goldman were very much impressed with her and the visit is looked upon as an event of importance. It will give the cause "a boost" here as we say in the States.

L. J. Mc. C.



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61785

46

Das London wird berührt:

Abgesehen  
für den Fall der Geld-  
krisis in Deutschland ist  
es sehr wichtig, dass  
nicht nur die deutsche  
Presse, sondern auch  
die englische Presse  
darauf aufmerksam wird.  
Daher, das ist die  
Wichtigkeit in London

Es ist sehr wichtig, dass  
nicht nur die deutsche  
Presse, sondern auch  
die englische Presse  
darauf aufmerksam wird.  
Daher, das ist die  
Wichtigkeit in London

Am 26. Februar fand in der  
Atheneum Hall ein sehr interessantes  
Abendessen für  
Emma Goldman  
statt, zu welchem ein Fünftel der  
von 6 d für den Kaiserpreis doppelten  
Kosten waren.  
Ein berühmter Professor der  
Universität von P. Kropotkin,  
sowie auch andere bekannte  
Leute nahmen an der Veranstaltung  
der Goldman, die trotz aller Anwesen-  
lichkeiten von Land zu Land eine  
Anwesenheit zu verbreiten.  
In einer Rede berührte die  
Goldman die Ausgesprochenen  
der Transvaal-Kriege und sprach  
längere Zeit über den Kaiserpreis.  
Wirklich in London, für welches sie eine  
Anwesenheit veranstaltete.  
Unter war auch  
G.B.



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Die Teilnehmer des Tages vertraten  
den prof. pub. antwortlich auf die Dinge  
die richtig, gelassen und richtigem Re-  
sultat waren. Vorstehende waren nur se-  
hr geringer Anzahl anwesend. —

Als Abend der Goldmannen sah  
noch nicht sah. Als ich nächtlich zurück  
nach Brüssel oder Paris kam  
Im Herbst will ich angereist in Genf  
weiter Warten. Ich sah  
die kleine Mühle von der ich geschrieben  
haben.

B. C. Grove

5/3. 10.

Bill Giani

W. L. R. R. R.

116

17

11

1946

Ans:

Antiseptisch mit einer  
 Waage von F. V. W. W. W.  
 Hergestellt.

Nach Dresden befördert, bei  
Goldmann in Verpachtung des  
österreichischen Anarchisten Harel  
3. Jh. in Paris.

1. *Pen, du J. Wang koo*  
*Wang koo* from 8/5

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**Notes:** In German, English, and French.

Leider geschloffen. Propädeutische Schule v. Ucker  
mit 111 Schülern, aus 114 Schülern. 100 davon Abspäzieren, v. 11  
Köln. 114 Schülern. 100 davon Abspäzieren.

Л. С. Савицкий + 10000  
3. 10. 1900, 0

13.13.1944.  
Колл. Школы № 1.

*Combrivium*

H. G. G. Grouse.  
173.

102  
Nur ein Briefchen post B<sup>3</sup>.  
nicht eingegangen.

Old, Sweet Mary! Edw

Alupins n. from 283

2.  
1. Копирование.  
2. На 14 лет, 2  
3. 24 III - 10

Y. G. G. Brown  
W. G.  
W. G.  
W. G.

10/4. *Hydro. humi*

Gr. 20.

1240 14



**Notes:** In German, English, and French.

*Wierps in. Brons 144*

1. *Staphylinus*.
2. *Gay* *tridens*, etc.

B. 18 II. 40.

Запов.  
Мини

J. G. Brown  
Feb

$$\text{ms. } \frac{11}{5}$$

204 Die Goldmanns etc. etc.  
nicht ganz bekannt, auch 9. Jh.  
auch in Paris wird befragt, ob die  
Kaiserin an dem Hofe der Goldmanns  
etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.

(A) Antichristentum und christl.  
Kongress. Von Hietzbach. 1871.  
Hiedm. im hiesigen Buchh. Händl.  
man - Preis 1 K. 20 S. 4. 4.

Verwundung findet, wird von  
Apostel Paul angegriffen. Auf  
diesem Punkte steht das 1. Buch

hoffen aller Kräfte keine Danksagung  
an die Goldmann. In Zürich, wo ich  
jetzt zu einem Report zu einer

Gruppen der Wohnung ausgehoben  
 und nach dem Quartierbau abgeleitet.  
 Gießen, den 19. März 1888

Maxim m. Brown 1876

Kunstweilen wird hiermit  
dass Ihr die Miss-  
bräug der anarchistischen Be-  
Amerika durch eine politi-  
als heisse Masse  
über den Schwindel noch des  
Licht aufgesteckt werden.

Antipath  
miter freipit. 24. 11. 44

1. Gebieth mit Erbschaft.
2. Hauptnächste u. Hofge.
3. Haus + Hof, u.

24 F. 10  
Kocher.

30 71 1/2

30 71  
 2075  
 107.0

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No. 10

Neues Leben

49 67

...igenen Vaterlande wirkliche und genuine Grande-Tampen  
hätte treffen können, will ich nur behaupten, dass es einem  
...n nicht schlecht steht, den Mord an eine alte  
... zu bezeugen, oder über Verhältnisse zu schimpfen,  
... er nicht kennt.

Luchénis Doleh traf auf recht ungeeignetem Orte.  
... ich erkläre hiermit offen: Die österreichische Kaiserin  
... ein Opfer! Das Opfer einer verklammungswürdigen  
... Gesellschaftsmethode.

Die Genannte wurde als Gattin — betrogen; als  
Mutter bis ins Innerste — verletzt und getäuscht, als  
Weib und Kaiserin — wie eine Sklavin behandelt. Sie  
... seit langen Jahren nicht nur alle Festlichkeiten,  
sondern überhaupt den ganzen Hof; ihr Begehren gegen  
über dem Gatten zeigte geradezu Verachtung, so dass sie  
ihren Charakter besser an zeichnen, gewiss nicht nötig hatte.

Was hätte sie sonst unternehmen sollen?  
Jeder ihrer Schritte ist bewacht; von Spähern um-  
geben, von bezahlten Schurken umlauert: eine solche Person  
lebt bekanntlich nur nach Beschlüssen. Auch ist sie das  
Produkt ihrer Verhältnisse und ist zur Kaiserin systematisch  
herangeführt worden.

Als Weib konnte sie sich nicht dagegen wehren. Ich  
... B. an den österreichischen Herzog Johann  
Orth, dessen Verschwinden bis heute noch nicht aufgeklärt  
... bloss weil er sich unterstanden hat, aus der Schule zu  
... Die Macht der Hofintrigue ist nur an gut be-  
... das meiste die feinfühligste Frau, und dadurch sich  
... förmlich von Österreich.

Dieses zu ihrer Entschuldigungs genügt; dieses Weib,  
... schuldlos betrogen und hintergangen wurde, verdient  
... ihrer Haltung nicht nur unser Mitleid, sondern auch  
... Achtung jedes gerechten Menschen.

Luchénis und dieses Weib sind einfach Opfer unserer  
... Einrichtungen.

Zum Schluss noch einige Worte über unsere Streit-  
... legenhait. Ich glaube ruhig sagen zu können, dass  
... meinem Briefe Ehrlichkeit und wenn auch ungeschulte  
Überzeugung spricht, während den diesbezüglichen Er-  
... meines Gegners ein Schein von absichtlichem  
Hohn und sichtslicher Rechthaberei nicht abzusprechen ist.  
... widerlegt nicht, sondern erschlägt nur mit geschlossenen  
Schlagwörtern; und das drückt seinen Fähigkeiten den  
Stempel der Kleinlichkeit auf. Au revoir.

A. K.

Die Verzögerung, von welcher der Einsender spricht,  
hat ihren Grund in der Entfernung. „Paulas“ wohnt nämlich  
in Chicago. Im übrigen möchten wir die Kombattanten  
bitten, nicht persönlich zu verfechten, weil dadurch zur  
Klärung der Streitfrage wenig beigetragen wird.

Die Redaktion.

## Einige Worte über den revolutionären antiparlamentarischen Kongress.

Welche Stellung nehmen die deutschen Anarchisten  
zu dem Kongress? Soviel man bisher bemerken konnte,  
fast gar keine. Während sich die Genossen in anderen  
Ländern mit dieser Frage beschäftigen, Fehler sammeln,  
Berichte einsenden, scheinen die deutschen Genossen  
der Meinung zu sein, ein Kongress habe entweder nicht  
viel oder gar keine Bedeutung.

Genosse Kropotkin hat den amerikanischen Genossen  
den Wert des Kongresses in einem Artikel der „Free  
Society“ dargelegt, und darüber möchte auch ich einige  
Worte zu den deutschen Genossen sagen. — Ich sage  
einige Worte — denn es ist mir fast unangenehm, wie  
Revolutionäre lange darüber diskutieren können, ob sie  
sich an einer internationalen Demonstration beteiligen sollen  
oder nicht.

Internationale Demonstration soll und wird der Kon-  
gress in allererster Linie sein.

Demonstration gegen Wen?

Erstens, gegen die heutige erbärmliche Gesellschafts-

ordnung die ihre Hauptvertreter zur Weltausstellung senden  
wird. Das Ausbeutertum aller Länder wird sich mit dem  
von den Arbeiterschweiss ausgepressten Vermögen ver-  
fügen, das Proteentum wird sich ein Rendez-vous geben.  
Wohl, gibt es eine bessere Gelegenheit zu be-  
weisen, dass es Menschen giebt, die gewillt sind, der Welt  
zu zeigen, dass sie mit den heutigen Verhältnissen nicht  
einverstanden sind?

Demonstration gegen Wen?

Gegen die Usurpatoren innerhalb der Arbeiter-  
bewegung, die versichern, dass nur sie allein es ernst und  
ehrlich meinen und die noch bei jedem Congress die Anar-  
chisten als räudige Schafe verurteilen und ausgeschlossen  
haben.

„Genossen Millerand und Gallifet!“ Welch ein  
herrliches Bild wird sich vor unseren Augen entrollen,  
wenn die „Genossen“ Millerand und Gallifet die Genossen  
Adler, Bebel, Hyndmann, Plechanow, und so weiter in  
Paris begrüssen werden.

Genossen! Jede Bewegung, welchen Standpunkt sie  
auch einnehmen mag, muss — wenn sie erstarben und sich  
verbreiten will — in der Öffentlichkeit treten. Neue  
Ideen sind wie Sauerteig, indem sie das Alte aufwühlen,  
zwingen sie die Gehirne zum Denken, können aber nur  
durch den Kampf zum Sieg gelangen.

Kann dies jedoch geschehen, wenn man in der Ab-  
geschlossenheit lebt — nein vegetiert — und leben wir in  
der Öffentlichkeit?

Man missverstehe mich nicht, ich bin gewiss einer  
der letzten, der auf den Mementofehl, auf die revolutionäre  
Phrase irgend welchen Wert legt, — aber, das hindert  
mich nicht zu erkennen, dass man, um zu siegen und die  
Weltanschauung die man für die richtige hält zur Herr-  
schenden zu machen, — der Welt an allererst zeigen  
muss, dass man lebt.

Genossen, täuschen wir uns nicht, wir leben nicht,  
wir vegetieren, unsere Blätter werden nur von Genossen  
gelesen — nein, gekauft und bei Seite gelegt.

Wohl, beweisen wir, dass es nur ein Scheintot sei,  
trachten wir aufzukommen. Versichern uns nicht unsere  
Hegner fast jeden Tag, dass die Idee der Anarchie die von  
den bösen Romanen importierte Pflanze sei, die den  
guten deutschen Arbeiter nicht mündet und im Aussterben  
begriffen sei?

Es giebt keine Anarchisten in Deutschland, rufen die  
Reaktionäre aller Schattierungen. Nun Genossen, heisst  
das nicht den Leuten Recht geben, wenn man sich von  
einer Demonstration zurückhalten will, um der sich wahr-  
scheinlich die Genossen aller Länder beteiligen werden und  
beteiligen müssen, damit es ein Erfolg sei.

Sollen unsere Hegner tatsächlich Recht behal-  
ten, dass es in Deutschland keine Anarchisten giebt?

Gewiss, es werden auf dem Congress viele prak-  
tische Fragen diskutiert werden, es wird Arbeit genug  
geben, doch das will ich hier nicht behandeln, ich will  
nur denjenigen Genossen, die aus doktrinen Rücksichten  
gegen alle Congresses sind, zeigen, wie Unrecht sie haben,  
sich zurückzuhalten. Denjenigen Genossen, die sich der  
Mühe unterzogen haben, den Congress zu organisieren,  
wird es eine Genugthuung sein, zu wissen, dass ihre  
Arbeit nicht umsonst gewesen, dass es ihnen tatsächlich  
gelingt, einen antiparlamentarischen Congress der Revolu-  
tionäre aller Länder zustande gebracht zu haben.

S. H. Havel.

## Amerika und England, ihre Stellung zu dem internationalen antiparlamentarischen Congress.

Gelesen vor dem Organisations-Komitee in der Ecole Libérale in  
Paris von Emma Goldmann.

Genossen und Freunde!

Ich habe erfahren, dass die Hilfe, die Ihnen von den Genossen  
Amerikas und Englands zugekommen sei, gerade nicht sehr  
mächtig sei. Ich hoffe, dass Sie deshalb den Gedanken an



**Summary:** Goldman's German police file contains reports and newspaper clippings from 1895 to 1917, emphasizing the years Goldman was in Europe, in 1895, 1900, and 1907.

Notes: In German, English, and French.

Als Anarchisten ist unsere Hauptaufgabe, gegen jede Art Ungerechtigkeit und Unterdrückung zu kämpfen, und ich glaube, Sie werden mit mir und den englischen Genossen gegen die kalt-

Uebertrag von J. H. Havel

## Briefkasten.

**Rixdorf.**

## Genossen!

Also Geld, Geld und nochmals Geld  
sinnig.

Verantwortlich für Redaktion und Verlag: Eugen Wetner, Berlin. Druck: G. Henschel, Berlin.



**Notes:** In German, English, and French.

*ad 677 p. 7. I.*

50

*J. B. Brown*

Min  
lg  
1/5

For 2  
for 44,000 lb. S. C.

Mein Hr Goldmann ist  
 v. H. persönlich der Ankünfft  
 aus Paris - vgl. J. N. 1876 1. 7. -  
 nicht zu trüben. Ihre Helligkeit  
 wird von den deutschen Anarchisten  
 fortgesetzt angegriffen, wie mich  
 folgende Briefkastenumschlag in der  
 Freisik-Nr. 19 vom 14. 5. 00 - , sehr  
 zweifelllos auf Hr. Goldmann  
 bezieht, bezuht.

A. Isaac, San Francisco.  
 Während meiner letzten Reise habe ich  
 angedeutet, dass auch Dir und euer

By Harold if any  
in contacting Dr  
Goldmann re

Goldmann inc  
Paris mit both in No 22 St. Nivän  
Lafont " u. L. G. G. verpachtet für den  
Kaiser Maximilian. Photographie u.  
Zehn, sechs Miniaturen  
Wladimir Veres 246

A. Isaac, San Francisco.  
Während meiner letzten Jahre habe ich  
angefunden, dass immer Dir und etwa  
sechs andern Spezial-Vikaren von dem  
Lampenschmuck Nijemad in ganz  
Amerika Platz wissen will. Und  
die paar — — — Lecker, welche Madame  
de la cession! angeblich in Europa  
verkauft und blüht, werden  
auch bald genug andern, mit von die  
es zu tun haben. Eine Kennzeichnung  
im Blatt wäre also einsehender zu hoch  
griffen. Ergo: L. M. I. A.

1. Schacht.  
2. G. Kupper  
3. Hoppenkerli u.  
Kupper  
4. Frau Beyerlin, u.  
B. W. H. u.  
Kupper.  
il.  
Harn

Zu 1. Ziffern.  
 Zu 2. 29/6.  
 Gemeinderat  
 Gmünd.

1138.

Reason 504.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[File of Emma Goldman] Berlin, 1895-1917 / [Police, Germany]. - 107 p. ; 28 x 20 cm.

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Notes: In German, English, and French.

Republique Française

Paris, le 30 Mai 1900

Confidentielle

Monsieur le Président,

Vous avez bien voulu me signaler, le 19 avril dernier, la présence probable à Paris de l'anarchiste Harel.

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que cet individu demeure depuis le 1<sup>er</sup> mars dernier, à Paris, 50, Avenue des Gobelins, à l'hôtel de l'Union, en compagnie de sa maîtresse, Emma Goldmann. Ils se sont fait inscrire comme il suit:

Harel, John, 29 ans, journaliste, né à Orestia (Roumélie) venant de Londres.

Brady, Emma, 31 ans, journaliste, née à New-York, venant de Londres.

La femme Goldmann dit Brady, occupe à l'hôtel de l'Union une chambre d'un loyer mensuel de 25 francs. Son amant, le cit. Harel, habite une pièce séparée, dans le même hôtel.

La cit. Goldmann reçoit dans la journée un certain

Monsieur le Président de la police du Royaume de Prusse, à Berlin.

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Die Goldmannin war in der  
in der letzten Vergangenheit  
auf in Paris und wurde von der  
französischen Partei in verschiedenen Ver-  
sammlungen, die revolutionäre anti-  
parlamentarische Organisationsformen  
nach dem internationalen Typus  
listen. Vorgeschlagen, darunter  
der durch sie befürwortete anarchistische  
Anarchistenkongress in Paris fand  
infolge Missetat seitens der Regierung  
nicht statt.

Harcel befindet sich nach wie vor  
in der Verhaftung der Goldmannin.

Am 16. Okt. 1907

W. W. Strous 1907

Joh. C. C.

W. W. Strous

zu 1. C. C. C.

19/11.

52/19

1. W. W. Strous

2. W. W. Strous

3. W. W. Strous

15. 9. 1907



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Vorgelegt.

an den Präsidenten

des Reichs Justiz

Emma Goldman geb. 1869 in New York verheiratet mit Isidor Goldman geb. 1869 in New York verheiratet mit Emma Goldman

1. Justiz

2. Verwaltung

3. Reichs-Inspektion

13. II. 00

12/3. 01.  
H. 3476 971. Kurzer  
Winkel

Br. 14.

28. 1. Justiz  
Präsident  
19/12.

28. 2. Verwaltung  
Präsident  
19/12.





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*J.A.I.*  
*Handwritten note:*  
*Charlottenburg 18 September 1907*  
*Wsp. in. Gross 1/11*

*Dr. 2. G. G. G.*  
*Handwritten note:*  
*7/9.*  
*Rau 1/11*  
*1914*



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Die Anarchistin Emma Goldman.

Daßung. Er ließ durchblicken, daß sie gleich, nach dem er einen Steckbrief hinter ihr erlassen habe, verhaftet worden sei. Frau Emma Goldman wird für die Tat verantwortlich gemacht werden kann, wird erst die Untersuchung ergeben. Der verhaftete Denksche, S. 14, ist als nachschießend erkannt worden. Die Geschichte von einem förmlichen Komplotz dauern fort, und dann in Hand damit gehen noch unbestimmte Personen über internationale Abwehrmaßnahmen gegen die Anarchisten. Der Berliner Polizeipräsident von Lindheim erklärte angeblich dem Berliner Korrespondenten des Daily Express, er wisse von keinem Vorschlag zur Veränderung der vorzüglichen Maßregeln, welche die deutsche Polizei seit bezüglich der Anarchistenbewegung anwende. Der amerikanische Generalkonsul in Moskau teile demselben Korrespondenten gegenüber, der viel gesprochene internationale Konjunktur würde sehr wahrhaftig endlich verwirklicht werden.



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Notes: In German, English, and French.

STADT-  
POLIZEI-  
BERLIN

VII 4385

59

Daily Mail

Worcester.

London, 11. Sept. 1901

Berlin, 19. Sept. 1901

W. K. D. m. Berlin 1899

H.  
Mrs. Goldman  
K. W. D. m.  
Munich

BMG

## MRS. GOLDMAN AND CUNIGAN

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chicago, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

Mrs. Emma Goldman, the foremost exponent of Anarchy in America, whose writings and lectures Cogan says prompted him to shoot President McKinley, yesterday was called yesterday, however, arrested. She at first denied her identity, pretending to be a Swede, but when the police showed her her name engraved on a bracelet, she said, "The game is up."

She confessed to a slight acquaintance with Cogan, but declared she had no part in his crime, which she deplored. She calls him a fool, and asserts that the only one that Cogan knows is...

The police have proof of recent mysterious conferences between Mrs. Goldman and other Anarchists, and are not satisfied with her story.

Mrs. Goldman came here, being on a travelling salesman for a New York wholesale house.

Chicago, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

Mrs. Goldman's manner was defiant as she was led to the office of the Chief of Police, but she disclaimed all knowledge of Cogan and his crime, admitting only that she met him here on July 11.

When asked, "Do you know that your words are what Cogan claims stirred him to shoot?" she replied, "I do not. I have never advocated violence, and I certainly know the man. I was leaving for Rochester via Buffalo when Cogan had a few words with me. He said he had heard me lecture at some memorial hall at Cleveland in May, and wanted to know me. He said he knew I was in Chicago, and had looked me up. I scarcely remember anything about him. His hair and complexion were light."

"Then how do you know this man was the one who tried to kill the President?"

"Oh," replied Mrs. Goldman with a shrug of the shoulders, "I guessed that from what the newspapers say."—Boston.

K. W. D. m.



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*The Morning Post  
London 11. Sept. 1901*

## MISS GOLDMAN.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10. Miss Goldman when arrested disclaimed all knowledge of Caspary and his crime, admitting only that she met him here on July 12. When asked: "Do you know that your words are what Caspary claims entered him to shoot?" she replied: "I do not. I have never advocated violence, and I scarcely know the man. I was leaving for Rochester, via Buffalo, when Caspary had a few words with me. He said that he had heard me lecture at some Memorial Hall at Cleveland in May, and wanted to know me. He said he knew I was in Chicago, and had looked me up. I scarcely remember anything about it. His hair and complexion were light. "Then how do you know this man was the one who tried to kill the President?" she was asked. "Oh," replied Miss Goldman, with a shrug of the shoulders, "I guessed that from what the newspapers say."

Miss Goldman added that she was visiting Mr. Isaak's family in Chicago when, on the night of July 12, the bell rang and she went to the door. A man who, she learns through the newspapers, was Caspary stood there and said that he wanted to see her. She was then about to catch a train with Mr. Isaak's daughter for Rochester, and the man went to the station with them, but she was so busy taking leave of her friends that she scarcely noticed him. It was there, however, that she had the few words with him that she had mentioned. That was all that there ever was between them. She was an Anarchist and a student of Socialism, but there was nothing in anything which she ever said to Caspary, so far as she knew, that would have led him to Friday's act.

When questioned with reference to Caspary's statement that her words had fired him to the act, she replied by asking if she was responsible because some crack-brained person wrongly construed her words. She was convinced that Caspary had planned the deed alone as there was no Anarchist ring which would help him. Caspary might have been inspired by her, but if he was he took the wrong way of showing it.

## CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.

The chief detective to-day served on Miss Goldman a warrant sworn to by himself charging her with conspiracy to murder the President. The warrant gives as her co-conspirators Mr. Isaak and other alleged Anarchists who are now detained here. While being led to the carriage which was to take her to the lock-up Miss Goldman broke down and cried, but she quickly recovered.

Mr. G. Morris, at whose home Miss Goldman was captured, has since also been arrested.



MISS EMMA GOLDMAN.

The notorious advocate of anarchy, whose lectures, according to his own confession, influenced Caspary in his attempt on the life of President McKinley.

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Pol.-Präs. Berlin  
28. 9. 1901 V.  
Abteil VII.

VII 2767 Ausschnitt  
1895-1907

60

(Friedrich)

der Zeitung

*Berliner Freie Presse*

Berlin, den 27. ten September 1901.

Verantwortlich als Redakteur: *Leubner*

*Leubner Handb. 1895*

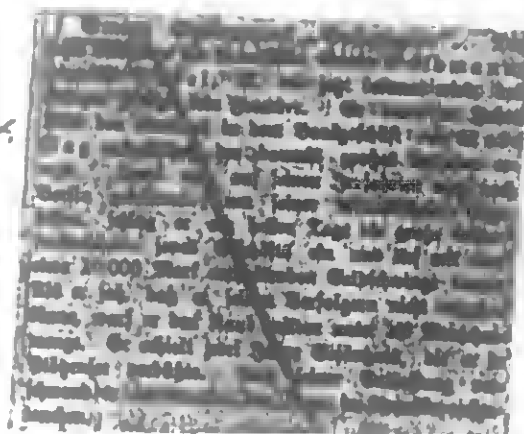
*1895-1907*

*H.*

*3. 11. 1901 - 1907*

*1895-1907*

*Musik*



*Br 10.*

Form. No. 888.

*Buch*

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Pol. Form. Nr. 10  
v. 1904 M.  
ABDRUCK VON

III 3658 Anschlag

81

aus Nr. 448

Abdruck

der Zeitung

Bestimmter Artikel: *Bestimmter Artikel*

Berlin, den 11. September 1901

Quantität als Reaktor: *Reaktor*

*Bitte bitten Goldman*  
*J 723 beigefügt*  
*Aug 28/9 Nr. 142*

*Handlung in der Zeitung*

*foß ein*  
*ausfinden*  
*mit*  
*Winn*  
*Arbe*  
*mit*  
*Arbe*

*Handlung in der Zeitung*

*ausfinden*  
*mit*  
*Winn*  
*Arbe*  
*mit*  
*Arbe*

*die Zeitung*  
*ausfinden*  
*mit*  
*Winn*  
*Arbe*  
*mit*  
*Arbe*

*Handlung in der Zeitung*

Form. Nr. 100.

Staat

Bruch

15  
16



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Pol. Präs. Berlin  
23. 9. 1901 V  
1012 II Nr.

aus Nr. 111  
der Zeitung

*Goldman, Tageblatt*

Berlin, den 10. von September 1901

Beantwortet als Redakteur: *Seite 7. 31*

*Goldman*

*Dr. Goldman  
K. H. H. H.  
Mull*

*Dr. 15  
L. H.*

Form. No. 886.

*Bruck*



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topfischen Janatiler seiner sehr schon kassam bekannten Seite (18. die auf Kommande die Untaten verrichtet, vor denen jede Revolution in Frage gestellt erscheint!)

Emma Goldmann steht im 35. nach ihrer eigenen Angabe erst im 33. Lebensjahre. Sie wurde in der Nähe von Krona in Russland als die Tochter armer jüdischer Schneiderleute geboren, die ihre zur den allernothdürftigsten Unterricht erhalten lassen konnten und auch sonst ihre Erziehung vernachlässigten. Sie schloß ihr Leben mit, als sie vor etwa 17 Jahren mit ihren Eltern nach der neuen Welt kam. In Rochester landete sie alsbald einen Ehegatten, einen gewissen Gräuerbaum. Aber sie verließ ihn schon nach Jahresfrist, um in wilder Ehe mit Paul Bernstein zusammenzuleben. Dieser von ihr bevorzugte Mann war ein Anarchist, und von ihm sog sie die ersten Lehren von Anarchie, freier Liebe und Thronenmord auf, die dann bei ihr so tief Wurzel schlugen und so tief in die Seele schienen zu sinken!

Mit Bernstein tauchte sie dann um die Mitte der achtziger Jahre in New York auf, wo sie das einzige weibliche Mitglied der „Pioniere der Freiheit“ wurde. Obgleich diese Gesellschaft ausgesprochen anarchistisch war, hielt sie es doch nicht lange mit der tollkühnen Emma aus. Eines Abends hielt sie jene berühmte Rede, in der sie sagte: „Der Tag ist nahe, woher, an der Erde Frauen Dynamit statt Kaffeelassen werden.“ Derartige Ausrufe schienen selbst den radikalsten Genossen bedenklich, zumal auch gerade damals durch die Schreckung von Spies und Genossen infolge der Chicagoer Bombenaffäre ein größeres Maß an Vorsicht als notwendig anerkannt worden war. Die „Pioniere“ lösten sich die Beziehungen zu Emma, wie mehrere die ihren zu Louis Bernstein. Sie erwähnte sich als nächsten Liebhaber jenen Max Gold, der die Hauptrolle spielte, auf den verhassten Fabrikdirektor Fried Attentate und deswegen nach heute im Zuchthaus sitzt.

Uebrigens hatte Bernstein, schon ehe er nach Pittsburg ging, die weltverwundliche Natur der Goldmann in Liebesfachen an sich erfahren müssen. Er war eines schönen Tages ebenfalls angeheiratet worden wie vor ihm Bernstein; Hans West war plötzlich zu dem bedarftigsten Günstling ausgerufen. Treueflossern dieser der ähnelst wüßbegierigen Emma weit mehr zu bieten als seine drei Vorgänger zusammengekommen. Er bildete sie als Rednerin aus, brachte ihre stellenweise recht konfuse Ideen in Axiomform und gab ihr Bücher, um sie in den verschiedenen „anarchistischen Wissenschaften“ gründlich auszubilden. Sie blieb ihm aber trotzdem auch nur wenige Jahre eine gehorsame und dankbare Schülerin. Am 18. Dezember 1893 kam es zum offenen Bruch. Most wollte einen Vortrag halten, wurde aber statt dessen von Emma als Feigling gebrandmarkt und öffentlich geohrfeigt.

Unter dieser Auseinandersetzung stecken Abzweigen keineswegs bloß persönliche, sondern ebenso sehr parteipolitische Differenzen. Durch den Streit von Homestead beziehungsweise das Verhaamische Attentat ergaben sich zwei Richtungen im Anarchistenlager, die eine wollte Attentate aus dem Parteitobergehehen wissen, die andere ganz direkt zur „Propaganda der That“ übergehen. West wollte auf seine alten Tage nicht wieder ins Zuchthaus kommen, sondern nur in der „Freiheit“ die Massenpropaganda im sozialdemokratischen Sinne betreiben, die Anderen wollten endlich Thaten sehen und nicht immer bloß Worte wechseln. Emma war natürlich die Hauptvertreterin der Propagandisten und aollte, deshalb ihren Bruch mit dem „Feigling“ Most in so drastischer Form. Uebrigens hatte sie ihre Herz inwischen auch einem gewissen Brady geheut, mit dem sie von jener Zeit an bis vor etwa 2 Jahren zusammenlebte, das heißt ungefähr ebenso lange wie mit seinen sämtlichen vier Vorgängern zusammengekommen.

Bald nach der Trennung von Most verließ sie wegen einer auf offener Straße in New York gehaltenen Brandrede der Justiz und mußte etwa ein Jahr von 1893 auf 1894 im Gefängnis brummen. In dieser Zeit verwandelte man sie, die schon als junges Mädchen den Beruf einer Hebamme erlernt hatte, im Gefängnis in Hebamme. Das half ihr in ihrer späteren Ausbildung als Hebamme, die sie in den folgenden Jahren trotz ihres unstillen Lebens vollzog. Sie verließ ihren

Brady nämlich sehr häufig, um Agitationsreisen zu machen und anarchistische Gruppen zu gründen. Namentlich die in St. Louis, Cleveland und Chicago sollen ihr eigenes Werk sein.

Als eine der hervorragendsten anarchistischen Größen Amerikas besuchte sie 1899 den Pariser Anarchistenkongress. Zurückgekehrt, trennte sie sich von Brady ganz und hat seitdem als Genossen ihrer Liebe einen von ihr selbst zur Propaganda der That bekehrten Namenis Hippolyte Havel. Dieser ist gleich ihr jetzt in Chicago verhaftet worden. In seiner Wohnung fand man unter anderem die jämlichste Liebesbriefe des blutdürstigen Weibes, in denen sie den neuen Liebhaber „Mäuschen“ tituliert und sich selbst als „Sweetluchla“ das ist die „Mergeliebste“ unterzeichnet. In einem der beschlagnahmten Briefe bedauert sie, ihm nicht mehr Geld schicken zu können, da der über sie erhängten Polizeiaufsicht halber ihre Vorträge wenig einkbrächten.

In den letzten Wochen hat sie trotz dieses Niederstriches die allerintensivste Thätigkeit entwickelt. Seit dem 12. Juli soll sie nicht weniger wie dreimal in Buffalo gewesen und diese Stadt erst drei bis vier Tage vor dem Attentat zum letzten Male verlassen haben. Inzwischen ist sie mit dem Attentäter Goltzky wiederholt getroffen worden, namentlich in Chicago, wo sie der junge Mann auf den Bahnhof geleitete, als sie nach Buffalo abreisten. Der Attentäter hat angegeben, daß er zuerst in Cleveland ihre Vorträge hörte und dann sich der „Free Society in Chicago“ anschloß, um mit ihr in nähere Fühlung zu treten. Dies gab den Grund an, daß man die bekannten Mitglieder dieser Propagandistengruppe sämtlich verhaftete.

Die Goldmann wurde gestern auf Grund folgender Depositionen des Detektivs Collier verhaftet und zunächst im Polizeigefängnis festgehalten:

Klage und Informationen von Eule J. Collier von Chicago, vorgebracht vor J. A. Frinkville, Friedensrichter, am 10. September 1901:

„Der Kläger erklärt unter Eid, daß Emma Goldmann, Abraham Havel jr., Abraham Havel jr., Marie Havel jr., Marie Havel jr., Clarence Wagner, Julia Dechane, Hippolyte Havel und Alirid Schneider sich in geschwieblicher Weise zu dem Verbrechen verschworen haben, mit Ueberlegung und Vorsatz Max Kinsky zu ermorden. Der Kläger hat Grund, zu glauben, daß die Genannten des angeführten Verbrechens schuldig sind, und erklärt, daß die erwähnte Emma Goldmann verhaftet wird, um gemäß dem Gesetz verurteilt zu werden.“

(S. J. Eule J. Collier.)

Unterschieden und beschworen, vor mir, am 10. September 1901, 1893, John A. Frinkville, Friedensrichter.

Diese vier Tage hatte sich die blutige Emma vor den Häusern zu versetzen gewohnt. Als die Detektivs gewaltsam in das Haus einbrachen, in dem sie unter Schutz gefunden hatte, leugnete sie zunächst ihre Identität ab und behauptete, sie sei eine Schwedin Namens Lena Larsen. Nagelstückerweise war der betreffende Polizeier aber des Schwedischen mächtig und bewies ihr schlagend, daß sie gelogen hatte. Er fand auch alsbald einen Schreibfisch, auf dem der Name Emma Goldmann eingraviert war und hielt ihn ihr unter die Nase. Da gab sie zu, die Gesuchte zu sein und ließ sich in die Haft abführen.

Natürlich leugnet sie alles und will an keinerlei Konspiration sich beteiligt, sondern nur für ihre „ideale“ Propaganda gewacht haben. An ihrer demnächstigen Auslieferung nach Buffalo besteht aber kein Zweifel, und sie dürfte dann mit Goltzky zusammen verurteilt werden.

Der neue deutsche Reichstag hat im Verein mit den Agitationskomitees, Agitation immer mehr dazu bei, unser Volk im Ausland zu erschüttern. Auch unsere Treibhändler werden durch. Es wird uns ein Privat-Telegramm aus Budapest folgendes: Graf Albert Apponyi erklärte in seiner heutigen Programmsrede, die in Deutschland sich geltend machende Richtung sei geeignet, die breite Grundlage des Reiches zu unterminieren. Wenn auch der Politiker und meine an derselben festhalten werde, so werde es besonders

## Die 75. Versammlung deutscher Naturforscher und Aerzte in Hamburg.

(Von unserem eigenen Berichterstatter.)

Unter den denkbar günstigsten Voraussetzungen beginnt diese Hamburger Versammlungswöch. Nach vergnüglichen, endlosen Regentagen hat der Himmel mit seinen deutschen Naturforschern und Aerzten ein Einsehen gehabt, und er hat ihnen ein glänzendes Wetter zum Empfang gewährt. Das Bild von meinem Zimmer aus auf den prachtvollen Amalienpark

schaften beherrschenden Ideen mit dem allgemeinen Bildungsbegehren der Zeit nachzuweisen und aufrecht zu erhalten, beweisen die gemeinsamen Sitzungen der Hauptgruppen, den Stand gewisser bedeutender wissenschaftlicher Fragen festzustellen und mit den Fachgenossen in Rede und Gegengrede zu erörtern. Die Entwurfsetzung der naturwissenschaftlichen Einzeldisziplinen ist eine so außerordentlich umfangreiche und eine so ins Tiefe gehende, daß ein Menschenteum nicht hinreicht, um auch nur eine flüchtige Übersicht über die allgemeinen Ideen in der Naturwissenschaft zu gewinnen. Je mehr die Vorträge sich in

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Montags-Ausgabe.

Berlin, 23. September 1901.

## Der Tagesblatt „Zeitgeist“

Der in Frankreich verlebten Tage ist es uns, der Kaiserin und uns, ein Bedürfnis. Ihnen den lebhaften Ausdruck der Gefühle zu wiederholen, welche uns befehlen. Ziel bewegt, indem wir den französischen Boden verlassen, bitten wir Sie, den Ausdruck unserer aufrichtigen Dankbarkeit entgegenzunehmen und denselben allen denen zu übermitteln, welche mit einer rührenden Herzlichkeit an den Kundgebungen teilnahmen, deren Gegenstand wir waren. Da die von Ausland so geliebte und geschätzte französische Nation schenken wir unseren aufrichtigen Dank und verbunden damit unsere herzlichsten Wünsche. Nikolaus.

Reims, 21. September. (M. T. N.) Kaiser Nikolaus zog auf dem Bahnhof von Reims auch die zur Verabschiedung erschienenen Boten ins Gespräch, besonders den Marquis de Roilly.

### Die Wanderschaft des Präsidenten Douhet.

Präsident Douhet hat an den Marineminister Sarrailh ein Schreiben gerichtet, in welchem es heißt:

Die Flottenparade bei Brest hat ein herzerfreuendes Schauspiel dar. Das Kanalgeschwader verlor es trotz der ungünstigen See, zu beweisen, daß es sich des Vertrauens der Regierung und des Parlaments würdig ist. Die Marine weiß, welche unentbehrliche Kraft sie der Regierung der Republik leiht, um bis an das äußerste Ende der Welt den Respekt vor unserer Fahne und den Schutz unserer Interessen sicherzustellen. Ihre Umgebung steht auf derselben Höhe wie ihre Aufgabe.

Das Schreiben schließt mit dem Entschluß an Sarrailh, dem Kanalgeschwader die Glückwünsche des Präsidenten und der Regierung zu übermitteln.

In einem Schreiben an den Kriegsminister sagt der Präsident: Die Flottenparade, denen wir beiwohnten, waren eine bewundernswürdige Kundgebung der Macht Frankreichs. Die Opfer, welche das Land so willig gebracht hat, sind durch dieselbe vergolten. Die Truppen haben trotz der vorangegangenen Anstrengungen bei der Schlacht mit bemerkenswerter Strenge und Lebendigkeit gekämpft. Auch heute hat sich die Krone die Achtung unserer hohen Gäste und das Vertrauen der Regierung aus des Landes erworben.

Douhet schließt, indem er den Truppen seinen Glückwunsch und denjenigen der Regierung ausdrückt.

Paris, 22. September. (Privat-Telegramm.) Die „Agence Havas“ hat die Nachricht der „Débats“, die Minister Millerand und Douhet gebieten zu demissionieren, energisch dementiert. Gewisse Veränderungen im Ministerium vor dem Zusammentritt der Kammern scheinen politischen Kreisen tatsächlich nicht angeschlossen, doch dürften sie schwerlich so andauern, wie die „Débats“ behaupten. Die „Débats“ halten einstweilen ihre Meldung aufrecht.

### Die Kette des Zaren durch Deutschland.

Das Zarenpaar passierte gestern früh 6¼ Uhr Köln und 3¼ Uhr nachmittags Bonn, von wo Graf Lambsdorff sich nach Berlin begab, um von dort nach Petersburg zu reisen. Um 6¼ Uhr trafen der Kaiser und die Kaiserin von Rußland mit Sonderzug in Kiel ein. Sie wurden vom Prinzen und der Prinzessin von Schleswig-Holstein, dem Herzog und der Herzogin Peter von Oldenburg sowie dem Prinzen Nikolaus von Griechenland empfangen. Die Herrschaften fuhren in einer Salon-Pinasse nach dem Schloß.

Kiel, 22. September. (Privat-Telegramm.) Das Zarenpaar ist nebst seinen Töchtern, begleitet vom Herzog und der Herzogin von Oldenburg und dem Prinzen Nikolaus von Griechenland, nach dreistündigem Aufenthalt beim Prinzen und der Prinzessin Heinrich mittels des russischen Dolmetsers abgereist.

### Vorgehen gegen die Anarchisten.

Die Ermordung Mac Kinsleys durch einen Anarchisten hat in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika eine starke Bewegung ins Leben gerufen, die es sich zur Aufgabe macht, gegen den Anarchismus scharf vorzugehen. Ein Privat-Kabeltelegramm unseres New Yorker E-Korrespondenten meldet uns:

Die Offizialverteidiger veranlassen, daß Gollig, einer irrendärztlichen Untersuchung unterworfen wurde. Das Gutachten ist unbekannt, jedoch ist es wahrscheinlich, daß es sich für die Zurechnungsfähigkeit des Täters ausspricht.

Der prominente Marquetteklub in Chicago setzte einen Ausschuss ein, um eine Kongressvorlage gegen den Anarchismus auszuarbeiten. Gastwirthen, welche anarchistische Kundgebungen duldeten, wurde mehrfach die Kongressentzogen. Angestellte, welche Sympathien mit dem Attentat äußerten, wurden überall entlassen. Eine große Wohlthatbewegung gegen das New Yorker „Journal“ ist im Gange. Die Börsen, die Handelskammern, Clubs wollen es kühnlich ignorieren. Auch Senatoren und Abgeordnete witten dabei mit. Die öffentliche Meinung verlangt entschieden die Ausrottung der Propagandisten. Allen Nordgezeiten soll das Asyl verweigert werden. Einreise wird die Einwanderung sehr scharf überwacht, und die Identität aller Ankommenden genau festgestellt.

Ergänzt werden diese Mitteilungen unseres Korrespondenten durch eine Privat-Kabeldepesche unseres New Yorker E-Korrespondenten, welche besagt: Der republikanische Parteiführer Senator Allison hat sich dahin geäußert, der Kongress werde die Frage des Anarchismus gründlich prüfen und sein heuchelstes ihm, um geeignete Gesetze zu Stande zu bringen. Die höchsten juristischen Autoritäten sollen zur Unterstützung der Justizkommission beider Häuser des Kongresses herangezogen werden, um eine wirksame Gesetzgebung gegen den Anarchismus, die aber mit der Verfassung in Einklang zu bringen wäre, herbeizuführen. Die größte Schwierigkeit liegt darin, zu verhindern, daß die verfassungsmäßig garantierte Freiheit der Rede geschnitten wird.

New York, 22. September. (Privat-Telegramm.) In einem Mietshaus fand gestern nachmittags eine Versammlung einiger dreißig Anarchisten statt. Viele Revolver und Schusswaffen in Uniform und Zivil waren in den Nebenstraßen verteilt.

### Emma Goldman.

(Von unserem Korrespondenten.)

New York, 21. September.

Durch das unfelige Attentat vom Freitag, den 6. d. M., ist mit einem Schlage Emma Goldman in den Vordergrund des öffentlichen Interesses getreten. Nach den bereits mitgeteilten Erklärungen des Attentäters darf sie nämlich, den traurigen Anknüpfungen, die intellektuelle Urheberin des ganzen Verbrechens zu sein; nach den Aussagen der Polizei ist sie aber nicht nur als die Anführerin, sondern als die eigentliche Seele jener anarchistischen Verschwörung zu betrachten, die unter den amerikanischen Anarchisten zur Ermordung des Präsidenten inszeniert wurde. Wie aber immer in dem zu erwartenden Sensationsprozeß sich ihre Anknüpfung an dem Fall herausstellen mag, so wird sie ganz gewiß ein weit höheres Interesse beanspruchen als der Mörder selbst, der ein

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Notes: In German, English, and French.

Präsident Berlin  
10.1901 V.  
Stapel VII.

II - 2949

Morgenjournale 64

No. 224.

Berlin, den 25. 9. 11.

Chicago, 24. September. (M. I. B.) Emma Goldman wurde auf der Gefängnisinsel...

↓  
von Goldman  
B. 10. 11. 11.  
Munde

↓  
Bln, 23. 11. 11.  
bis VII Morgenjournale.  
gez. Muhl. D.

B. 15.  
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2510.1901 V.  
Small VL

## Auschnitt

65

459

## bei Briten

Chas. Johnson

Berlin, den 1. ten Oktober 1901.

**Verantwortlich als Nebenhaupt:**

Wine & Beer

[illegible]

Bill G. Pinsberg  
and the Law Firm

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1. Rausprafgefahr.
2. Kopfecken zu
3. von Gutmann

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Für  
 Heurichs Jannotta  
 von der Zoller  
 Wirt. Wirt.

Form No. 286

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Abdruck 3. III. 1895/01.

88

Orig. in arch. pers. Arch.

B. 12. 10. 01.

Emma Goldmann ist schon 33-35 Jahre alt, Russin, angeblich in der Kiste von Krima als Koffer einer jüdischen Kriminellen geboren. Sie lebt seit längerer Zeit in Amerika und ist dort mit Eifer für die sozialistische Bewegung tätig. Wegen ihrer geistigen, politischen und sozialen Ansichten, die sie gelegentlich ihrer regelmäßigen Agitationstätigkeit, und in denen sie für die Niederhaltung der Proleten durch die Staat tritt, ist sie mehrfach mit Verhaftungen belegt worden. Sie verheiratet ist, jüngere, meist nach russischen Gewohnheiten, mit einem für Sozialismus eingestrichenen, zur Befreiung sozialistischer Kisten zu verleiten. Bekannt ist der Fall der Mordverurteilung, den ihr Liebhaber Berk, Mann gegen den Direktor der Carnegie-Werke im Jahre 1892 in Pittsburgh beging. Ein anderer Geliebter der Goldmann, der russische Josef Carter, beging fünf im Jahre 1892 auf Befehl der Goldmann von Amerika über London nach Frankreich, wurde in dessen Folge bald nach seiner Ankunft verhaftet und wegen Mordverurteilung gegen das

(Signatur)

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Ignoranzgesetz mit 8 Jahren Zuchthaus  
 Im Jahre 1895/96 soll die Goldmann sich  
 dem Namen Emma Brady - Brady ist öfter  
 reisefähiger Anarchist und Liebhaber der Goldmann  
 in Wien als Goldmann ausgebildet haben  
 Im Herbst 1899 kaufte sie in London auf, be-  
 trieb dort eine reisefähige Anarchistische Propaganda  
 in Gemeinschaft mit dem österreichischen  
 Anarchisten, Relluar Havel, ihren damaligen  
 Liebhaber und bewusste sich, nachdem sie nach  
 Paris übergesiedelt war, einen internationalen  
 Anarchistenkongress zu organisieren.  
 Derselbe sollte im Herbst 1900 in Paris tagen,  
 wurde aber von der französischen Regierung  
 verboten. Bald darauf begab sich die Goldmann  
 nach Amerika zurück und setzte dort ihr Frei-  
 heit fort.

Seitdem sie mit dem Namen des Frei-  
 kämpfers Max Kienley in Beziehung gesetzt  
 wurde, ist dies nicht bekannt.







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Pol. Arch. Berlin  
1907 V  
Koll. 10.

*W. H. 1651*

70

*Handwritten: Ernst Lohm*

*No. 44.*

*Berlin, den 9. 11. 1901.*

*Freiburg.*

*1. Ellscheid*

*2. Gmüßler*

*3. v. H. Goldman*

*16 v. 104 II  
Munich*

*Freiburg, den 15. 11. 01.*

*an den Herrn v. H. Goldman.*

*geg. M. H. 1651*

*16 v. 104 II  
Munich*

*16 v. 104 II  
Munich*

*16 v. 104 II  
Munich*

*16 v. 104 II  
Munich*

*Bruch*



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## Beilage zu Neues Leben.

5. Jahrg. Neue Folge. • Sonnabend, den 9. November 1901. • No. 44.

### Die Anarchie und die Anarchisten.

Von Emma Goldman.  
Übersetzt aus „L'Emancipation“.

Das Wort „Anarchie“ hat in den Ohren der meisten Amerikaner einen bösen Klang; es soll gleichbedeutend sein mit Bosheit, Verderbtheit und Verwüstung. Man betrachtet die Anarchisten als eine Bande niedriger Verbrecher, die den Gebrauch von Kamm und Dolch nicht kennen und entschlossen sind, die Reichen zu töten, um ihr Vermögen zu teilen. Indessen ist die Anarchie für die Eingeweihten eine soziale Theorie, welche sich damit beschäftigt, Ordnung herzustellen, ohne dass es irgend welche Herrschaft von Menschen über Menschen gibt. Mit einem Worte bezeichnet sie vollständige individuelle Freiheit.

Wenn bisher das Wort Anarchie gebraucht wurde, um einen Zustand kaiserlicher Verwirrung zu bezeichnen, so geschah dies, weil man den Leuten vorgelunken hatte, dass ihre Angelegenheiten besser geleitet, dass sie besser beherrscht werden, und dass die Autorität eine Notwendigkeit ist.

In den vergangenen Jahrhunderten galt jedes Individuum, welches behauptete, die Menschheit könne ohne Hilfe der irdischen oder überirdischen Autorität ihren Weg gehen, für verrückt und endete bald seine Tage im Irrenhause oder auf dem Scheiterhaufen. Dagegen gibt es heute wohl Hunderttausende von Männern und Frauen, welche über die Vorstellung von einem übernatürlichen Wesen spöttisch lächeln.

Aber die Friedenkenner von heute glauben z. B. noch an die Notwendigkeit eines Staates, der die Gesellschaft schützt; die Barbaren der Einrichtungen suchen sie nicht zu erröden. Sie begreifen nicht, dass die Herrschaft niemals, ohne Unterdrückung bestanden hat und bestehen kann; dass jede Herrschaft sich dritter Thaten und grosser Verbrechen gegen die Gesellschaft schuldig gemacht hat.

Die Herrschaft hat sich allmählich vom Despotismus zur Demokratie, Oligarchie, Plutokratie entwickelt; doch war dies stets eine Tyrannei.

Man kann nicht leugnen, dass die Zahl der Leute mit gesundem Menschenverstand und gutem Willen gross ist, welche ängstlich darauf bedacht sind, ihre gegenwärtige Lage zu verbessern. Aber sie haben ihr Sinnen nicht hinlänglich freigemacht von Vorurteilen und eberglühenden Anschauungen barbarischer Zeiten, um zu begreifen, was die Einrichtung, welche Herrschaft genannt wird, tatsächlich in ihrem Schosse birgt.

„Wie können wir ohne Gesetze etwas anrichten?“ fragen sie. „Wenn unsere Gesetze schlecht sind, wollen wir verändern, als durch gute oder bessere zu ersetzen, aber wir bedürfen unbedingt der Gesetze.“

Zum Unglück aber sind die guten Gesetze ein Märchen, weil ihr Bestehen selbst auf der Unterwerfung der elken Klasse unter der Diktatur der anderen beruht. „Aber die Menschen müssen beherrscht werden“, bemerken gewisse Leute, „sie verlangen danach, durch Gesetze geleitet zu werden.“ Wohlan, wenn die Menschen Kinder sind, die man leiten muss, wer ist denn da hinreichend vollkommen, weise und rein, um selbst seine Mitmenschen zu beherrschen und zu leiten?

Wir behaupten, dass der Mensch als Individuum sich beherrschen kann und muss. Wenn die Menschen noch nicht reif sind, ist es mit der Herrschaft ebenso. Ist es möglich, dass ein einziger Mann oder eine kleine Anzahl Menschen die Millionen von Unmündigen leitet, welche eine Nation bilden?

„Aber wir bedürfen zum mindesten einiger Autorität“, sagte

\*) Die feile Soldpresse, die seiner Zeit das Gerücht verbreitete, dass Emma Goldman im Dienste der russischen Geheimpolizei stünde, ist wie immer, wenn es sich um Anarchisten handelt, den Beweis für ihre Lügennetz schuldig geblieben. D. H.

uns ein Amerikaner aus der Zahl unserer Freunde. Gewiss, und diese Autorität haben wir auch. Es ist das nämlich die unwiderstehliche Macht der Naturgesetze, welche sich in der physischen und in der sozialen Welt offenbart. Müssen wir diese Gesetze begreifen oder nicht, wir müssen ihnen gehorchen, denn sie bilden einen Teil unseres Wesens. Wir sind unbedingt Sklaven dieser Gesetze, aber diese Sklaverei demütigt in keiner Weise.

Die Sklaverei, wie sie heute besteht, lässt einen auswärtigen Herren, einen fremden Gesetzgeber für die, welche ihr gehorchen, zu. Die Naturgesetze im Gegenteil liegen nicht ausserhalb von uns, sondern in uns. Nur diesen Gesetzen gemäss leben wir, atmen wir, bewegen wir uns, sie sind keine Feinde, sondern Wohltäter.

Uns stimmen die Gesetze, welche durch Menschen eingerichtet und in ihren Gesetzbüchern vereint sind, mit den Naturgesetzen überein? Wohl niemand, meinen wir, kann den Mut haben, es zu behaupten.

Eben, weil die Gesetze, welche die Menschen uns gemacht haben, nicht mit den Naturgesetzen übereinstimmen, leidet die Menschheit so viel Weh. Es ist verkehrt, von Menschenglück zu sprechen, so lange die Menschen nicht frei sind.

Kein Wunder, dass gewisse Personen den Anarchismus und seine Anhänger mit so viel Erbitterung bekämpfen. Diese Lehre erfordert ein so gründliches Abwachen von der jetzt erlaubten Ordnung, und das begeisterte Wirken ihrer Verkünder ist weit mehr geeignet zu verwunden, als zu gewinnen.

Man predigt den Armen Geduld und Entsagung, man verspricht ihnen eine Belohnung im Jenseits. Aber was nützt dem unglücklichen Paria, der nicht den kleinsten Erdenwinkel sein eigen nennen kann, welcher um ein Stück Brot bettelt, was nützt es ihm, dass sich vor ihm die Pforten des Himmels breiter öffnen als vor dem Reichen? Angesichts des furchtbaren Massenelends erscheinen solche Verheissungen als bittere Ironie.

Ich habe sehr wenige Männer und Frauen getroffen, die die Gabe besaßen, in aller Ehrlichkeit und mit gutem Gewissen die bestehende Herrschaft zu verteidigen. Alle stimmten mit mir in vielen Punkten überein, doch wenn es galt, den Schluss zu ziehen, hatten sie nicht den moralischen Mut, ihre Sympathie mit den anerkennbaren Prinzipien offen auszusprechen und zu bekunden.

Wir, die wir den Weg gewählt haben, den uns unsere Überzeugung vorschrieb, wir bekämpfen grundrztzlich die Organisation, welche Staat genannt wird, und verkünden das gleiche Recht aller zu arbeiten und das Leben zu geniessen.

Einmal von den Schranken einer fremden Autorität erlöst, werden die Menschen in freie Beziehungen zu einander treten. Organisationen werden überall auf der Erde freiwillig entstehen. Jeder wird zum gemeinsamen Wohle und zu seinem eigenen Wohle mit der ganzen Kraft, deren er fähig ist, beitragen, und wird demgemäss seine Bedürfnisse befriedigen. Alle Entdeckungen und technischen Erfindungen der Neuzeit werden dazu dienen, die Arbeit leicht und angenehm zu machen. Und die Wissenschaft, der Unterricht, die Kunst werden, da sie allen zugänglich sind, der Menschheit vervollkommen und veredeln, während die Frau mit dem Manne gleichgestellt sein wird.

„Das ist alles recht schön“, versetzt manch einer, „aber die Menschen sind keine Engel, sie sind Egoisten.“

Nun und? Der Egoismus ist kein Verbrechen. Er wird zum Verbrechen nur unter den Bedingungen, welche einem Individuum gestatten, seinen Egoismus zum Schaden der anderen zu befriedigen. In einer anarchistischen Gesellschaft wird jeder sein Ich zu befriedigen suchen. Da aber unsere Mutter Natur die Welt so eingerichtet hat, dass gerade nur die sich erhalten, welche ihren Nächsten helfen, wird der Mensch, um sein Ich zu befriedigen, seine Hilfe denen gewähren, die ihm selbst helfen werden. Und so wird der Egoismus aus einer Plage zu einer Wohltat werden.

Das ist unser Ideal. —

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Notes: In German, English, and French.

196

Neues Leben.

Einen Dolch in der einen, eine Pistole in der anderen Hand, alle Taschen voll Dynamitbomben, so wird der Anarchist von seinen Feinden geschildert. Man denkt ihn sich, halb Narr und halb Schurke. Sein einziges Ziel ist die allgemeine „Kladderatsch“, und er kennt kein anderes Mittel, um zu diesem Ziele zu gelangen, als jeden zu morden, der nicht seiner Ansicht ist. Das Gemälde ist ein grausiges Zerrbild, aber man darf sich nicht darüber wundern, dass es allgemein für wahr gehalten wird, wenn man bedenkt, mit welcher Hartnäckigkeit man diese Vorstellung der Öffentlichkeit verpflanzet hat.

Wir glauben jedoch, dass die Anarchie — d. h. die Freiheit jedes Individuums ohne schädlichen Zwang Anderer, möge diese anderen Individuen oder eine geordnete Herrschaft sein, — wir glauben, dass die Anarchie sich nicht ohne Gewalt behaupten wird, und dass das dieselbe Gewalt ist, welche bei Thermopyla und Marathon den Sieg davontrug.

Es ist ersichtlich, dass sich mitten durch die ganze Weltgeschichte eine Erhebung hinzieht, vor welcher alle Arten von Sklaverei und der Zwang in allen Gestalten weichen müssen. Daraus muss die volle und unbegrenzte Freiheit hervorgehen, Freiheit für alle und Freiheit eines jeden. Daraus geht hervor, dass der Anarchismus keine rückwärtliche Bewegung sein kann, wie man immer fälschlich behauptet. In der Armee der Freiheitskämpfer marschieren die Anarchisten im Vordertreffen. Nach uns ist unbedingt nötig, dass die Masse des Volkes keinen Augenblick den Riesenkampf vergisst, welcher der Verwirklichung unserer Ideen vorangehen muss. Und gerade deshalb besitzen die Anarchisten alle ihnen zur Verfügung stehenden Mittel — die Rede, die Presse, die Revolution der Geister, den wirtschaftlichen Kampf, die Aufklärung, die Wissenschaft und die Kunst, um einem neuen Gesellschaftszustande die Wege zu ebnen.

Was die Zukunft zeigen muss, beruht das Wohl der Menschheit auf dem Kommunismus. Nun schließt aber das kommunistische System folgerichtig jedes Verhältnis zwischen Herr und Knecht aus und bedeutet in Wahrheit Anarchismus. Um zu diesem Ziele zu gelangen, muss man vor allem die Revolution der Geister propagieren.

## Schriften-Eingang.

„Frührot“, freiradikale Zeitschrift für Politik, Kunst und ökonomisches Leben (illustriert). Herausgegeben von Robert Heymann, München. Preis 30 Pf.

„Der Affenspiegel“, satyrisch-politische Wochenschrift (illustriert). Robert Heymann, München.

„Die Ratte“, illustrierte, freiradikale Monatschrift. Verlag Ferdinand Fleth in Tschau (Böhmen). Chefredakteur Robert Heymann, München.

## Zur Anschaffung empfohlen.

Militatull, Max Havelaar. Uebersetzen aus dem Holländischen von Wilhelm Spohr. (Siehe Nr. 34 „Neues Leben“.) Titelzeichnung von Fidus. Minden i. W., J. C. C. Brunns Verlag. Preis 4,50 M., geb. 5,50 M.

Zu beziehen durch die Expedition von „Neues Leben“.

Durch den Verlag „Neues Leben“ Adalbertstr. 90, Hof I sind zu beziehen:

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Gott und der Staat. Von Michael Bakunin. Auszug. (20 Seiten.) Preis: 5 Pfennig.

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Die historische Rolle des Staates. Von Peter Kropotkin. Uebersetzt von Ludlalaus Gumplowicz. (66 Seiten.) Preis: 20 Pf.

Der Londoner Kongress. Zur Beleuchtung der Vorgänge auf demselben. (70 Seiten.) Preis: 15 Pf.

Memoiren eines Revolutionärs Peter Kropotkin. 2 B. 11,00 M.

Der Wohltand für Alle. Kropotkin. Preis 2 B. Porträt von Michael Bakunin seiner Ausführung. Preis 15 Pf.

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## Verein der Freiheitlichen Berlins und Umge.

Am Dienstag, den 14. November, abends im Lokale des Herrn C. P. Drägerstr. 1 Mitglieder-Versammlung

Tagesordnung:

1. Vortrag: Der Oblique Justizm. Referent: Schriftsteller M.
2. Diskussion.

Gäste willkommen.

Neu erschienen.

## Michael Bakun

Eine biographische Skizze von

Dr. Max Nettlau.

Mit Auszügen aus seinen Schriften und

Nachwort von Gustav Lar

64 Seiten. Preis 80 Pf.

Bei Bezug von größeren Posten entsprechend

Zu beziehen durch den Verlag „Ne

Die Genossen in Brdx (Böhmen) diesen Monat eine neue deutsche anarchistische Zeitschrift herauszugeben und erlassen deshalb folgende

## Achtung.

Alle diejenigen Genossen, welche die Herausgabe einer deutschen Zeitung dringend geboten, dieselbe, ob leer oder unbenutzte Adressen einzusenden.

Auch wird gebeten mitzuteilen, welche Adressen Geld gesandt wurde, damit quittiert werden kann.

Administration und Expedition „Freien Sozialist“, Brdx (Böhmen) Schleichthausgasse 987.

## Lese- und Diskutierklub „I

Der Lese- und Diskutierklub „I. Die Mitglieder werden ersucht, zahlreich

ich zu erscheinen.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

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Notes: In German, English, and French.

21. 9. 1901 V.  
Abthell VII.

VIII 3627 Ausschnitt

72

## Der Aufbau

Herinnerd tot de Aangelegenheid

Berlin, den 1. ten 1907.

Verantwortlich als Redakteur: *Leide*

## Aus aller Welt

[illegible]

Constantin Guavel. Puyguyon  
n. 12. Octobre 1901

— Emma Goldman will eine Reihe von Vorlesungen über die „Politik des Anarchismus“ halten und damit in Chicago beginnen. Die bisherigen Behörden haben nichts dagegen und werden nur Polizei abfordern, um den Frieden zu bewahren. Dem „Globe“ zufolge sollen die früheren Mittheilungen der Zeitungen über Cypriens' Ansehen mit Bezug auf die Goldman ganz anders sein: es ist zweifelhaft, ob Cypriens überhaupt von ihr gesprochen habe.

1. Representative of  
Catholic to Society.  
Shaf. Corp., Co.  
13. v. D. H. M  
Munster

16/10

Br  
Jan 4. Gay  
Wm  
207 W.  
P.

Form No. 886.

1268



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中国通商

செய்யுள்: 7

2011

• Kunst der Gegenwart.

How the "Huttopf"; and in  
 London hinder the E. Gold,  
 Mann gewöhnt sind, wie man  
 in London an der Spitze  
 steht. Man hat sich sehr  
 sehr, und Messungen in der  
 bekannten Vorkommen  
 - an der Spitze (Common,  
 real in Freedom) in der  
 erfolgreich.

Die Kaffeebohnen waren  
aber frohgepfl.:

für Londoner Zeitungsdruk  
der die Goldmann ist rümpf  
beigelegt.

By Hall. O.K. 1401

Wiggin Pn. brown 2/60

2. Separation  
 no. 10015  
 Chas. E. W. &  
 15. 24 Mar 11  
 M. M.

27/11

*Mem  
Sum H. 4. 22  
X [Signature]  
[Signature]*

6<sup>th</sup>  
L. 23/10

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Fr. S. 91/04

78

Wahrnehmung

Frei Society. Größter Zerstörer.

Ich beabsichtige Ihnen einen Bericht zu  
schicken aus meiner Versammlung in  
Berlin am 3. Dezember 1907 zu schicken; aber die  
Regelgröße der Folge ist immer noch größer als  
richtig gebracht, das ist es für mich sehr  
schwer, das zu vermeiden, was für mich  
gesagt hat. Ich finde selbstverständlich  
aus einer Anzahl Zeitungen bei, welche  
die wirklich nicht gesehen haben, sind auf  
meine Briefe aus meiner Gruppe Turner,  
für es an die Versammlung schicken und  
die Absicht eines Briefes, der aus einem  
interessanten Mann geschrieben ist (inter-  
esse falls es für mich ist, das es in der Frei So-  
ciety veröffentlicht wird) sind eine Absicht der  
Republikaner, die in der Versammlung an-  
genommen werden. Ich finde es mir sehr  
schwer zu sagen, wenn die, welche Gruppe  
nicht viele Ihrer Leser in der Versammlung  
gezeigt haben können. Wenn einige  
aus Ihnen die Plausibilität, die Konsequenz  
und Logik einer Anwesenheit bei Turner.

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offen begreifbar, die Konsumierung der  
ganzen Welt wird der Inhalt der  
zur Zeit, sondern die festeren  
nicht fester, eine sehr große Frage  
hat schon jetzt werden und das eine  
fester Entwicklung der Folge sein  
und das ist ein Sachverhalt, der  
nicht eine Lösung zu der. Die  
genau werden. Es ist nicht, wie sich die  
auf der der geistlichen Richtung für eine  
werden, der gegen das Konsumieren von  
werden, sondern die für, das eine  
für eingelegt werden müssen, eine  
in der Welt festzustellen, welches  
Zeit ist, eine Konsumierung der  
werden und das für die fester  
werden müssen, eine der für die  
für die fester. Konsumieren, welches  
geachtet fester, eine der Konsumierung  
einen so sehr große Folge zu machen,  
sind es aber eine mit einer geringen  
für eine festeren Lösung, dass die  
Konsumierung von der fester, die für  
Haupt und eine von der Konsumierung,  
— ein glücklicher Teil der Konsumierung und  
eine sehr wichtige Angelegenheit —  
welche je von Konsumierungsmitteln  
genau werden, dass für die nicht



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for money sake - and you are afraid to face the danger of  
inprisonment - you are pure and simple an anarchistic para-  
Anarchistische Bewegungen.

Alle Anarchisten, welche aus Europa in den V.S. anlangen, -  
landen nicht in New York sondern in Montreal und von dort  
aus begeben sie sich mittelst Eisenbahn an ihre Bestimmungsorte.

Die Anarchisten Gruppen, aus Chicago, Ill. 20. Juni 1906. -

aus begeben sie sich mittelst Eisenbahn an ihre Bestimmungsorte.

gegen Schrifttellen an ihre Gruppen in New York.

Platze. digung gewendet, warum die öffentlichen Staats-Gebäude.

Arsenale u. d. m. nicht in die Luft gesprengt werden?

Die Anarchistin Lucy Parsons, ist am 16. Juni 1906 von ihrer

Mit einem Worte die Anarchisten beschuldigen die

Agitations-Tour nach Chicago zurückgekehrt, und ersuchte

Freiwilligen, dass sie Rednerin sind.

sie vor der Liberty Gruppe, dass Emma Goldman am 10. Juni 1906

mit Berkman in Buffalo gewesen ist:

An demselben Tage hielt Lucy Parsons eine Versammlung ab,

welche von den dortigen Gewerkschaften fuer sie arrangiert

wurde.

Nachdem aber die Buffalo'er Polizei die Versammlung nicht

gestatten wollts, und dem Besitzer der Halle bedeutet wurde,

dass das Verleihen derselben den Anarchisten nicht gestattet

sei, - beschloss Lucy Parsons eine Versammlung im freien in

einem öffentlichen Park einzuberufen, und auch die Emma

Goldman zu derselben als Rednerin einzuladen:

Emma Goldman weigerte sich im freien zu reden, indem sie

der Lucy Parsons zur Antwort gab:

" I am to dignified to speak on the streets."

Lucy Parsons erwiderte ihr:

" Well I see now clearly, that you are an agitator only



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2.1307M  
Abteil. VII

82

*Les frères Goldman*  
N° 3  
Mar. 19. 1. 07  
Goldman

*Mar. 22. 1. 07*  
*bei G. H. ...*  
*77. Kalksche Str.*

*Mr. Goldman.*  
*H. V. ...*

*Apr. 6. 1902/14.*

*Gr 10.*



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88

*Les journaux  
N. 19  
N. 1. M. 5. 07*

## Unter Barbarismus

Der Unterschied zwischen dem wilden und einem wilden zivilisierten Wesen ist, dass während der ersterer als das Universale auftritt, der Stillestand in der Natur. Der Barbar verurteilt, der Mensch versucht zu verstehen. Der Barbar wie leben in dem fortgeschrittenen, wir haben alles, was möglich ist. Er betrachtet den Menschen als verbrochen und Dinge während. Barbarismus Sumpt intellektuelle Freiheit gleitende Fluss, der reinende die Ueberreste aller verfallender trägt.

Dieser Barbarismus ist der der Freiheitlichen und revolutionären in Amerika. Nicht nur die allein, sondern auch die Neuere Gebiete der Kunst, und der nicht weniger von den Barbaren jedoch in einer anderen Weise stehen sind, durch eine Künste verfolgt, die Romantik Kunst und Literatur durch Meinung, und Menschlichkeit.

der Welt. Wehe dem, der nicht die Wahrheit nicht der Staat. Hingegen, wenn er von der Welt sterben, wenn er von der Welt für seine Lebensbedürfnisse schwierig sein, wenn Richter in den Ver Staaten zu finden, welcher in archaischen Angedachten die Repräsentanten eines neuen Lebensbegriffen, einer neuen Weltphilosophie eng verbunden mit den sozialen, wissenschaftlichen, künstlerischen und wirtschaftlichen Strömungen vergangener Generationen nicht. In diesem Punkte haben die Revolutionäre Europas den Vorteil.

Des Autoritäten Frankreichs, Deutschlands, Italiens und Russlands fehlt der Geist des amerikanischen Emporkömmlings. Dem charakteristischen Zug Einbildung ist. Weltlich erfolgreich, fühlt er sich vollkommen, jedoch ist der selbstgemachte Mann göttlich ein in Gott gemachter Esel. Die europäische Zivilisation ist dem Geiste des Emporkömmlings entwachsen. Weltändernde Revolutionen haben stattgefunden, und wo diese fehlten, entwickelten tiefgewurzelte Strömungen das Bewusstsein, dass die Mensch

*20  
N. 1. M. 5. 07  
j. v. Horg. für M.  
gg. Baorecke für*

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beit in keinem Stillstand blieben, denn selbst die Mächte in unserm erweiterten Sinne der Zivilisation gehen und werden ständig, aber gegen die Heroide der andern stimmen. Ihr Antagonismus solcher Natur, die Revolutionen brechen und Degenerierte an in diesen Ländern der Fall Richer, welches täglich an übergeht, wo ehemals die oder an dem C... garten, wo kein... schichtliche Ver... ist, präsentiert zu einer klaren Ideen, welchen, die... age. Der letztere... sind... Wachstum durch unsere... publik festgelegt werde.

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Abteilung VII

Geheim  
I. Anweisung

Pol. Präs. Berlin  
4.9.1907  
Abteil VII

84  
Berlin, den 22. September 07.

C. St. 1902/07.

Ans. N. 481. Berl. Volksblatt v. 21.9.07

Vorgeschlag. zu den Vorfragen  
Emma Goldman.

Berlin, den 24. September 07.

Sammlung 1. 21.

Brom 23

Mutter 29

Sanität  
Berlin, den 22. September 07.

1. Anweisung, zu den Vorfragen  
Emma Goldman  
Anweisung zu den Vorfragen  
Emma Goldman

2. Anweisung zu den Vorfragen

St. 1902/07

St. 1902/07

26



Notes: In German, English, and French.

72

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85

Abwende an der Anwaltschaft vorüber ist, handelt.  
ganz, kommt auf Paris zurück, da der je  
stehen, dass es die besten gestanden sind.  
Es haben sich bereits in der letzten Zeit  
Abwende von 20/1000 vgl. 10/1000 je 1000  
Mit der. Druck.

2. Hoffmann.  
3. Hoffmann &

La

X

A. B. 1/100  
1/100

10. 8. 10. 1333/04.

In 2. Amtsbezirk  
1/100 Berlin, den 1. Oktober 1907.  
H. Hennings

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Präsidenten  
C. A. H.

Berlin, den 14. Oktober 1907.

C. A. H. 11/10/07.

86.

Pol. Präsid. Berlin  
16.10.1907.  
Abteil. VII.

Ankündigung wird  
„Salzwacht“ Nr. 240

Notizen von Emma Goldman  
in London.

vom 14. Oktober 1907.

England.  
Ein anarchistisches Zentralbureau.  
Die Anarchisten Emma Goldman haben in London an der englischen Gesellschaft. Man hat ein Anarchistenbureau haben, das die Zentrallitung der ganzen anarchistischen Verbindungen bilden soll. Eine der Hauptaufgaben dieses Zentralbureau wird es sein, die anarchistische Literatur zu sammeln und so nach und nach ein großes anarchistisches Archiv einzurichten. Ueber die Aufgaben des Anarchismus sprach sich mit Goldman sehr lebhaft aus und meinte, die jüngste Konferenz in Amsterdam habe sehr Erfreuliches geleistet. Ferner erklärte sich Goldman, sie werde zunächst drei Monate hier bleiben, um bei der Einrichtung des Bureau's behilflich zu sein und während dieser Zeit werde sie im engsten Verkehr und Beziehungen stehen. England habe die besten und größten Anarchisten, der Welt, vorausgesetzt und in England müsse der Bewegung eine große Zukunft blühen. Männer wie Darwin und Herbert Spencer müsse man an den größten Anarchisten rechnen. *Emma Goldman*

Angesetzt  
Berlin, den 15. Oktober 1907.

Emma Goldman

Prof. Dr. Max Müller  
17.10.07  
an Max Müller  
16.10.07.

1. Haupt- und Zentralbureau in London  
Angewandte Wissenschaften  
d. phys. u. nat. in London (Grunder von Berlin)  
B. 18.10.07.

J



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Prüf. Berlin  
9. 1907.  
Abteil. VII.

Ausschnitt

87

aus Nr. 111.

der Zeitung

Young Blatt

Annunzio

Berlin, den 11. August 1907.

Verantwortlich als Redakteur: *M. K. K.*

*N*

*Handwritten notes:*  
Handwritten signature  
Handwritten signature  
Handwritten signature  
Handwritten signature

CIA 902

Das "Freiheit" ...  
Handwritten text in German, likely a newspaper clipping or report.

*Handwritten mark:* 9.



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Abschrift

91

von Abschrift IIIa.9456.

Kaiserlich Deutsches Konsulat.

Chicago den 9. März 1908.

pp.

Besonderen Ruf hat in dieser Beziehung die Anarchistin Emma Goldmann sich erworben, die in jungem Alter durch praktische Befolgung der Lehre von der freien Liebe manchen Anarchisten zum Freunde hatte; mit zunehmendem Alter und abnehmenden Reizen hat sie aber an Einfluss unter den leitenden Anarchisten verloren, doch bringt sie noch für ihre Zeitung in New-York, Mother Earth und dieser nahestehenden Unternehmungen viel Geld auf Vortragsreisen zusammen. Sie muss dabei recht geschickt vorgehen. Amüsant war, wie sie hier den Gelderwerb auch unter den Namen Mrs. Smith als Kassiererin und Dolmetsch einer russischen Theatertruppe betrieb, die hier vor ca. 2 Jahren auftrat und gefeiert wurde. Ich bekam noch rechtzeitig Kenntnis von ihrer Identität und war nicht bei einem Bankett zugegen, dass ein mir gut bekannter Gross-Industrieller gab - mein russischer Kollege musste am nächsten Tage, als Emma Goldmann erkannt war, manches Scherzwort über seine Tischdame hören, die Baron Schlippenbach in Wirklichkeit kaum an der Tafel bemerkt hatte. Diese und andere Sensationen bewirkten, dass die Hallen, in denen Emma Goldmann seitdem sprach, von neugierigen Zuhörern aus guten Kreisen überfüllt waren und sie viel Geld verdiente.

pp.

gez. Weber.

An Seine Durchl. den Herrn Reichskanzler Fürsten von Bülow.

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V.

1. Abschrift zu den Akten Emma Goldmann fertigen.

pp.

Berlin, den 20. März. 1908.

C. A.

gez. Basrecks.

-C.A.I. 735. 08.-

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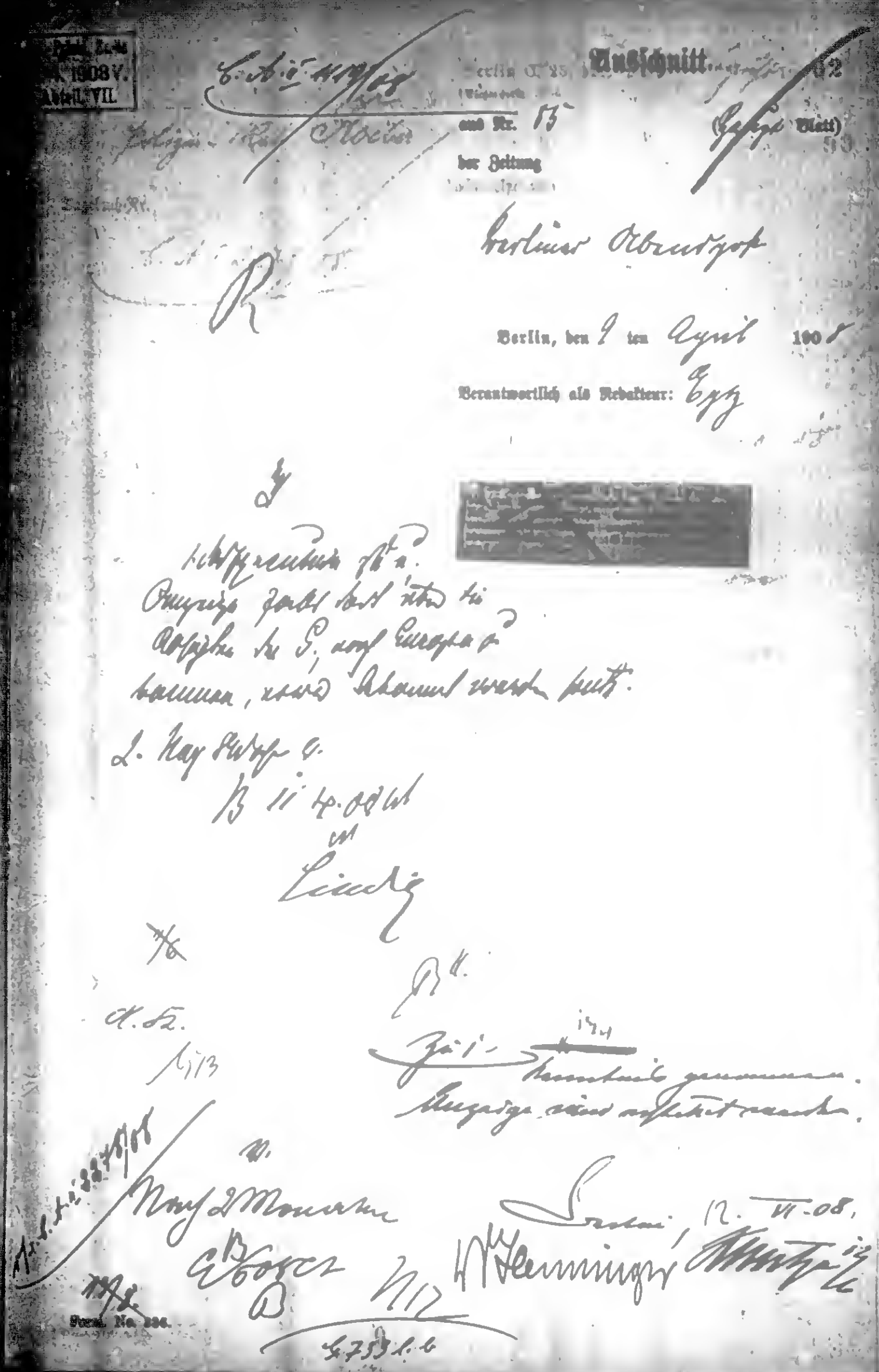
# The Emma Goldman Papers

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Notes: In German, English, and French.



**Notes:** In German, English, and French.

## Auschnitt.

96

ans Nr. 185

( 1 Blatt)

der Reizung

Wofford grinning

Berlin, den 20<sup>ten</sup> April 1909

Verantwortlich als Redakteur: *H. H. Tress*

[illegible]

1. Koffmann, H.  
2. Koffmann, H.  
3. Koffmann, H.

B. 91 4.05 LA

In 2  
Kenntnis genommen.  
Berlin, den 3. 8.

Kennntnis genommen. *Kölnst.*  
Berlin, den *3. 5.* 1909 *Druck-*  
*Kunst* 304

Form. Nr. 226.

Pl. 1. *Rumex crispus*

Berlin, 21 April 1949

My  
H. Hemmings

79

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Pol.-Präs. Berlin  
27. 5. 1909 V  
Abt. VII

Ausschnitt

aus Nr. 139

(Zugl. Blatt)

der Zeitung

"*Österreichische Zeitung*"

Berlin, den 15ten Mai 1909.

Verantwortlich als Redakteur: *H. Bachmann*

Druck-Verlag  
H. Bachmann  
Berlin

*R*  
*zur Goldman*  
*15. 5. 1909*  
*L*

*2. 11*  
*Dr. 1*



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London; S.B. & W.

103

Kgl. Pol.-Präs. Erlaſſen.

10.6. 11. 10-12 V.

## VII. Abteilung.

g. C.A. II. 1581. 11.

Beitrag: 1  
Eure Goldwaare - Agentur d.  
unserer Papiergalgen.

Shi Kestore nome is. P. O. Lige  
 nina Botikal  
 „Tusckist's Agents;  
 an dnu Emma Goldwasser ab G.  
 genten de niff. Gpungolzei Lijf-  
 ust and.

Margaret.

Andree, 9 VII. II.

W.  
R. B. B. B. B.

Monte 26.

Mittelslitte



4  
1. Edward Baugh  
2. Mr. " "

13 4/10

*John*

Robert

Drucke.

13/6

genomines

Berlin, den 74. 6. 1944

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

# ANARCHISTS: UNITED

An echo of the Hovavoditch "battle" was heard in the press of the last few weeks, in which the following comes rather near to it: Mr. Weiss, the Interpreter, stated that his letters were detained by said he left Peter because the latter was an Anarchist and he himself was a Social-Democrat. In answer Corliss produced a number of newspaper clippings found on Peter, among them those of the Shorefront Social-Democratic Working Men's Club and Institute of the Social-Democratic Federation and the Social-Democratic Party (Shorefront Branch).

Even Social-Democrats have to be careful company they keep. Peter showed his "leaving" Fritz, not there.

In common between the Social-Democrat and the Anarchist.

Anarchism is a diseased product of capitalism. It is a diseased game made—and the relation of there is any at all between Social-Democracy and Anarchism is that of the disease to the disease. It is obvious that to understand how men can be driven by the material and intellectual forces of capitalism, into such a suicidal madness as to that they "run amok," and although we realize that the sporadic and usually ineffective deeds of violence by Anarchists are mindless itself compared with the calculated outrages of which capitalists "law and order" is a continually guilty, nevertheless, Social-Democrats can have no part with anything so insane as Anarchism, "philosophic"

But the fact that there are men and women whose emotional nature is so intense, and whose mental balance is so uncertain, as to lead them to Anarchism provides an opportunity which "law and order" is not slow to take advantage of. There is material here that can be employed in the interests of reaction. Thus it is certain that where there is an Anarchist group there will be an agent provocateur in the midst thereof. It will be noted, too, that wherever an Anarchist "gang" is rounded up by the police, one or more of the ringleaders always escapes.

The S.D.P. in this country is annoyed, from time to time, by Anarchists getting into the branches and causing confusion until turned out. Our "impossible" friends suffer a good deal from this nuisance, and so they beseech the police for guidance in us.

Our comrades in the United States are experiencing the same kind of thing. Thus, the notorious Emma Goldman has been attacking the Socialists of Milwaukee lately. She says they are cheap politicians without any revolutionary purposes—pretty much what our "imperialists" say of us! Emma

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"I had a remarkably free run in  
 United States for a  
 period have wondered  
 female freedom should  
 gains of violence so long  
 puny. But it is not  
 Kansas Goldman is in  
 the fact has  
 the fact  
 of the  
 are only be  
 of the, with dance  
 who only kill people  
 however  
 who might be accused go  
 their associates are  
 Kansas Goldman  
 the  
 to be  
 that kind will happen and be  
 as this  
 are have no  
 and will leave no  
 Socialism in  
 Democrats are not political  
 they propaganda by and  
 to them in Milwaukee, or elsewhere else.  
 They are other Anarchists of the same whom  
 we could show up in a single fight but this  
 should be sufficient warning to our comrades  
 to be careful of these people in Vermont  
 and Vermont especially to our help activities  
 friends

Quelle de Ruyfist:

ANARCHIST AGENTS.

Dear Comrade, - The information concern-  
ing Emma Goldman was conveyed by a de-  
finite statement to this effect made in my  
hearing by Mr. A. A. Olarovsky himself.  
Yours fraternally

YOUR INFORMANT

Andacht & material:

"ANARCHIST AGENTS"

Dear Sir,—In 1906 I was expelled from France for a contribution to the "Libération" on the Italian political situation.

As it did not suit me to leave Paris (Anarchist) I told my friend, Guido Podrocca, editor of the "Libération", that I was a Socialist member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, found for me a secure hiding-place, and Emma Goldman, who was in Paris for the International Congress (living on the scantiest of fare), gave me monetary assistance. A fortnight after, on leaving my place of safety to take up, under an assumed name, a situation at the daily "Petit Sous," I was recognized, arrested and made to serve a short term of imprisonment.

The fact that Emma Goldman knew all along my address, and my "lookings" were never checked, although the death-records of the French police were keenly looking for incriminating documents, make me fully confident, independently of other considerations, in contradicting the statement that appeared in last issue of "Justice."

I trust that in the ordinary course of fairness and courtesy you will use your way to give publicity to this independent protest.—I remain, sir, yours truly, SILVIO CORIO.

Protoplasten heraufziehen:

Sir,—In this week's "Justice" (May 13), in an article headed "Anarchist Agents," referring to our comrade Emma Goldman and her critics of the "Milwaukee Socialist," you state:—

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It is generally known that Emma Goldman is in the pay of the police, though she has leaked out recently. At one time she was employed by Mr. A. E. Olarovsky of the Russian-Secret Police in San Francisco as an agent and a spy.

This monstrous and outrageous statement is the "Black" to the "unscrupulous" interpretation of Anarchists which have appeared in the Social Democratic press for years. The writer of the article gives not a little of evidence in proof of this infamous charge for which you give publicity.

While asking you for no apology or retraction, as we have long since grown accustomed to these calumnies—venomous as stupid—we do wish to indignantly protest against a vile and cowardly statement in reference to a brave woman who has fought during the best years of her life, and suffered imprisonment again and again, for principles which are and others hold dear. The remarks in the same article dealing with the English Anarchist movement are so foolish they carry their own refutation.

JOHN TURNER,  
A. MARSH,  
T. H. KIMM,  
157, Ossington Street, N.W.,  
May 15, 1911.

*frustrating his justice*

(We naturally expected some such protest as the above. We have, however, nothing to retract. The statements were made on the

MAY 20, 1911.

most reliable authority, or they would not have been made. We do not say that there are no good men and women among Anarchists; but we do say that every Anarchist who has been betrayed has been betrayed by a fellow Anarchist, who has proved to be a police agent; that police agents have been the instigators of almost every Anarchist crime and plot, successful or unsuccessful, which has been discovered; that the principles of Anarchism lead themselves to Anarchism; and that, with few exceptions, Anarchists are either agents or dupes of the police.

Ed. J.

*Wright I.*  
1/6



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Kgl. Pol.-Präs. Berlin.  
4. 7. 11. 2-4 N.  
VII. Abteilung.

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Le Temps Nouveau  
N. 6

Paris, le 11. Juin 11.

## Mouvement International

### ANGLAIS

L'organe des socialistes anglais, Justice, vient de commettre une infamie et une lâcheté, en accusant notre camarade Emma Goldman d'être une espionne au service de la police secrète russe, une lâcheté, en publiant cette soi-disant « information » sous le voile de l'anonymat. Nous n'avons nul besoin de défendre l'ardente propagandiste qu'est Emma Goldman contre les véritables et insupportables insinuations de ce journal; il suffirait, si convenable, elle se chargerait elle-même de ce soin et Justice ne perdrait rien pour attendre. En attendant, nous joignons de tout cœur à nos camarades de John, Thomas, A. Marsh et T. H. Keel, qui insistent au journal en question une protestation indignée, ainsi qu'au camarade W. [?] qui a écrit à ce sujet, dans le [?] de Freedom, un article que les socialistes anglais de Justice feront bien de méditer.

1. Signatures pl.  
2. [?] (ar. [?])

16 5/11/11

on  
et

a. v.

2/11/11

Bei E. T. [?]  
Berlin, le 11. Juin 11.

gg. Rober

In [?] Kenntnis genommen.  
Berlin, den 7. Juli 1911.

Stütze [?]

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Kgl. Pol.-Präs. Berlin.

11. 7. 11. 2-4 H.

VII. Abteilung.

Le Libéraire

N. 35

Paris, le 14. juillet 11.

## Saletés Socialistes

Nous avons reproduit, tout dernièrement, dans l'un de nos numéros, l'article de la social-démocratie, intitulé: "Emma Goldman, l'énergique propagandiste qui se trouve en ce moment dans l'état-frontière du Mexique, se déplaçant sans compter pour la sublime cause des communistes mexicains."

A cette base calomnieuse, trois camarades répondirent par la lettre suivante:

"Monsieur,

"Dans Justice de cette semaine (15 mai), un article intitulé: "Agent socialiste"

met en cause Emma Goldman en ces termes:

"Tout le monde ne sait pas que Emma Goldman est payée par la police, dit-on récemment, nous l'avons appris."

"A été employée par M. A. L. Orlowski, de la police secrète russe à San Francisco et co. comme agent et espion."

"Cette imputation monstrueuse dépasse toutes les calomnies qui ont été jusqu'à ce jour lancées contre les socialistes par la presse social-démocrate."

"Malgré que nous ne pouvons vous commander une rectification — puisque nous sommes habitués de longue date à vos calomnies."

4  
Huang. J. 733.  
B. H. H. H.  
da  
Or

Le C. t. noyalegen  
Berlin, le 14. juillet 11.

R. R.  
gg. Rober

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Kgl. Pol.-Präs. Berlin.  
15. 8. 11. 2-4 N.  
VII. Abteilung.

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3

Der Reichstag  
Nr. 15  
Bl. 2. 1. 8. 11

Einbringen

20.  
Bl. 2. 10. 8. 11  
g. 2. 11. Emma Goldman  
gg: Hammer



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## ULN SOZIALIS

ORGAN DES SOZIALISTISCHEN BUNDES

110

3. JAHRGANG

BERLIN, DEN 1. AUGUST 1911

NUMMER 15

### Die Masse

WENN ICH DIE Richtung, in der unsre Zeiten sich bewegen, mit einem Wort zusammenfassen soll, so sage ich: Quantität. Die Menge, der Geist der Masse herrscht allenthalben vor und zerstört die Qualität. All unser Leben — Produktion Politik und Erziehung — beruht auf der Quantität, auf der großen Zahl. Der Handwerker, der einst auf die Genauigkeit und Qualität seiner Arbeit stolz war, ist durch gedankenlose und an der Sache nicht interessierte Automaten ersetzt worden, die riesige Mengen von Gegenständen herstellen, die für sie selbst keinen Wert haben und der übrigen Menschheit oft genug von Schaden sind. So hat die Quantität, anstatt die Behaglichkeit und den Frieden des Lebens zu erhöhen, nur die Lasten der Menschen vermehrt.

In der Politik zählt nichts als die Quantität. Prinzipien, Ideale, Gerechtigkeit und Festigkeit sind völlig von der Menge hinweggespült worden. In dem Kampf um Herrschaft übertrumpfen die verschiedenen politischen Parteien einander mit ihren Tricks, Betrügereien, Schlaupöden und schabigen Machinationen; sie dürfen getrost darauf rechnen, daß die Partei, die Erfolg hat, von der Mehrheit als Sieger bejubelt wird. Das ist der einzige Gott: der Erfolg. Auf welche Kosten, mit welcher schrecklichen Schädigung des Charakters kommt nicht in Betracht.

Oft wird in unsrer Zeit von allen Politikern, die Sozialisten einbezogen, das Sprüchlein wiederholt, wir lebten im Zeitalter des Individualismus oder der Macht der Minorität. Diese Ansicht können nur solche hegen, die nicht unter die Oberfläche dringen. Haben nicht, sagt man, die wenigen allen Reichtum der Welt im Besitz? Sind sie nicht die Herren, die unbeschränkten Könige der Situation? Ihr Erfolg ist nicht dem Individualismus, sondern der Trägheit, der Erbarmlichkeit, der völligen Unterwerfung der Masse zu danken. Diese begehrt nichts anderes als beherrscht, geführt und gezwungen zu werden. Der Individualismus aber hatte zu keiner Zeit in der ganzen Menschengeschichte weniger Aussicht sich zu verwirklichen, weniger Gelegenheit sich in normaler, gesunder Weise zu behaupten.

Der individuelle Erzieher, der einem ersten Ziele nachstrebt, der Künstler oder Schriftsteller mit originellen Ideen, der unabhängige Gelehrte oder Forscher, die unerschrockenen Pioniere der sozialen Umgestaltung, alle werden sie täglich von Männern zur Seite gedrängt, deren Bildung und Schöpferkraft an Altersschwäche kranken.

Man braucht nur unsre Parke und öffentlichen Plätze anzusehen, um sich von der Haßlichkeit und Gewöhnlichkeit der Kunstfabrikate zu überzeugen. Die Denkmäler, die unsere Städte verunzieren, fälsch in der Konzeption und barbarisch in der Ausführung, haben nicht mehr Ähnlichkeit mit wirklicher Kunst als der Götz eines Hottentottenstammes mit einem Michelangelo. Wahrlich, nur ein Mehrheitsgeschmack kann solche eine Verhöhnung der Kunst dulden. Aber das

ist die einzige Art Kunst, die jetzt Erfolg hat. Der wahre Künstler, der sich herkömmlichen Ansehungen nicht beugt, der seine Originalität bekundet und dem Leben treu sein will, führt ein unbekanntes und geplagtes Dasein. Sein Werk kann eines Tages der bewunderte Götz der Menge werden, aber erst, wenn er sein Herzblut hingegeben hat; erst, wenn der Pfadfinder nicht mehr lebt und ein Haufe idealloser und unschöpferischer Gesellen das Erbe des Meisters zu Tode gehetzt hat.

Die unverzeihlichste Sünde in der Gesellschaft ist Unabhängigkeit des Denkens. Daß das in einem Lande, dessen Wahrzeichen die Demokratie ist, so schrecklich klar zu Tage tritt, ist für die überwältigende Macht der Mehrheit sehr bezeichnend.

Wendell Phillips sagte vor fünfzig Jahren: „In unsern Lande der völligen demokratischen Gleichheit ist die öffentliche Meinung nicht nur allmächtig, sie ist allgegenwärtig. Vor ihrer Tyrannei gibt es keine Zufluchtsstätte, vor ihrem Bereich gibt es kein Versteck, und das Resultat ist, daß wenn einer die alte Laterne des Diogenes nimmt und unter die Menge geht, um einen Menschen zu suchen, er nicht einen einzigen Amerikaner findet, der nicht für seinen Ehrgeiz, seine soziale Existenz oder sein Geschäft von der guten Meinung und den Beschlüssen seiner Umgebung etwa zu gewinnen oder zu verlieren hat, und wenn solcher Gewinn oder Verlust nur in seiner Einbildung leben sollte. Und die notwendige Folge ist, daß wir, anstatt eine Masse von Individuen zu sein, von denen jedes lurchlos seine eigene Überzeugung durchführt, daß wir als Nation in Vergleich mit andern Nationen eine Masse von Feiglingen sind. Mehr als jedes andere Volk haben wir gegenseitig vor einander Angst.“ Es ist klar, daß wir uns von dem Zustand, den Wendell Phillips vor Augen gehabt hat, nicht eben weit entfernt haben.

Inmer, in jeder Periode, waren die wenigen die Bannerträger einer großen Idee, die Vorkämpfer der Befreiung. Nicht so die Masse, deren Bleigewicht sie nicht zur Bewegung kommen läßt. Diese Wahrheit ist am deutlichsten in Rußland sichtbar zu machen. Tausende von Menschenleben sind schon von diesem blutigen Regiment vernichtet worden, aber der Menschenbrecher auf dem Thron ist noch nicht satt. Wie ist so etwas möglich, wenn Ideen, Kultur, Litteratur, wenn das tiefste und feinste Leben der Seele unter dem eisernen Joch steht? Die Mehrheit, diese kompakte, unbewegliche, dumpfe Masse, der russische Bauer glaubt nach einem Jahrhundert des Kampfes des Opfers, des unsaglichen Elends immer noch, der Strick, mit dem der Mann mit den weißen Händen (der Intellektuelle) gehängt worden sei, bringe Glück.

In dem amerikanischen Freiheitskampf war die Masse genau ebenso ein unbeweglicher Block. Noch bis zum heutigen Tage werden die Ideen von Jefferson, von Patrick Henry, von Thomas Paine von ihren Nachkommen verleugnet und verraten. Die wahren Schirmer

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der Schwarzen sind eine Handvoll Kämpfer in Boston gewesen, Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Thoreau, Margaret Fuller und Theodor Parker, deren große Tapferkeit und Hartnäckigkeit in dem düsteren Riesen John Brown ihren Gipfel fanden. Ihr unermüdlicher Eifer, ihre Beredsamkeit und Zähigkeit untergruben die starke Macht der Herren im Süden. Lincoln und seine Getreuen folgten erst, als die Abschaffung der Sklaverei eine praktische Notwendigkeit geworden war, die als solche von allen anerkannt wurde.

Vor etwa fünfzig Jahren erschien gleich einem Meteor am sozialen Horizont der Welt eine Idee, die so weitreichend, so revolutionär, so allumfassend war, daß sie allerwärts das Entsetzen in die Herzen der Tyrannen tragen mußte. Auf der anderen Seite war diese Idee für die Millionen eine Fackel der Freude, des Jubels, der Hoffnung. Die Pioniere kannten die Schwierigkeiten auf ihrem Weg, sie kannten den Widerstand, die Verfolgung, die Hindernisse, die sich ihnen entgegenstellen mußten, aber stolz und lurchlos schritten sie auf ihrem Weg weiter, immer weiter. Jetzt ist diese Idee ein populäres Schlagwort geworden. Fast jeder ist heutzutage ein Sozialist: der Reiche und ebenso der Arme, den er ausbeutet; die Vertreter von Gesetz und Autorität und ebenso die Unseligen, die vor ihre Schranken kommen; der Freidenker und ebenso der Verweiger religiösen Trugs; die Modedame und ebenso die heruntergekommene Dirne. Warum nicht? Jetzt, wo das, was vor fünfzig Jahren die Wahrheit war, zur Lüge geworden ist, jetzt wo es all seine phantastische Jugend eingebüßt hat und seiner Kraft, seiner Stärke, seines revolutionären Ideals beraubt worden ist, — warum nicht? Jetzt, da er nicht länger eine zauberisch schöne Vision ist, sondern ein »praktischer, durchführbarer Plan«, der vom Willen der Mehrheit abhängt, warum nicht? Mit der nämlichen politischen Schlaueit und Kaltblütigkeit wird die Masse tagtäglich gekitzelt und vollgestopft. Ihr Lob wird in allen Tonarten gesungen: die arme, die beschimpfte, die betrogene, die riesenhafte Mehrheit, — wenn sie nur uns folgen wollte!

Wer hat diese Litanei nicht schon gehört? Wer kennt nicht diesen stehenden Refrain aller Politiker? Daß die Masse blutet, daß sie beraubt und ausgebeutet wird, weiß ich so gut wie unsere Stimmfänger. Aber ich behaupte, daß nicht die Handvoll Schmarotzer,

sondern die Masse selbst für diesen furchtbaren Stand der Dinge verantwortlich ist. Sie hängt an ihren Herren; sie liebt die Peitsche; sie ist der erste, der Kreuzigel ruft, sowie sich eine Stimme der Empörung gegen die geheiligte Autorität des Kapitalismus oder einer anderen Institution erhebt. Wie lange könnten jedoch Autorität und Privateigentum Bestand haben, wenn nicht die Masse wäre, die sich willig zu Soldaten, Polizisten, Kerkermeistern und Henkern hergibt! Die Demagogen des Sozialismus wissen das so gut wie ich, aber sie bleiben bei ihren Märchen von den Tugenden der Mehrheit, weil sie gar nichts anderes im Sinne haben als die Herrschaft zu erlangen. Und wie könnten sie Herrschaft üben ohne die Menge? Jawohl, Macht, Autorität, Zwang und Abhängigkeit ruht auf der Masse, aber nie die Freiheit, nie die freie Entfaltung des Individuums, nie die Geburt einer freien Gesellschaft.

Nicht weil ich mit den Unterdrückten, den Enterbten der Erde nicht mitfühle; nicht weil ich die Schmach, das Entsetzen, die Würdelosigkeit des Lebens, das das Volk führt, nicht kenne, verwerfe ich die Mehrheit als schöpferische Kraft und Quelle des Guten. O nein, nein! Sondern weil ich so gut weiß, daß das Volk als kompakte Masse niemals ihr Recht oder Gleichheit eingetreten ist. Es hat die Menschenstimme unterdrückt, den Menschengestalt unterjocht, den Menschenleib gefesselt. Als Masse ist sein Ziel immer gewesen, das Leben gleichförmig, grau und eintönig wie die Wüste zu machen. Als Masse wird es immer der Vernichter der Individualität, der freien Initiative, der Ursprünglichkeit sein. Darum glaube ich mit Emerson, daß die Massen roh, lahmend und verderblich in ihren Forderungen und ihrem Einfluß sind, und daß man ihnen nicht schmeicheln, sondern sie bilden soll. Ich wünsche ihnen nicht das mindeste zuzugestehen, sondern sie zu teilen und zu zertrümmern und Individuen aus ihnen herauszuziehen. Massen! Das Unheil sind die Massen. Ich will überhaupt keine Masse haben, sondern nur ehrbare Männer und liebevolle, süße, reife Frauen.

Mit andern Worten: die lebendige Wahrheit der sozialen und wirtschaftlichen Wohlfahrt wird nur Wirklichkeit werden durch den Eiler, die Tapferkeit, die unerschütterliche Festigkeit intelligenter Minoritäten, aber nicht durch die Masse.

Emma Goldman

## Aus Proudhons Tagebüchern

III.

10. Mai 1853. — *Wiederaufrichtung der Bourgeoisie.* — Diese Bewegung ist unausweichlich. Louis-Philipp hat sie zum Ausdruck gebracht, die provisorische Regierung mit ihrer Regierung hat sie hervorgehoben; die »Ehrbaren und Maßvollen« haben sie begünstigt und haben durch sie gezeigt, die Gesetzgebung hat ihre Rache besorgt; und Louis Napoleon ist die Fortsetzung.

— (Gestern am 11. Mai erinnerte Herr Chevalier\*) in den Debats bei Gelegenheit eines Buches von Baudillart über Rodins usw. daran, daß in Rodins in seinem Buche von der Freiwilligen Knechtschaft die »Anarchie und Maßregeln« haben sie begünstigt und haben durch sie gezeigt, die Gesetzgebung hat ihre Rache besorgt; und Louis Napoleon ist die Fortsetzung.

Es ist recht erstaunlich, daß man in dem Augenblick, wo die französische Regierung darauf ausgeht, sich auf den bürgerlichen Grundlagen Englands und der Vereinigten Staaten zu konstituieren und die Zentralgewalt unterzuordnen, die Gelegenheit für gelogen hält, mein Prinzip zu verdammen! Was wenn diese synthetische Prinzip, nicht klar genug auslegte, daß wenn die kapitalistische Bewegung am Ende ist und die Demokratie den Sieg erringt, es immer weniger Polizei, Soldaten, Priester, Richter und Beamte geben wird. Aber Herr Chevalier

\*) Der bekannte Nationalökonom Michel Chevalier; siehe Proudhons Brief an ihn vom 16. April 1846; »Revue«, Jahrgang I Seite 147.

ist nicht im Stande, zu begreifen, daß, wenn jedermann in der Regierung ist, die Regierung nichts ist.

— Was die neue Ordnung der Dinge charakterisiert, ist, wie ich gezeigt habe, die Tendenz, das Verhältniß der Interessen in der Gesellschaft nach einem Prinzip umzugestalten, das es möglich macht, eine gewisse Bilanz aufzustellen.

Diese Tendenz setzt es durch, daß sich alle gruppiert, individualisiert, sodall die Kleinindustrie mehr und mehr verdrängt, der Kleinhandlarnunziert und an den Bettelstuhl gebracht, unsicher und zum Bankrot verdammt wird. Vor der Februarrevolution beruhte alles Geschäft auf dem Prinzip des Verkaufs. Jeder arbeitete um zu verkaufen; die Geschäfte richteten sich nach diesem einzigen Prinzip; der Zins regierte alles; alle machten alljährlich Inventur und erwarteten, daß sie einen tatsächlichen Gewinn hätten, der sich in barem Gelde ausdrückte. — Ein Ding, dessen Unmöglichkeit erlitten ist.

Heututage wird die Zirkulation besser verstanden, ist der Austausch wieder in seine Rechte eingesetzt; der Zins ist aufgegeben und die Dividende an seine Stelle getreten; das leitet zu einem neuen System über.

Das Proletariat muß seine Herren bezahlen! darauf läuft es hinaus.

Wird dieser neue Stand der Dinge nun von langer Dauer sein? Antwort: Zunächst ist kein logischer Widerspruch mehr da, keine mathematische Unmöglichkeit, keine Rechnungsfehler. — Von der Seite ist nichts zu fürchten. — Aber das Monopol ist unverwundbar, es springt die Augen; es schlägt jeder Moral ins Gesicht; es widerspricht der Gerechtigkeit.

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Notes: In German, English, and French.

A. A.

Berlin, den 21. August 1911

Kgl. Pol.-Präs. E. H.

22. 8. 11. 12-2 II.

VII. Abteilung.

C. A. 2004

Goldmann, Emma.

Folgt gegen die Manifestierung  
in der "Luzifer"

Bromaca Sovversiva 1906

1. 7. 1911.

Hergabst:

Berlin, den 21. August 1911.

H. L. 2004

30 11. 11.

1. Jan. Registrierung p. 5

2. Jan. Polizeibüro

3. Jan. 1911.

C. A. 2004

11

H. L. 2004

H. L. 2004

L. 17

L. 17

H. L. 2004

H. L. 2004

26/8.

2. 9.

11

L. 17

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3

Kgl. Pol.-Präs. Berlin.  
3. 9. 11. 10-12 V.  
VII. Abteilung.

Kgl. Pol.-Präs. Berlin.  
1. 9. 11. 8-10 V.  
VII. Abteilung.

Freedom N: 268 August 1911

Ni Justice und Emma Goldman.

Morgaleys  
Berlin, Jan 2. September 1911.  
H. Hennig

## "JUSTICE" AND EMMA GOLDMAN

A Protest from America:

The dastardly conduct of Justice in publishing the infamous charge it did against Emma Goldman, without a shred of evidence to sustain it, has brought the following protest to that paper from public men and women in America, who have known her and worked with her in that country for years.

Editors of "Justice," London, England.

We note in your issue of May 13, in an article entitled "Anarchist Agents," the statement:

"It is not generally known that Emma Goldman is in the pay of the police, the fact has leaked out recently. At one time she was employed by Mr. A. E. Olcott, of the Russian Secret Police in San Francisco, as an agent and a spy."

We write to protest in the most emphatic manner against this outrageous slander. It is our comprehension why you should sell your columns by printing such an absolutely unsupported charge against one of the most devoted and beloved representatives of the radical movement in America. Emma Goldman has given the best years of her life to the Anarchist cause. Her integrity is above suspicion. There is not an iota of truth in the charge.

(Signed)

LEONARD D. ABBOTT, Associate Editor, *Current Literature*, New York.  
H. KELLY, Organizer, Francisco Ferrer Association, New York.  
ALEXANDER BENKMAN, Editor, *Mother Earth*, New York.  
WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING, Author, New York.  
HUTCHINS HANCOCK, Journalist and Author, Spring Lake, N.J.  
J. G. PHELPS STOKES, Stamford, Conn.  
WILLIAM MARION REEDY, Editor, *Mirror*, St. Louis, Mo.  
ALDEN FREEMAN, East Orange, N.J.  
BOLTON HALL, Lawyer and Author, New York.  
GILBERT E. ROE, Lawyer, New York.  
PAUL S. KAPLAN, M.D., Treas., Russian Socialists-Revolutionists, New York.  
SIMON O. POLLOCK, Attorney, " "  
ROSE PASTOR STOKES, Author, Stamford, Conn. " "  
THEODORE SCHROEDER, Attorney, Free Speech League, New York.  
VOLTAIRINE DE CLYCKE, Author and Lecturer, Chicago, Ill.  
JAMES F. MORTON, Jr., Editorial Staff, *Truth Seeker*, New York.  
EDWIN O. WALKER, Publicist, New York.  
DANIEL KIRBY, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
ROSE STURMERT, Journalist, New York.  
I. C. BARROW, Boston, Mass.  
WINIFRED HEATH, Journalist, New York.  
J. H. GREEN, M.D., Author, Chicago, Ill.  
H. SOLOVAYOFF, M.D., Journalist and Lecturer, New York.  
HULDAH L. POTTER LOONIS, Author, Chicago, Ill.  
E. B. MORTON, Editor, *Freedom*, San Francisco, Cal.

On July 8th Justice printed this protest, giving only four names out of the signatories. Then followed an editorial footnote which only this Social Democratic Bayard could have penned. Note the "sweetness and light" of this dispenser of Justice (1) —

"We publish this protest out of regard for some of the signatories."

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But it certainly does more credit to their hearts than their heads. All the protests in the world, however, will not alter the truth of our statement. They say 'there is not an iota of truth in the charge.' How do they know? To say that 'Emma Goldman' has given the best years of her life to the Anarchist cause' proves nothing. That might be said of almost every Anarchist agent who has been of value to the police. We have simply stated 'what we have no doubt is true. If Anarchists prefer not to believe it, that is their affair. It doesn't hurt us.—Ed. 'J.'

If anything, the editor has outdone himself on this occasion. This man, who knows nothing of Emma Goldman, who has not attempted to bring forward a scrap of evidence to prove the shameful charge made, who apparently dare not even give the name of his alleged informant, so that those who have known and worked with Emma Goldman for years may judge of the character and standing of her accuser—this man, upon whom rests the responsibility and obligation of proving the charge he published, has the impudence, when these public men and women protest against this infamy and state 'there is not an iota of truth in the charge,' to turn and ask, 'How do they know?'

In matters of evidence, character and standing count. Those of Emma Goldman are known. These in the Russian revolutionary movement know what she has done for it. Had she been what these contemptible cowards suggest, scores of comrades, who not only talked and wrote but also acted, would have paid the penalty with their lives. All the evidence on this score, and it is overwhelming, clearly proves her absolute and complete trustworthiness. All this is known, and much more, as to her honesty by the men and women who protest against this calumny in Justice.

But who is her accuser? Is his or her career known? If it is an honest one, why not come into the open, instead of covering behind the pitiable shield of the editor of a paper? It is not a bit of surprising the charges on 'We have simply stated what we have no doubt is true.' Honest folk want to know upon what grounds this editor was convinced that the statement was true. But he brings no proof, because he has no proof. It was sufficient to calumniate an Anarchist; that end served, nothing else mattered—for him. For honest people, however, some things are essential which for the Quack type of mind do not exist. As he does not understand honour, he probably does not realize how his baseness has recoiled upon himself. If proof had been needed of Emma Goldman's splendid record, this venomous attack would have emphasized it. She stands where she has always stood—in the forefront of the revolutionary movement. Harry Quelch returns to that obscurity from which he ought never to have emerged, unless, as may happen, he should finally be 'scrapped' on the rubbish-heap of the House of Commons. *What justice was Quelch.* J. TURNER.

*W. J. Turner*  
L. Mayhew 121.

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Kgl. Pol.-Präs. Berlin.  
27. 11. 11. 12-2 N.  
VII. Abteilung.

Berlin, den 26. 11. 1911

3

Exa Nuova N. 173 neu  
11. 11. 1911.

Emma Goldman, Hottay  
Unter "Anspruch und Gefährdung"  
(Petersburg).

Vorgelagt  
Berlin, den 27. November 1911.  
W. Hennings

4  
JMK  
13 1/2 11 14  
11 1/2

EMMA GOLDMAN A. T. EDSON

La sera di Giovedì  
abbiamo avuto il  
pubblico d' Emma Goldman  
che ha avuto un  
tema assai  
della vita. Per  
caso del nostro  
rilevare le cose  
in forma e  
va completa  
che per  
pratica di  
che la vita  
di questa  
alla mano  
manigoldi  
A questo  
dodicesimo

di Emma Goldman  
aveva la donna  
Pina  
no della  
più con la  
la reputazione  
la donna  
qualche  
della  
va spargendo  
tutti i rami  
pubblica  
per la  
gli onesti  
con tutto il  
che non sia  
Terminata la  
Belfmann  
l'oratrice è  
comunque a  
presenti regl  
guarisci  
potrebbe  
contenta.

In complesso è stata una buona  
di propaganda.

Unifon  
L. Hennings 14.



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Ann. Ch. II. 1478. 12.

114

Der Berliner Tagblatt Brief an Emma  
Nr. 250 vom 18. 5. 12.

In dem angelegten Briefe ist gefahren eine  
wichtige Frage ab. Die bekannte Anweisung  
Emma Goldman aus dem deutschen Lande,  
man, man ist die Arbeitsbewegung  
in Berlin. Als die Kollaboration von der  
Anweisung der Anweisung mit der, man  
in mit Gewalt und ohne Gehalt für  
gefallt und zu machen, sofort abgelehnt.

Hoch zu Emma Goldman

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Notes: In German, English, and French.

115

Kgl. Pol.-Präs. Berlin.  
19. 7. 12. 8-10 V.  
VII. Abteilung.

3

*Im Auftrage für alle  
N. A.  
n. 26. 6. 12*

*per Egon  
h. W. A.  
G.*

*Leininger*

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...den liberalen Protest gegen seine  
...ung laut. Der Protest — und  
... die materielle Unterstützung zur  
...iederaufnahme seines Prozesses und sei-  
...r Freilassung. — ... aber internatio-  
... werden; am liebsten liberalen englischen  
... gierung (von ihnen) Vorhaben abzu-  
... krecken. ...  
... oben Zellen, verhaftet wurden, fand am 1.  
... die Verhandlung über die Nichtigkeit der  
... schwerer Rechte seine Verurteilung statt die  
... latesta eingebracht hatte. Der Prozess mußte  
... eine Verurteilung jedes Rechtsempfinden be-  
... chert werden. Die fräuliche Mutter von einem  
... chter, die über die eingebrachte Nichtigkeit  
... schwerer, zu urteilen hatte. Richter Darling  
... mierte sich mit jedem Wort über den Anarchismus  
... das ihren Lippen entkoppelte. Seelen und  
... hlor hörte sie kaum auf das glänzende und  
... jedes Worte, widerlegungsreiche Plädoyer,  
... Rechtsanwalt Dickens — ein Spießbürger des  
... sterblichen Dickens — zu Ornstein  
... latestas vortrug. Die Richtermutter ging auf  
... vorgebrachten Tatsachen überhaupt nicht ein.  
... Sie stellte sich einfach auf den durch nichts be-  
... wiesenen Standpunkt, daß Malatesta ein Men-  
... schen einen Polizeiprasidium verurteilt hatte, worin  
... haben sollte; und daß Malatesta aus England  
... deportiert werden müsse, da dieser Polizeiprasidium  
... Bellini sonst Gefahr laufe, von Freunden Mala-  
... latestas getötet zu werden. Man sieht, diese mon-  
... ströse Logik wäre in ihrer Ungenauigkeit  
... der Ironie unfaßbar, wenn man nicht wüßte, daß  
... sie überhaupt nur zu dem Zweck gegeben wurde  
... um den Lebensdienst, den man der italienischen  
... Regierung leisten möchte, legal erscheinen zu  
... lassen. Wieder einmal sehen wir das Gesetz, als  
... Handwerkszeug des Justizverbrechens und eines  
... Justizverbrechens.  
... Aber wir haben von diesem Subjekte eines  
... englischen Richters, von dieser juristischen Ver-  
... worfenheit an Geist, Seele und Charakter nie  
... etwas anderes erwartet. Nur die englische  
... Arbeiterklasse kann hier rettend eingreifen, in-  
... dem sie mit ihrer Macht und Kraftaktion sozial  
... einsetzt und damit die Richtersprüche der beiden  
... Obrichtsdiktaturen vernichtet. Wir sind dessen nach  
... wie vor gewiß, die englische Arbeiterklasse wird  
... die Deportation Malatestas zu verhindern wissen.

## Ein Brief von Emma Gold- mann.

Kurz vor Schluß der Redaktion für diese  
Nummer stellt uns Oenose Großmann den nach-  
folgenden an ihn gerichteten Brief zwecks Ab-  
druckes zur Verfügung. Unsere Freude, wie die  
gewiß aller unserer Mitkämpfer, durch diesen  
Brief den Beweis in Händen zu haben, daß unsere  
liebste Kameradin wohl und gesund ist und  
nach wie vor über die Schurker ihrer kapiti-  
listischen und staatlichen Oegner triumphieren  
wird — diese Freude ist so groß, daß wir trotz  
mancher technischer Hindernisse diesen Brief  
schon in dieser Nummer veröffentlichen. Das uns  
zur Verfügung gestellte Material über die stät-  
gehabten Geschehnisse in San Diego kann und

ire Europas, die sogenannten zivilisierten  
wirkung davon verspüren? Die Bejahung  
nicht zweifelhaft sein. Und nachdem wir  
die Lage der Landwirtschaft in England,  
land und der Schweiz untersucht haben  
wir den mächtigen Einfluß eines neuen  
wirtschaftlichen der Getreideproduktion nach  
industriellen Großbetriebe in Amerika und  
reits so viele Notschreie in England her-  
zen Gelegenheit hatten und nachdem wir  
er Ideen kennen gelernt haben, die sich  
in jenen Ländern bemächtigen, die sich  
ter Zivilisation dünken, dann werden wir  
wirtschaftliche Frage, wenn auch unter  
nen, sich in ganz Europa geltend macht,  
minder als in Rußland und in Frankreich  
über. Wir werden sehen, daß die Lage  
nur wird und nicht mehr lange so bleiben  
erkennen, daß der Tag nicht mehr ferne  
die alte Gesellschaftsform von Grund aus  
siner neuen Ordnung der Dinge Raum ge-  
ter Ordnung, in welcher das System des  
der Bewirtschaftung des Bodens eine so  
haben hat, daß der Bebauer der Erde  
der letzte in der Gesellschaft sein.



**Notes:** In German, English, and French.

In der Hoffnung, daß Sie dem Kampf in San Diego die weiteste Verbreitung gewähren und die Leser des „W. I. A.“ mit der Arbeit bekannt machen werden, die wir leisten, verbleibe ich in Solidarität und alle Kameraden in Oesterreich grüßend, Ihre Oenoidin Emma Goldm.

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Ausschnitt aus Nr. 8

(Blatt) der Zeitung

117  
L'Espresso vom 21. 1. 1913

15. 3. 1913 2-4 N

Hergalaz:

Barlee, Jane 15. März 1913.

H. Hemmings

guck.  
13. 11. 1913.

## Una tournée di Emma Goldman

La compagna Emma Goldman comincerà agli ultimi del mese una escursione di propaganda di cui diamo le tappe principali e l'argomento delle conferenze che rispettivamente terrà:

**Cleveland, O.** — Memorial Hall (321 Superior Ave), Sabato 22 febbraio alle 3 pom. "La sterilizzazione sessuale dei delinquenti". Domenica 23 febbraio, 3 pom. "Psicologia dell'anarchismo". Alla sera 8 pom. "Inumanità della donna verso l'uomo".

Entrata 25 soldi.  
**Toledo, O.** — Meredith Hall (corner Jefferson and Michigan), Martedì 25 febr. 8 pom. "Sindacalismo". Mercoledì 26 febbraio, 8 pom. "Inumanità della donna verso l'uomo".

Entrata 25 soldi.  
**Detroit, Mich.** — Prismatic Hall (100 First St.) Giovedì 27 febbraio, 8 pom. "Memorie di un anarchico". Venerdì 28 febbraio, 8 pom. "L'inumanità", ecc. Sabato 3 Marzo, 8 pom. "Sindacalismo".

Entrata 25 soldi.  
**Indianapolis, Ind.** — Germania Hall (37 So. Delaware St.) Martedì 4 Marzo, 8 pom. "Fallimento della Democrazia". Mercoledì 5 Marzo, 8 pom. "Sindacalismo". Giovedì 6 Marzo, 8 pom. "L'inumanità", ecc.

Entrata 25c.  
**St. Louis, Mo.** — Majestic Hall (Beaumont et Morgan St.) Domenica 9 Marzo, 3 pom. "Il fallimento della democrazia". Lunedì 10 Marzo, 8 pom. "Sterilizzazione sessuale dei delinquenti". Martedì 11 marzo 8 pom. "Sindacalismo". Mercoledì 12, 8 pom. "Memorie di un anarchico". Giovedì 13 marzo, 8 pom. "L'inumanità", ecc.

Entrata 25 soldi.

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Ant 380. C.A. L. 75.

119

Der Linkerler Agent in New York  
 empfand am 16. 6. 1895 die folgende  
 Emma Goldman, 4. Street Philadelphia  
 88, Washington, D.C. 10001.  
 Der Agent, George Manning, ist der  
 nun zuerst mit Befehl auf sich zu  
 Lot. Augustus, was für ein 7. Juli  
 denken will, für mit dem auf dem  
 Eisenbahn. Und mit allem auf  
 Oregon und Washington. Die  
 Arbeit, die die Untersuchungen für  
 schickte, wurde, aber auf der  
 gestrichelt wurde die Form und die  
 wurde aber in Anwesenheit  
 George, Arbeit für, die ich für

G. 27

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Summary: Goldman's German police file contains reports and newspaper clippings from 1895 to 1917, emphasizing the years Goldman was in Europe, in 1895, 1900, and 1907.

Notes: In German, English, and French.

6003  
für Vergangenheit. Gedenkteile sind  
meine Lebensführung und Taten aus  
der Vergangenheit. Die größte Gefahr ist  
die der Zukunft. Ich bin nicht  
verlängert und nicht für die Zukunft  
Kaufmann."

J. S. C. E. Goldman

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Vordruck Nr. 238



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399 (Blatt) der Zeitung *L'Espresso* v. 29. 4. 16

3. ~~Kod. Fed.~~  
2. 0

Morgelaye

Orkney, Dec 2. September 1916

Mississippi

$$28 \frac{2}{9}$$

1. Den Reg. - Kreis

2. Same Source . -

3. } 2a. Golden

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*Rh*

Fig 1:

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@ Muck.  
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102

सिद्धांत, १५५५

7. 9

R<sub>7</sub>R<sub>8</sub>

## EMMA GOLDMAN CONDANNATA

Non erano infondati i timori che esprimevamo nel numero passato su una possibile condanna di Emma Goldman per opera dei sapienti giudici della grande repubblica, no!

Emma Goldman — ci scrive l'amico Ben Reitman da New York — è in carcere per aver creduto non solo di dire che il poter esercitare il controllo sulla nascita è essenziale al benessere della classe lavoratrice, ma per aver insegnato anche a chi desiderava saperlo come si deve fare per evitarsela una prole non desiderata, infelice a malapena.

Emma Goldman ha sostenuto fieramente la sua difesa davanti alla corte. Ella ha detto: "Se è un delitto aiutare le donne ad aver cognizioni di ciò che le metterà in grado di controllare il loro proprio corpo e dare agli uomini le informazioni che li aiuteranno ad evita di essere non solo gli schiavi dei loro padroni, ma dei loro figli infelici, lo sono contenta di essere una delinquente."

La sua difesa Emma Goldman l'ha so-

stenuta da sé. Nessun imbroglione d'avvocato ha ottenuto un soldo per la sua difesa. Emma Goldman non ha implorato clemenza dalla corte. I giudici l'hanno condannata a cento dollari di multa o a passare quindici giorni in galera. Emma Goldman ha preferito la galera ed indossa ora la veste a strisce nelle carceri della contea di Queens.

'La sola difficoltà che abbiamo avuta è stata quella d'impedire agli amici di Emma Goldman di pagare la sua multa.

... ..

Bona sarà rilasciata dal carcere Venerdi 5 Maggio. Per quella sera stiamo preparando al Carnegie Hall una grande di-

mostrazione in favore della concessione a volontà e per dare il benvenuto ad Emma Goldman, Sarasinio presenti gli oratori rappresentanti le varie correnti radicali di New York, fra i quali Rose Pastor Stokes, Theodore Schroeder, Leonard D. Abbott, Whidden Graham, Harry Weisberger e parecchi altri. Parlerà pure Emma Goldman. E' automatico che questo comizio sarà tenuto in Maggio, poiché saranno allora giunte venticinque anni da quando Emma Goldman ha incominciato la sua propaganda in New York.

5 Tutto l'elemento sovversivo di New York vi è cordialmente invitato, poichè il comizio più che essere caratterizzato dal discorso soltanto, deve servire a dimostrare che arrestando e condannando alla galera i propagandisti non è più possibile impedire la seminazione delle idee.

Verdruck Nr. 886.

W.L. Sullivan 9 27

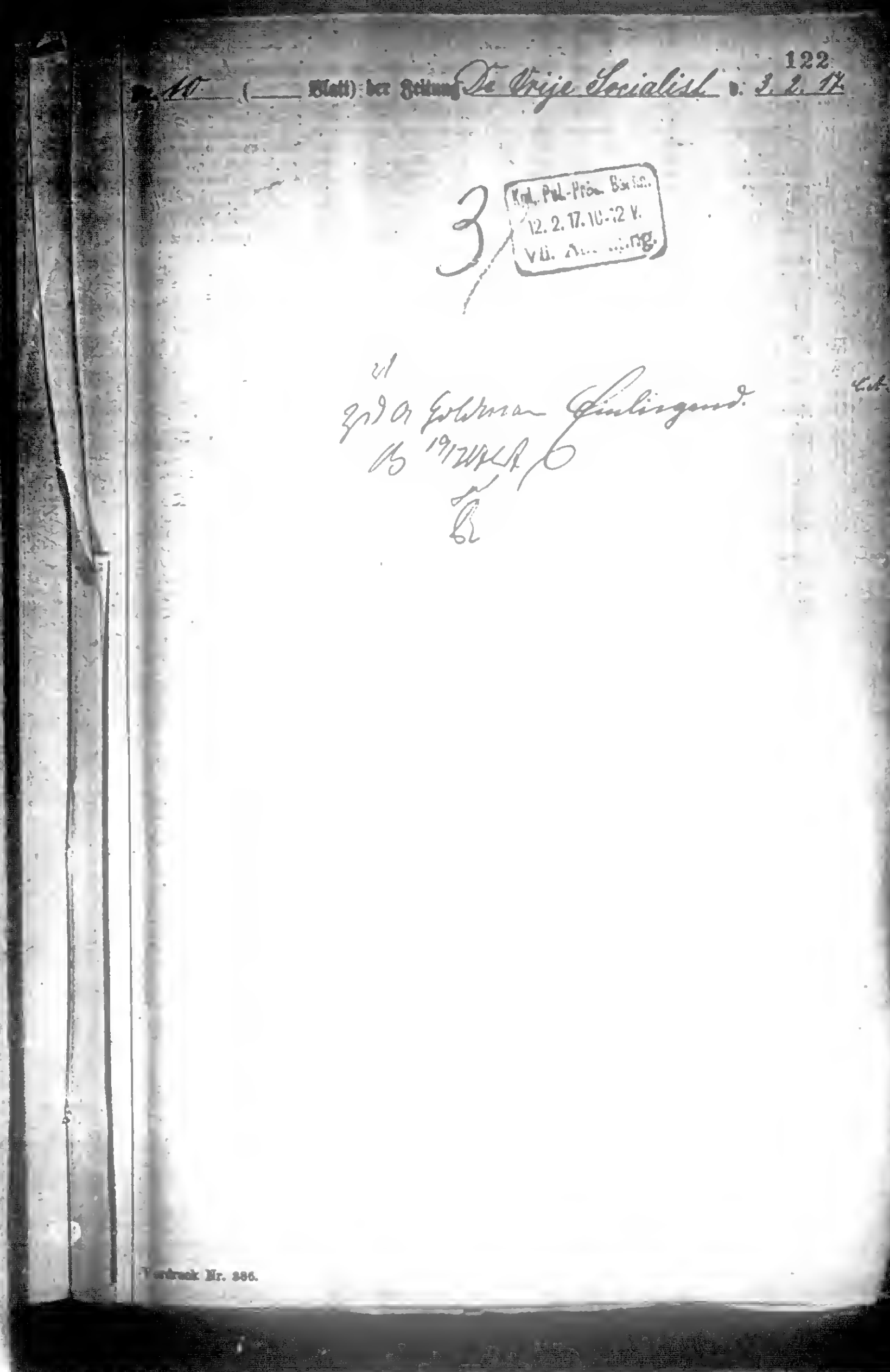
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## SOCIALIST

### ISTISCH ORGAAN

DAGS EN ZATERDAGS

TEUR:

EUWENHUIS

men 4 cent

Schooklaan 20

Abonnement bij vooruitbetaling:  
 Binnenland per drie maanden : 1.25  
 Buitenland per drie maanden : 1.50

ADVERTENTIES:  
 Van 1-6 regels : 0.50  
 Iedere regel meer : 0.07  
 Voor afb. vereenigingen p. regel : 0.05

medemenschen, door zich te beladen met den last der rijkdommen en er zelfs hun zaligheid aan wagen, om ten slotte door die armen, voor wie zij zich opofferen, met scheldwoorden en beleediging te worden bedekt!

Ook nog dit karakteristieke staaltje:

In art. 663 lezen wij dat „eigendom wordt verkregen door verjaring” en in artikel 3000 staat:

„die te goeder trouw het bezit heeft gedurende 30 jaren, verkrijgt den eigendom, sonder dat hij kan worden genoodzaakt zijn titel te toonen.”

Is dit niet het toppunt?

Onze Nederlandsche wet zegt hier onomwonden dat

verjaarde diefstal eigendom vormt.

Met andere woorden: steelt zooveel als ge wilt maar doet het zoo slijm dat niemand het merkt, houdt den diefstal goed verborgen, 30 jaar lang en

duikbootoorlog zonder genade aan. De Kanselier, een braaf christen natuurlijk, zegt dat wij, de Duitschers de stellige verwachting hebben de moeilijkheden door den onbeperkten duikbootoorlog tot ondragelijkheid op te voeren.” Een heerlijk vooruitzicht! De kolenkwestie, een hoofdzaak in den oorlog, zal nog kritischer worden, ook voor de neutralen, die er al zoo leelijk tusschen zitten. Veldmaarschalk von Hindenburg schreef den rijkskanselier dat „ons front aan alle zijden stevig staat, wij hebben overal de noodige reserves. De stemming der troepen is goed, en vol vertrouwen. De geheele militaire toestand laat het toe, alle gevolgen op ons te nemen, welke de onbeperkte duikbootoorlog met zich zou kunnen brengen, en daar de duikbootoorlog onder alle omstandigheden een middel is om onze vijanden ten laatste te benadeelen, moet hij begonnen worden.”

Dus de Duitschers zijn vol moed.

En de rijkskanselier roept het in den Rijksdag uit:

„tot den strijd tot het uiterste zijn wij uitgedaagd. Wij nemen de uitdaging aan. Wij zetten alles op het spel en wij zullen overwinnen.”

En van den anderen kant hoort men precies hetzelfde.

Hard tegen hard zal het gaan!

En de tijd nadert dat ook wij erin geleept worden. Nu nog dansen wij op een vulkaan, swaaien lustig op zeebaan in gemaskerd kostuum, alsof er geen stofte aan de lucht is. En straks? Dan is het geklaag en gejammer. Zullen de menschen dan rooit verstandig worden?

De kanselier herinnerde er ook nog aan dat hij in Maar 11. had gezegd dat ieder middel, dat den oorlog kan verkorten, het allerhumanairste is en ook het meest onschuldige middel moet worden aangegrepen, dat ons tot de overwinning en wel tot een snelle overwinning leidt!

#### Een aanslag?

„Daily Mail” bericht de arrestatie van 3 suffragettes en 1 dienstweigeraar beschuldigd van samenwerping tegen het leven van Lloyd George en den arbeidersminister Henderson. Het heet dat zij die ministers hebben willen vergiftigen. Hoe is men daarachter gekomen?

Hebben die ministers ook een beetje populariteit nodig? Of moet het publiek soms opgezet worden tegen de suffragettes en dienstweigeraars?

De zaak wordt geheim gehouden, toch lekt zij uit.

#### DENEMARKEN.

De jongste vereeniging van konsekvente anti-militaristen die in haar oog korten tijd van bestaan reeds 14 dienstweigeraars leverde, zit op niet één gebied stil.

In het afgeloopen jaar verspreidden zij kosteloos 2 maal een blad „Militaernaegteren” (de Militaire Dienstweigeraar).

Nu met Januari verscheen „Militaernaegteren” als maandblad en zal worden verkocht voor 2 öre.

Het eerste nummer van het maandblad ziet er zeer goed uit, en we hopen de lezers des Vrijen en



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„Ja, zoo gaat het. Pers en publiek vergissen zich wel eens meer in de revolutionairen. Meest worden zij uitgeteekend als personen die niets anders doen dan oproer kraaien en revolutie maken en behooren tot de domste lagen der maatschappij, die denken door geweld deze wereld onderste boven te loopen. Komt zoo'n bekende als Emma Goldman dan eens voor den dag met haar kennis op literair gebied, dan moeten zij toch wel bekenen zich vergist te hebben, wat blijkt geek van een zeker procent eerlijkheid, dat zelfs bij korrespondenten van de kapitalistische pers nog wel eens niet onderdrukt kan worden.

In het tweede gedeelte van den avond vertelde zij de geschiedenis van Ibsen's spel „Spoken” en ten slotte ontleedde ze het spel „Een vijand des volks.”

Het geheel had het publiek zeer voldaan, en, zoo als we reeds citeerden uit de pers, het publiek had dit ten volle geboond.

Den volgende avond zou zij wederom optreden, nu met het onderwerp: „De Sociale Boodschap”, van Strindberg. Vóór zij echter tot de bespreking van haar onderwerp overging, wierp de politie roet in 't eten. Politie en anarchisten die rustig hun meening kunnen verkondigen, dat schijnen tegenstrijdigheden te zijn in Amerika. Een anarchistische vergadering die zonder inmenging van de politie al loopt, dat zou het 8e wonder der wereld genoemd kunnen worden. Maar daarvoor teven we dan ook in Amerika, het „vrije” Amerika, weet u, waar het verboden is bij de wet anarchisten toe te laten, waar het verboden is bij de wet inlichtingen te verschaffen aan het publiek omtrent het Malthusianisme, waar anarchisten en I. W. W.'ers blootstaan aan gevangenis en dood op een manier die voor Rusland niet onder doet. Amerika, waar de Vendetta-wet „Leven om Leven” nog bestaat, en er jaarlijks honderden worden veroordeeld tot de galg, elektrischen stoel of worden doodgeschoten.

En wat was nu wel de reden dat de politie haar bemoeizieke snuit weer eens stak in een rustige vergadering? Ziehier. Dr. Reisman had aan het einde der zaal een boekentafel staan, waar allerhande lektuur op lag uitgestald. De politie snuffelde daar eens rond, en jawel hoor, er was ook verboden lektuur aanwezig. Dr. Reisman werd gearresteerd, en drie soorten boeken en brochures in beslag genomen. Geïteld: „Wat elke moeder behoort te weten” en „Wat elk meisje behoort te weten”, geschreven door Margaret Sanger, een bekende in de Amerikaanse geboorte-kontrole-beweging, en „De grens van vruchtbaarheid”, door Dr. W. J. Robinson. De arrestatie ging zoo stiekum in het werk, dat Miss Goldman niets bemerkte vóór zij aan de telefoon geroepen werd door Reisman, die haar vroeg geld te storten voor zijn invrijheidsstelling. Zij spoedde zich naar het politiebureau en bevrijdde Dr. Reisman. Het publiek in de zaal had echter drie kwartier moeten wachten. Toch ging de meeting door en sprak zij over Strindberg's werken „De Vader,” en „De Gravin”.

Intusschen, Dr. Reisman kreeg de boodschap mee, dat hij over een paar dagen voor de rechtbank moest verschijnen voor het in bezit hebben en verkoopen van „ontuchtige” lektuur. Dit was niet alles. Er heelt zich in deze zaak weer een van die geheimzinnige incidenten voorgedaan, die te haast aan het werk van geesten zou kunnen doen gelooven. De politie had zoo ongeveer 50 boeken van Dr. Robinson in beslag genomen, en in één van die boeken vond men een strooibillet omtrent de geboorte-kontrole. Het mooiste van deze zaak is echter, dat noch Emma Goldman, noch Dr. Reisman ook maar iets van de herkomst van dit strooibillet at weten. Als men nu echter weet, dat een week tevoren de brochures van Miss Sanger in dezelfde stad in 400 ex. openlijk verkocht, en dat Dr. Robinson's boek in boekwinkels en leesbibliotheken aanwezig zijn, en dat dus zeer vermoedelijk dit heel relictje op niets zal uitloopen, en als men dan in oogenschouw neemt, dat in 1 van de 50 boeken zoo'n strooibillet aanwezig was, waarop men ze denkt te kunnen vatten, dan komt deze zaak voor de politie toch wel in een eigenaardig licht te staan.

De politieagent, die Reisman gearresteerd had, was dit te machtig en met groot bombast vroeg hij of Reisman meende, dat hij trachtte hem in de gevangenis te krijgen. Dat was verkeerd gedacht, zei de politieagent. Nog nooit had hij iemand gearresteerd op een valsche getuigenis.

De politie had z'n mond wel kunnen houden als hij maar beter geïntereerd had. Want Reisman had duidelijk gezegd dat hij niet doelde op eenig speciaal feit en riep het publiek tot getuige. Wat duivel, waar maakte de politie zich dan zoo boos vapt als hij nog nooit iemand onrechtvaardig had gearresteerd?

Den volgende dag stond Reisman voor de rechtbank. De publieke tribune was stampvol. De zaak werd verdaagd tot in Januari a.s., als wanneer de rechter uitspraak zal doen over den inhoud van het boek. Hij wenschte het eerst te lezen. En als hij er dan niets strafbaars in vindt, mogen de boeken verkocht worden en anders niet, de rechter zal dus beslissen wat de hurgers van Rochester mogen kopen en lezen. Wat zegt u? Ja, wa leven hier in 't vrije Amerika, weet u!

Dr. Reisman, voor de rechtbank het geheimzinnige strooibillet besprekende, zeide:

„Ik heb den inhoud gelezen en ben het er roerend mee eens. Niettegenstaande dat, ik weet niets omtrent de herkomst van dit strooibillet in het boek. De politie nam 50 ex. in beslag. Het is wel eigenaardig dat toen ik dat strooibillet verspreide, men maar 1 ex. vond. De situatie is echter, dat de politie in Rochester in oppositie is tegen de beweging van geboorte-kontrole.”

Des avonds hield Emma Goldman haar laatste vergadering over het onderwerp: „Vrij of gedwongen Moederschap?” Voor een goed bezette zaal, waaronder veel vrouwen, zette zij op de oek voor de Hollandsche kameraden wel bekende gronden uiteen, dat er van vrij moederschap geen sprake is als deze niet beschikt over de middelen die haar een kind kunnen doen geboren worden als zij het wenscht. Haar rede was wederom gloedvol en overtuigend en zij besloot haar werk in Rochester met het oprichten van een ald. v. d. Geboorte-kontrole-Verbond, waar 150 personen toetraden.

Ze heeft prachtig werk geleverd, met gulle hand het zaad van den vooruitgang op verschillend terrein gestrooid. Aan de ontwikkeling van het menschelijk denkvormogen is het nu, dit zaad krachtig te doen opgroeien tot een vruchtbaren plant, ten voordeele van de Amerikaanse arbeidersbeweging.

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Deze politie-bemoelingen hebben echter de geesten wakker geschud. De tegenpartij is wel eens meer in de war omtrent het blusschen van een vuur en denkende water te gebruiken, blijkt het vaak olie te zijn. Zoo ook hier. Den volgenden dag belegde de vereeniging „Openbaar arbeiders-rechtbank,” een protestmeeting, waar een motie werd aangenomen waarin het recht wordt getischt, zich lectuur te verschaffen als noodig wordt geacht voor de voortgang van de gemeenschap.

Des Zondagsavonds sprak Emma Goldman voor een goed bezette zaal en aandachtig publiek over het onderwerp: Anarchisme en Menschelijke Natuur — harmonieeren deze beiden?”

In een glorievol en goed gedocumenteerde redevoering zette zij uiteen wat anarchisme was in tegenstelling met het domme vooroordeel, wat in Amerika nog zoo heerscht, aangewakkeerd als het wordt door de kapitalistische pers en autoriteiten, n.l. dat de anarchisten werden vereenzelvigd met bommenwerpers. Zij zette uiteen, dat anarchisme stond voor konstruktie en niet voor destruktie, maar dat, zoo de wetten des lands niet overeenkwamen met de menschelijke natuur, men de wet eenvoudig had op zij te zetten, daar de natuur het eerste levensrecht heeft.

Van het recht van vragen stellen en debat werd ruimschoots gebruik gemaakt, maar, evenals zij zich meester velt van haar onderwerp, is zij ook meester in het debat. Wij hadden haar nog nooit gehoord (wel gezien, n.l. op het Int. Kongres te Amsterdam in 1907), maar vinden haar een eerste klas kracht en willen gaarne gelooven, dat het de politie heel wat waard is, haar onschadelijk te maken.

En kollektie, welke 19.73 Dollar opbracht, zal worden verdeeld voor de processen der I. W. Wers te Everett (zie omtrent deze zaak „De Arbeid”) en de kameraden te San Francisco, waar ook in Holland protestvergaderingen voor zijn gehouden.

Den volgenden avond sprak Miss Goldman over het onderwerp: „De opvoedkundige en sexuele achterlijkheid van het kind.” Vooral sprak Reitman over z'n proces en zelde, dat hij de politie in elke stad kende en dat deze niet verheven stond boven het maken van valsche beschuldigingen, hoewel hij daarbij niet doelde op eenig speciaal geval.

schelijk den vernemen te doen opgroeien tot een voordeel van de Amerikaanse natie.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

910620092

[Report on Emma Goldman in London] London, 1895 Sept. 12 / Eureka [Agent? Préfecture de Police?]. - 1 p.; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Agent Eureka briefly describes Goldman and reports that she has already held a meeting in London and plans to organize conferences in every city she visits.

Notes: In French.

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

PREFECTURE DE POLICE

3<sup>e</sup> DIVISION

BUREAU

Extrait d'un rapport correspondant J. B. R.

signé Eureka, classé au dossier

N<sup>o</sup> 15000 - 18-A (C. G. Eureka)

Emma Goldman, la  
compagne célèbre dans tout  
l'Amérique pour ses opinions  
anarchiques demeure chez  
Baleboque 30, Fitzroy Street  
Elle est née en Autriche,  
mais a quitté son pays  
à l'âge d'un an.

Physiquement : âgée de 22 ans,  
taille 1 m 55, blonde, maigre  
inférieure préminente, fort  
agile, américaine.

Cette femme a déjà fait un  
meeting à Paris et a l'intention  
d'organiser des conférences dans  
toutes les villes.

Pendant la détention de Goldman  
elle lui recevait les  
descriptions pour sa défense.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Babillarde Américaine — 30 cm. In [unknown periodical] (Dec. 17, [18]97) / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldman, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: A French foreign correspondent describes Goldman's lecture in St. Louis, at which she spoke about Berkman's imprisonment for his attempted assassination of Frick.

Notes: In French.

## BABILLARDE AMÉRICAINE

Saint-Louis (Missouri).

Mon vieux Peinard,

Les idées anarchotes prennent de l'extension aux Etats-Unis et si leur développement n'a pas été plus rapide c'est que les propagandistes de langue anglaise ont, jusqu'ici, été trop clairsemés.

Il nous faudrait beaucoup de copains de la trempe d'Emma Goldman qui, actuellement, fait une sacrée propagande partout où elle passe.

La copine est infatigable! A peine sortie de la prison de Blackwell Island, dans l'état de New-York, où elle a moi-même près de deux ans, elle s'est remise à la propagande. Elle avait été condamnée pour avoir eu la langue trop longue : dans un meeting de travailleurs elle parla trop violemment... et pour prouver que la liberté de parole existe, dans la "libre Amérique", à peu près aussi peu que dans les monarchiques et républicains patelins d'Europe, on la ficha au bloc.

Emma Goldmann est d'origine russe et de parenté juive, mais il y a belle lurette qu'elle a renié toute religion pour se déclarer athée.

Grande, bien prise, frisant trente-cinq ans, elle a riche allure à la tribune : elle a la parole vibrante, le geste ample et parle avec facilité et éloquence, tant l'anglais que l'allemand. Aussi, a-t-elle eu un succès pyramidal dans la tournée de propagande qu'elle vient d'effectuer dans les villes du continent américain.

Le but immédiat d'Emma Goldmann est de créer une profonde agitation en faveur du camarade Bergmann qui subit 25 ans de travaux forcés pour avoir, en 1892, tenté de fricasser le garde-chiourme Frick, directeur des usines métallurgiques de Carnégie.

L'exploiteur Carnégie, chameaucrate soixante-dix fois millionnaire, et qui se fait une gueule de philanthrope, voulut, à l'époque, serrer la vis de ses prolos des bagnes de Homestead, dans l'Etat de Pensylvanie. Comme les bons bougres ne voulaient rien savoir, cette carde Carnégie racola une bande de Pinkerton, policiers volontaires, à la solde du capital qui les embaucha, et les fit appliquer à Homestead. Sitôt arrivés, les Pinkerton firent merveille : ils fusillèrent les grévistes désarmés et en déquillèrent une ribambelle.

C'est alors qu'exaspéré par les crimes de Carnégie et de Frick, Bergmann tenta de fricasser un des instigateurs de ces crapuleries.

Depuis, le pauvre gas est au clou!

Et Emma Goldmann se démanche pour le faire libérer.

Ce qui ne veut pas dire que, dans ses conférences, elle se borne à causer sur Bergmann. Dans sa dernière tournée — qui avait aussi pour but de raviver le souvenir de l'exécution des anarchistes de Chicago — elle a parlé dans un esprit de propagande générale. Lucy Parsons, la femme d'Albert Parsons, l'un des assassinés de Chicago, l'a accompagnée. Elle aussi est une vigoureuse propagandiste! Depuis la mort de son mari elle n'a pas cessé de fustiger énergiquement la séquelle capitaliste et gouvernementale et de rappeler à ces jean-foutre qu'ils ont assassiné un innocent.

Outre l'exposé, clair et brillant de nos idées, Emma Goldmann en pince pour crosser la police

et n'y a pas de réunion où de façon farani-neuse elle ne se foute de cette racaille, — ce qui a le don de faire rire jaune les roussins, toujours nombreux à ses meetings.

D'ailleurs, mon vieux Peinard, pour que les copains se fassent une idée du jaspinage d'Emma Goldmann, je te résume, tant bien que mal, une des conférences qu'elle a faites à Saint-Louis, devant une salle comble et aux applaudissements frénétiques du popolo :

« La masse, dans son ignorance absolue, ignore le pourquoi de son existence.

Quelle est la raison d'être de l'humanité, sinon de jouir des beautés et des richesses de la nature ?

Cette jouissance, les êtres humains l'ont-ils ? Si oui, ils doivent être satisfaits et heureux. — si non, ils ont été volés de leur légitime héritage et leur droit est de le réclamer.

Ce dernier cas est le vrai ; or les hommes réclament-ils ?

Peu l'osent ! Quelques-uns seulement ont cette audace. — les anarchistes ! Et ils sont liais, traqués, mitraillés, mis en prison ou pendus... Tout cela pour punir leur témérité.

Quant aux autres, esclaves des monopoles, peureux qui se soumettent et rampent, ils manquent du courage viril pour faire entendre leur pensée et réclamer ce qui leur appartient justement.

La Religion, quelle que soit l'étiquette dont elle s'accoutre, a toujours été l'infatigable alliée des monopoles dans l'oppression des travailleurs : elle serine au pauvre esclave ignorant d'exécuter les ordres du capitaliste, d'obéir aux lois... et de craindre la roûissoire de l'enfer.

Au diable la Religion ! Si les bourries que racontent les prêtres étaient vraies, je préférerais aller en enfer avec les camarades anarchistes qu'au ciel avec les lâches.

La loi n'est pas faite contre le riche, mais uniquement contre le pauvre qui souffre. Le riche fabrique les lois et, nécessairement, il prend soin de ses intérêts en légiférant contre le popolo.

Si une mère vole un pain pour sauver ses petits mourant de faim, elle commet un crime, un outrage contre la Société, et la Société doit se gendarmer contre cela ! Si, au contraire, une femme portant diamants et vivant dans le luxe vole dans un magasin, sans besoins réels, c'est une kleptomane, on s'apitoie sur son triste sort et elle s'en tire à bon compte. »

Ensuite, examinant tous les rouages sociaux, Emma Goldmann montre que toujours le but des institutions actuelles est : protéger le riche, écraser le pauvre !

Puis, parlant des troubles de Haymarket, en 1886, à Chicago, de Homestead, en 1892, et de Hazleton l'autre mois, elle dit :

« Ce sont de pareils crimes qui amèneront le peuple à avoir une sainte compréhension de la besogne qui lui incombe. Ces tueries capitalistes ont pour résultat d'éveiller dans le cœur humain des sentiments de virilité qui y sommeillaient.

« Martin, le shérif d'Hazleton, le fusilleur des mineurs, croit-il qu'il ne trouvera jamais en face de lui que des moutons bêlants ?

« Et ses pareils, croient-ils qu'il en sera toujours ainsi ?

« N'est-il pas, au contraire, évident que les massacres accomplis par les capitalistes et leurs sous-ordres donneront aux travailleurs l'idée de s'armer, afin de résister à armées au moins égales, sinon supérieures ?... »

Comme il est question de faire un procès au massacreur d'Hazleton, au shérif Martin, Emma



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Babillarde Américaine — 30 cm. In [unknown periodical] (Dec. 17, [18]97) / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: A French foreign correspondent describes Goldman's lecture in St. Louis, at which she spoke about Berkman's imprisonment for his attempted assassination of Frick.

Notes: In French.

Goldmann, trouve cela dérisoire et se moque des prolos qui supposent que la loi, dont il a été le fidèle observateur, en ordonnant le massacre, se retournera contre lui.

« Il faut être fou, dit-elle, pour croire cela ! Et puis, qu'avons-nous à compter sur la loi ?... La loi, nous n'en voulons pas ! Nous sommes chacun une loi vivante et nous prenons en nous le droit de redresser les torts et les injustices qu'on nous cause... »

« Au surplus, ajouta-t-elle, si les rayons X pouvaient sonder les replis de la pensée humaine, nous serions tous étonnés du nombre d'anarchistes qui existent et s'ignorent, et à qui a simplement manqué l'occasion de percer la couche de préjugés qui leur sert de gangue. Et le système social qui nous étouffe ne ferait pas long feu ! »

Pour conclure, Emma Goldmann indique que ce n'est pas par le bulletin de vote, mais bien par la force que se transformera la société :

« Et cela viendra peut-être avant qu'il soit longtemps, clame-t-elle, car des frémissements précurseurs ont déjà secoué la société capitaliste ! »

Ah, mon vieux, fallait entendre les coups de battoir, les applaudissements frénétiques quand la copine a eu fini !

Ça me ragaillardissait, crédieu !

Ah, si elle pouvait dire vrai : quelle chance s'il coup de chien venait vite, je suis pressé, moi ! Ça me tarde..., ufin d'en être !

UN VIEUX DE LA COMMODE.





# The Emma Goldman Papers

Au Dehors: Une Harangue de Louise Michel / Pierre Qui-Sait. — 30 cm. In [unknown periodical (Nov.? 1899?)].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Pierre Qui-Sait describes a meeting at the South Place Institute in London at which Louise Michel and Goldman spoke.

Notes: In French. Two shots of one page.

## AU DEHORS

### UNE HARANGUE DE LOUISE MICHEL

Y a-t-il, comme quelques personnes le craignent, comme Léon Bouteille l'affirme, une agitation nouvelle dans le parti anarchiste? Une réunion qui a eu lieu, hier, à Londres, semble l'indiquer.

Elle a été tenue dans la salle de South-Place Institute, près Finsburg Circus, où M. Elisée Reclus donna, en juillet, sa dernière conférence révolutionnaire.

Elle avait pour objet la présentation de la révolutionnaire américaine Emma Goldmann.

Emma Goldmann, une forte brune de trente ans, aux traits énergiques, à la voix puissante, a immédiatement pris la parole. Elle a traité un sujet qui lui est familier: elle a fait le procès des magistrats des Etats-Unis en remontant aux débats qui ont amené la condamnation capitale des six anarchistes de Chicago, en 1886. Sa violente éloquence lui a valu un bruyant succès.

Nous passons rapidement sur le discours de miss Amy C. Morant, qui, nous disent les journalistes présents à cette petite fête, est une « jolie blonde à la physionomie très douce » (comme les apparences sont trompeuses!), pour arriver, avec Louise Michel, à un débat plus intéressant pour les lecteurs français.

Louise Michel, sur laquelle, pouvait-on croire, l'ombre de l'oubli commençait à tomber, se rappelle à nous par une de ces diatribes échouées dont elle est coutumière.

Elle a parlé, comme toujours, un peu de tout: des scandales du Panama, du procès des Chemins de fer du Sud, de l'expédition de Madagascar, et a abordé la dernière actualité en examinant le cas de Léon Bouteille, arrêté au moment où il venait de lancer une bombe chez le baron de Rothschild.

Pour Louise Michel, l'attentat de Léon Bouteille est une comédie imaginée par la police. « C'est un scénario mal agencé, a-t-elle déclaré; quand nous monterons la vraie pièce nous la ferons mieux que ça. » Elle a ajouté que l'heure approchait de la révolution définitive et que les peuples de race latine, opprimés depuis plus long-

temps que les autres, donneraient au monde l'exemple et le signal de la révolte.

Nous sommes prévenus!

Cette réunion est, paraît-il, la dernière où Louise Michel se sera fait entendre à Londres. Elle se trouve, en ce moment, en pourparlers avec un spéculateur américain, qui se propose de l'amener aux Etats-Unis et dans l'Amérique du Sud pour y faire une série de conférences anarchistes, qui lui seraient payées sur le pied de cent francs par soirée, frais de voyage et d'hôtel payés pour elle et sa nièce Charlotte, qui partage son existence depuis plusieurs années. Louise Michel a l'intention de consacrer le produit de cette tournée à établir une sorte d'auberge gratuite où les révolutionnaires chassés du continent recevront en arrivant à Londres le vivre et le couvert, la niche et la niche, jusqu'au moment où ils auront pu se procurer du travail. Le départ de Louise Michel est fixé provisoirement au mois de décembre.

Louise Michel en tournée! Avouez que cette fin de siècle voit des choses bien drôles!

On vient de voir que les trois orateurs principaux entendus dans la réunion qui nous occupait étaient des femmes. Il paraît que les femmes aussi étaient en très grand nombre dans l'auditoire: il y avait plus de « compagnons » que de compagnons. Il y aurait là matière à de longues réflexions: la question vaudrait une de ces enquêtes où excellent quelques-uns de mes collaborateurs. Si le « mouvement féministe », que nous suivons pour notre part avec la plus grande attention, et qui a aujourd'hui dans presque tous les pays ses « leaders » et son journal



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Au Dehors: Une Harangue de Louise Michel / Pierre Qui-Sait. — 30 cm. In [unknown periodical (Nov.? 1899?)].

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Pierre Qui-Sait



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Emma Goldman in London] London, 1899 Nov. 11 / Eureka [Agent? Préfecture de Police?]. — 1 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Goldman excused herself from a meeting in London at the Worker's Club.

Notes: In French.

93

PRÉFECTURE DE POLICE

CABINET

1<sup>er</sup> BUREAU

Extrait d'un rapport *Eureka*

signé \_\_\_\_\_, classé au

dossier N° *34000-18-A - Anarche à Londres*

*Emma Goldman, s'est fait excuser d'assister au meeting qui a eu lieu hier à Londres, au Club ouvrier, à l'Abbeville 100 rue de la*

PRÉFECTURE DE POLICE  
ARCHIVES



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Emma Goldman in London] London, 1899 Nov. 17 / Euréka [Agent? Préfecture de Police?]. — 1 p. ; 21 × 16 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Agent Euréka reports that Goldman has arrived in London and will speak at a meeting Sunday at the Athenaeum Hall.

Notes: In French.

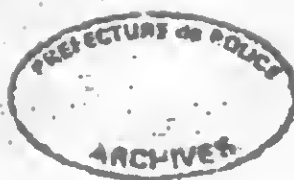
Euréka

124786 17 Novembre 1899.

92

Emma Goldmann est arrivée  
à Londres le 11 du courant.  
Elle doit faire dimanche  
une conférence à l'Athenaeum Hall.

Euréka.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Emma Goldman in London] London, 1899 Nov. 21 / Eureka [Agent? Préfecture de Police]. — 1 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Agent Eureka describes Goldman's speech on "Humanity from an Anarchist Standpoint" at the Atheneum Hall in London. She voiced her regrets over the state of anarchist ideas.

Notes: In French

REPLIQUE FRANÇAISE  
124786  
Paris, le 11/20/99  
31  
999  
PRÉFECTURE DE POLICE

CABINET

1<sup>er</sup> BUREAU

Extrait d'un rapport corr. S.H.D.

signé Eureka

classé au

dossier N. 124786 - 18-A - 6



Emma Goldmann, de New-York  
a fait une conférence dimanche  
dernier à l'Atheneum Hall,  
dans Tottenham Court Road, à  
une soirée d'adieu de la personne.  
Le sujet de la conférence  
était "Humanité au point  
de vue Anarchiste". Emma  
Goldmann a regretté le peu de  
intérêt fait à ses idées  
pour la propagation de la  
révolution, et elle dit que  
actuellement il y a un bon état  
d'âme dans les masses, mais qu'  
il n'y a pas encore la crise  
générale ne peut tarder à arriver.  
Elle a ensuite expliqué la situation  
sur ces idées et a répondu à  
des questions.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Emma Goldman in London] London, 1899 Nov. 28 / Euréka [Agent? Préfecture de Police?]. — 1 p. ; 20 × 16 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Agent Euréka reports on Goldman's speech on "Woman" at the Athenaeum Club, Turner presided and Louise Michel put in an appearance. Many Italians attended.

Notes: In French.

Euréka / 1211786 le 28 Novembre 1899. <sup>50</sup>

La dernière lecture de Emma Goldmann, a eu lieu dimanche dernier à la salle de l'Athenaeum Club, dans Cottenham Court Road. Cette fois il y avait salle comble et le sujet était : "La Femme".

Les théories exposées par Emma Goldmann, ont soulevé quelques protestations.

Le président de la réunion était Turner. On y remarquait beaucoup d'Italiens, mais peu de Français. Ces derniers se désintéressent de plus en plus du mouvement, tandis que le parti italien est très actif.

Louise Michel, accompagnée de Galau et sa compagne, a fait une courte apparition

Euréka





# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Emma Goldman in London] London, 1900 Jan. 22 / Euréka [Agent? Préfecture de Police?]. — 1 p. ; 21 × 16 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Kropotkin presided over a farewell gathering for Goldman at Tom Mann's house before she leaves for Scotland. Goldman complained that the movement is less active in England than America.

Notes: In French.

Euréka

12 Londres le 23 Janvier 1900

89

Il y avait, la semaine dernière, au public house de Tom Mann, une réunion pour le départ de Emma Goldmann, qui va en Ecosse faire une tournée de conférences, avant de retourner en Amérique.

Kropotkin présidait.

Emma Goldmann, en remerciant les camarades de leur accueil, s'est plaint que le mouvement à Londres est moins actif qu'en Amérique. Mais elle espère qu'à son retour, elle trouvera une amé-  
lioration.

Euréka.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Emma Goldman in London] London, 1900 Feb. 27 / Euréka [Agent? Préfecture de Police?]. — 1 p. ; 19 × 16 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Agent Euréka reports that Goldman said she was returning to America, but Louise Michel said Goldman was going to Paris.

Notes: In French.

Euréka

12786 27 février 1900.

88

Hier soir a eu lieu à l'Athénium  
le meeting d'adieu de Emma Goldman, qui  
va partir pour l'Amérique, d'après ce  
qu'elle dit. Mais on a su indirectement  
par Louise Michel que cette conférencière a  
l'intention de se rendre à Paris.

Euréka



# The Emma Goldman Papers

910620084

[Letter] 1900 March 12, Berlin [to Pierre Marie René Waldeck-Rousseau, Président du Conseil, Ministre de l'Intérieur et des Cultes, Paris] / Von Windheim, President, Royal Prussian [Police]. — 2 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124784, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Von Windheim warns the Paris authorities that Goldman is going to Paris, possibly for the International Congress. He summarizes her history and that of Havel, and warns that they may be dangerous.

Notes: In French. For enclosure, see 910620005. Enclosed with 910620081 and 910620083. For related documents, see 880224000 through 880224004.

Présence de  
royale-prussienne.

Confidentielle

Exécution

Berlin, 12 mars 1900.

84

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que l'anarchiste Emma Goldmann, doit avoir quitté Londres, il y a quelques jours, pour se rendre à Paris, accompagnée de l'anarchiste Havel.

Emma Goldmann, dont je vous adresse une photographie déjà ancienne est de nationalité russe ; elle est âgée d'environ 32 à 33 ans. Elle se trouvait il y a quelques années dans les Etats-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord où elle travailla très activement au développement du mouvement anarchiste ; elle fut plusieurs fois arrêtée et emprisonnée à cause de la violence de ses discours révolutionnaires ; elle a d'ailleurs réussi à plusieurs reprises à recruter des compagnons décidés à faire de la propagande par le fait. Ainsi, je me rappelle d'un attentat au revolver perpétré en 1892 à Pittsburg par son amant, le S<sup>r</sup> Alexandre Berkman sur la personne du Directeur des mines de Carnegie. Un autre amant de la Goldmann, sur les instructions de cette dernière, vint d'Amérique en Allemagne en passant par Londres : il fut condamné en 1893 à Duisbourg à 8 ans de détention pour infraction à la loi relative à la dynamite.



Outreprintemps de l'an dernier, elle repartait à Londres, où y fait tranquillement de la propagande anarchiste ; c'est là qu'elle fait la connaissance d'un autrichien, le S<sup>r</sup> Joseph Havel, garçon de salle, né à Zabor (Autriche) le 13 août 1877 avec lequel elle vit tous ces derniers temps.

Havel, dont je vous envoie une photographie faite en 1898 est un anarchiste militant qui a déjà été condamné pour attentat contre la propriété. Il a été interné en Autriche dans un



# The Emma Goldman Papers

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maison de fous par suite de son attitude extravagante. En 1894, à Vienne, il fut condamné à 18 mois de prison pour trouble apporté à la tranquillité publique.

On le retrouve en 1898 à Berlin, où il prend la parole dans une réunion anarchiste, et se dirige ensuite sur Londres où il commence à jouer un certain rôle dans les milieux anarchistes.

Jusqu'à présent je n'ai rien pu savoir de bien certain sur le but de ce voyage. Mais puisque Havel doit, cette année, représenter un groupe d'anarchistes de Londres au congrès international anarchiste qui doit avoir lieu à Paris, il n'est pas impossible de penser que ce voyage a trait à l'organisation de ce congrès. En raison du caractère de ces deux individus et surtout de celui de Goldman, il n'est pas impossible que ce voyage ait un but dangereux. C'est pourquoi, j'ai cru devoir attirer votre attention sur ces deux personnalités dangereuses et je vous serais très obligé de bien vouloir me tenir au courant de leurs faits et gestes, si vous parvenez à les découvrir.

Von Windheim.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1900 March 26, Paris [to] Préfet de Police, Paris / [Pierre Marie René Waldeck-Rousseau] Président du Conseil, Ministre de l'Intérieur.... - 1 p.; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Waldeck-Rousseau sends the prefet of police a translation of a letter from the head of the German police and asks to be kept informed of Goldman's activities in Paris.

Notes: In French. For enclosure, see 910620084. For reply, see 910620078.

MINISTÈRE  
DE L'INTÉRIEUR.

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.

DIRECTION

DE LA  
SÛRETÉ GÉNÉRALE.

H. BUREAU.

Paris, le 26 mars 1900.



Police générale.

Le Président du Conseil,

Ministre de l'Intérieur et des Cultes

et M. le Préfet de Police.

J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre ci-joint, à toutes fins utiles, la traduction d'une lettre par laquelle le Président de la police royale de Russie me signale le départ de Londres, à destination de Paris, des anarchistes Emma Goldmann et Harel.

Je vous serai obligé de vouloir bien me faire connaître si ces individus se trouvent actuellement à Paris et de me transmettre, par notices séparées, les renseignements que vous pourriez avoir sur leur compte. Je vous communique leurs photographies que je vous prie de vouloir bien me retourner.

Par le Président du Conseil  
Ministre de l'Intérieur et des Cultes  
Sous-Directeur de la Direction de la Sûreté Générale.



M. le Préfet de Police

pour tous les exemplaires  
des photographies  
envoyés à la direction  
de la sûreté générale  
et à la direction  
de la police générale

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

**Summary:** The prefet de police forwards a translation of a letter from the head of the German police and explains that the police are charged with keeping informed of Goldman and Havel's activities in Paris.

Notes: In French. For enclosure, see 910620084. For letter mentioned, see 910620083.

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

PREFECTURE DE POLICE

## CABINET

BUREAU

N<sup>o</sup>. 124786

Paris, le 27 Mars 1900

DIRECTION DES RECHERCHES  
 28 MARS 1960  
 SERVICE ADMINISTRATIF

Note 3977

pour Monsieur le Directeur Général  
de Rocherby

La traduction ci-jointe d'une lettre, par laquelle le Président du G. police royale de Bruxelles signale l'apart de Londres, à destination de Paris, des anarchistes Emma Goldman & Harel, et le photographe de ces deux personnes sont comme indiqués, à M. le Directeur général en le priant de vouloir bien faire connaître si ces individus se trouvent actuellement à Paris et de transmettre au Cabinet, par notices séparées, tous les renseignements qu'il pourrait avoir ou recueillir sur leur compte.

Mein Anliegen ist es, dass die Dokumente auch in Zukunft

Proble Crisot & Golini:

de Chef des 1<sup>er</sup> Bureau de Calcutta,

Wang

PREFECTURE DE POLICE  
ARCHIVES



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Bulletin de vérification aux Sommiers judiciaires, Paris, 1900 March 29 / Direction Générale des Recherches, Préfecture de Police. — 1 p. ; 21 × 30 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The French police investigations division excerpts the data on Goldman and Hippolyte Havel obtained from judicial records.

Notes: In French. One shot of two pages.

PREFECTURE

POLICE

Direction générale des Recherches

N° du Dossier

Paris, le 24 mars 1900

3<sup>e</sup> BRIGADE

de Recherches

N° du Dossier: 1342

Enquêteur: M. Philippe

## BULLETIN

de vérification aux Sommiers judiciaires

Nom: Havel

Prénoms: Joseph Hippolyte

Né le: 13 août 1871

Lieu de naissance: Chabor (Autriche)

Profession: G<sup>de</sup> de Salles

Domicile:



Le Chef de Service,

Résultat des recherches:

*[Signature]*

PREFECTURE

POLICE

Direction générale des Recherches

N° du Dossier

Paris, le 29 mars 1900

3<sup>e</sup> BRIGADE

de Recherches

N° du Dossier: 1342

Enquêteur: M. Philippe

## BULLETIN

de vérification aux Sommiers judiciaires

Nom: Goldmann

Prénoms: Emma

Né le: 24 ans

Lieu de naissance: en Autriche

Profession: confrencière

Domicile: S.A.

Le Chef de Service,

Résultat des recherches:

*[Signature]*



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Emma Goldman and Hippolyte Havel] Paris, 1900 April 12 / E. André,  
Commissaire de Police. — 2 p. ; 30 × 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: André reports that Goldman and Hippolyte Havel have not been found in Paris. According to  
the police's agent in London, Havel went to Paris with Goldman and she is supporting him.

Notes: In French. Response to 910620081. For follow-up, see 910620074 and 910620075.

PRÉFECTURE

POLICE

DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE

DES  
RECHERCHES3<sup>e</sup> BRIGADE

CABINET

DIVISION

1<sup>er</sup> BUREAU. — SECTIONN<sup>o</sup> 124.786

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

LIBERTÉ ÉGALITÉ FRATERNITÉ

RAPPORT

Le Commissaire de Police, Chef de la 3<sup>e</sup> Brigade,

à Monsieur le Directeur Général des Recherches.

Objet :

Au sujet des anar-  
chistes Emma GOLDMANN  
& HAVET, recherchés.

VU:

Les anarchistes Emma GOLD-  
MANN, âgée de 27 à 32 ans, conférencière, née  
en Autriche ou en Russie, et HAVEL, Joseph,  
Hippolyte, né le 13 août 1871 à Thabor [Autri-  
che], garçon de salle, ont été recherchés sans  
succès à Paris.

A mon service, la nommée  
Goldmann n'était encore connue que par des  
correspondances de Londres la signalant com-  
me conférencière célèbre, surtout en Amérique,  
et ayant reçu les souscriptions pour la dé-  
fense de l'anarchiste Meunier.

Le nommé Havel était com-  
plètement inconnu à ma brigade.

On a fait des recherches  
sans aucun succès, à son sujet, dans les prin-  
cipaux bureaux de placement de garçons de



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Emma Goldman and Hippolyte Havel] Paris, 1900 April 12 / E. André,  
Commissaire de Police. — 2 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: André reports that Goldman and Hippolyte Havel have not been found in Paris. According to  
the police's agent in London, Havel went to Paris with Goldman and she is supporting him.

Notes: In French. Response to 910620081. For follow-up, see 910620074 and 910620075.

salle de Paris.

Les bureaux administratifs ne possèdent aucune note les concernant.

De son côté, le correspondant Euréka a fait connaître que le nommé Havel était très connu au groupe allemand de Londres. On lui a confirmé son départ pour Paris avec Emma Goldmann, qu'il doit accompagner dans une tournée en Suisse, puis en Amérique. Havel n'aurait pas d'argent et c'est Emma Goldmann qui doit subvenir à ses besoins.

Ces individus sont tenus en observation étroite et feront l'objet de rapports ultérieurs dès que leur présence à Paris sera constatée.

Ci-joint les deux photographies communiquées.

Le Commissaire de Police,

*Eug. André*



BEST COPY AVAILABLE



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Photographs of Emma Goldman and Hippolyte Havel] 1900 April 17 [Berlin?] / [author unknown]. — 2 p. ; 30 × 21 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.*

**Summary:** Goldman's French police file includes photographs of her and Hippolyte Havel, sent by the German police.

**Notes:** Enclosed with 910620084 and 910620079. For same photograph, see 880224000.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Photographs of Emma Goldman and Hippolyte Havel] 1900 April 17 [Berlin?] / [author unknown]. -- 2 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldman, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Goldman's French police file includes photographs of her and Hippolyte Havel, sent by the German police.

Notes: Enclosed with 910620084 and 910620079. For same photograph, see 880224000.

Nom *Havel*  
Prénoms *Joseph*  
ans, né le *13 août 1871*  
à *Bukharest Roum*  
Département \_\_\_\_\_  
Profession \_\_\_\_\_  
Motif *Anarchiste*

SIGNALEMENT :

Tailleur	Debout, 1 <sup>m</sup> , _____	Barbe _____
	Assis, 0 <sup>m</sup> , _____	Cheveux _____
Eil	Aur <sup>e</sup> _____	Color <sup>e</sup> { Pig <sup>e</sup> _____
	Pér <sup>e</sup> _____	Color <sup>e</sup> { Sang <sup>e</sup> _____
Corpulence _____		

Particularités, tatouages, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

Date *17. 4. 1900*  
(Réduction photographique 1/7.)

Nom *Goldman*  
Prénoms *Emma*  
ans, née le *en 1861*  
à *Russie*  
Département *Russie*  
Profession \_\_\_\_\_  
Motif *Anarchiste*

SIGNALEMENT :

Tailleur	Debout, 1 <sup>m</sup> , _____	Barbe _____
	Assis, 0 <sup>m</sup> , _____	Cheveux _____
Eil	Aur <sup>e</sup> _____	Color <sup>e</sup> { Pig <sup>e</sup> _____
	Pér <sup>e</sup> _____	Color <sup>e</sup> { Sang <sup>e</sup> _____
Corpulence _____		

Particularités, tatouages, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

Date *17. 4. 1900*  
(Réduction photographique 1/7.)



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1900 April 19, Paris [to] Directeur Général des Recherches, Préfecture de Police, [Paris] / Chef du Service de l'Identité Judiciaire, Préfecture de Police.—  
1 p.; 26 × 19 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The head of the identification service forwards five copies of photographs of Goldman and Hippolyte Havel.

Notes: In French. For enclosure, see 910620005.

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE  
PRÉFECTURE DE POLICE  
Direction générale des Recherches  
SERVICE  
DE  
L'IDENTITÉ JUDICIAIRE

Sommiers — Anthropométrie  
Photographie

Paris le 19<sup>e</sup> April 18900

81

18900

Le Chef du Service de l'Identité  
judiciaire à Monsieur le Directeur Général  
des Recherches.

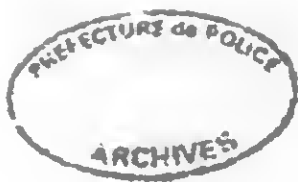
Cabinet  
1<sup>er</sup> Bureau  
N<sup>o</sup> 124.786

Ci-joint P:

5 exemplaires de la reproduction  
des photographies des anarchistes  
Havel, Joseph et Goldman,  
Emma, dont 2 non collés.

Ces photographies sont destinées  
au 1<sup>er</sup> Bureau du Cabinet

Ci-joint les originaux communiqués  
(note n<sup>o</sup> 4344)





# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1900 April 24, Paris [to Pierre Marie René Waldeck-Rousseau] Président du Conseil, Ministre de l'Intérieur et des Cultes, [Paris] / Préfet de Police. - 3 p.; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B 4 305.

Summary: Having received the German police letter warning of Goldman and Havel's visit to Paris, the prefet of police notes that they still have not located them in Paris. He summarizes their reports from London on Goldman.

Notes: In French. Three shots of two pages. Reply to 910620083

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE  
PREFECTURE DE POLICE  
CABINET  
1<sup>er</sup> BUREAU

N° 124786

Paris, le 24 Avril 1900 80

Le Préfet de Police à Monsieur le  
Vice-président du Conseil Ministre de  
l'Intérieur et des Cultes, D<sup>e</sup> de la  
Société générale de Bénévolence

Tout d'abord, je vous prie de bien vouloir  
me faire remettre la traduction de  
cette lettre par laquelle le Président de Police  
Royale de Berlin vous signale le  
départ de Londres à destination de  
Paris de anarchistes Emma Goldman  
et Havel.

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire  
comprendre que le compagnon Havel  
dont j'ai pu à ce jour complètement  
ignorer de ma Préfecture.



En fait, si le nom Emma Goldman  
elle n'a pas été signalée comme  
étant arrivée à Londres le 11 gr. dans  
à Londres où elle a fait plusieurs  
dans 2 ans de réunions au sein de  
d'anciens anarchistes. Son administration  
ne paraît pas de leur compte. Cependant  
sur le compte. Confier à la  
celle-ci en son temps, elle avait reçu par  
inscriptions pour la défense de l'anarchisme  
provenir, Mon administration ne  
doit pas de leur compte. Cependant  
sur cette étrangeté.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1900 April 24, Paris [to Pierre Marie René Waldeck-Rousseau] Président du Conseil, Ministre de l'Intérieur et des Cultes, [Paris] / Préfet de Police. — 3 p.; 30 x 21 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldman, Numéro 124786, Cote B.4. 305.*

**Summary:** Having received the German police letter warning of Goldman and Havel's visit to Paris, the prefect of police notes that they still have not located them in Paris. He summarizes their reports from London on Goldman.

**Notes:** In French. Three shots of two pages. Reply to 910620083.

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

...nos. de ... mai ...

PREFECTURE DE POLICE

CABINET

1<sup>er</sup> BUREAU

N<sup>o</sup> 124786

Le Préfet de Colne à Monsieur le  
Président du Conseil Ministre de  
l'Intérieur et des Cultes, D<sup>r</sup> de la  
Société Générale de Bénévolence

Tout avec bien voulu le Comte  
C<sup>t</sup> me faire mettre la traduction d'une  
lettre par laquelle le Président de l'Assemblée  
Royale de Rome nous signalant le  
départ de Londres à destination de  
Paris des anarchistes Emma Goldman  
et Havel

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire  
connaître que le compagnon Havel  
dort jusqu'à ce jour complètement  
incassable de ma Truquation

[illegible]

ch. This will raise you / across your entire

# 130

en voir d'autres le ~~premier~~  
de la prison de <sup>Paris</sup> ~~la prison~~  
J'en ai soldonné ~~un~~ ~~deux~~  
deuxième infirmerie.  
Je vous envoie par <sup>de Londres</sup> ~~de Londres~~  
un art confirmé ~~de~~ le départ <sup>(de la deux)</sup>  
marabout de ~~la prison~~; ils devaient faire  
un tour en prison, puis se rendre en  
étranger.  
Ci-joint les deux photographies  
que vous avez bien voulu me communiquer





# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1900 [April] 26, Paris [to] Préfet de Police, [Paris] / [Pierre Marie René Waldeck-Rousseau] Président du Conseil, Ministre de l'Intérieur.... - 1 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.  
 Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.  
 Summary: The president of the council notifies the prefet of police that, according to an article in the Berlin anarchist journal, "La Vie Nouvelle," Hippolyte Havel is now in Paris.  
 Notes: In French. Follow-up to 910620083.

MINISTÈRE  
DE L'INTÉRIEUR.

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

DIRECTION

DE LA

SÛRETÉ GÉNÉRALE.

H. BUREAU.

Police générale

Paris le 26 avril 1900.

Le Président du Conseil,  
Ministre de l'Intérieur et des Cultes  
à M. le Préfet de Police.

Comme suite à ma lettre du 6 mars dernier,  
j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que, d'après un avis  
inséré dans le journal anarchiste de Berlin, "La Vie  
Nouvelle" (numéro du 14 avril courant) l'anarchiste  
Havel correspondant de cette feuille, se trouverait à  
Paris.

Pr le Président du Conseil  
Ministre de l'Intérieur et des Cultes  
Le Sous-Directeur chargé de la Direction de la Sûreté Générale,

*W. Waldeck-Rousseau*



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1900 April 27, Paris [to] Directeur Général des Recherches, Préfecture de Police, [Paris] / Préfet de Police. — 1 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The prefet of police passes on the information that Hippolyte Havel should be in Paris, according to an article in the Berlin anarchist journal, "La Vie Nouvelle."

Notes: In French.

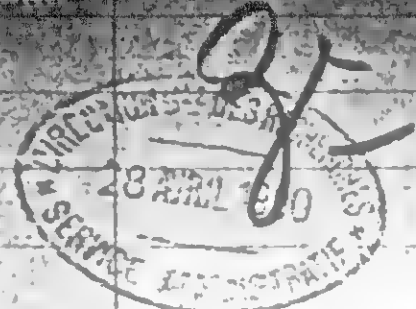
4604

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE  
PREFECTURE DE POLICE

CABINET

1<sup>er</sup> BUREAU

N° 124786



8082

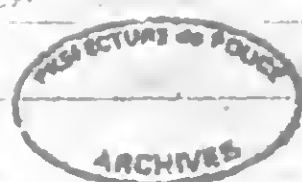
Note

pour Monsieur le Directeur Général  
des Recherches

Le Cabinet est informé que  
l'anarchiste Havel (Joseph) qui a  
été recherché infructueusement ces  
temps derniers (voir rapport de  
la 3<sup>e</sup> Brigade en date 12 avril 00)  
se trouvait bien réellement à Paris.  
Cela résulte d'un avis inséré dans le  
journal anarchiste de Berlin "La Vie  
Nouvelle" (numéro du 14 avril 00) dont  
l'anarchiste Havel est le correspondant.

Avis en est donné à Monsieur  
le Directeur Général en le priant de  
vouloir bien prescrire de nouvelles  
recherches en vue de découvrir cet  
étranger.

Pour le Chef de Bureau  
Le Chef du 1<sup>er</sup> Bureau du Cabinet



*[Signature]*

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Hippolyte Havel] Paris, 1900 May 10 / E. André, Commissaire de Police. — 1 p. ; 30 × 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: André reports that neither Havel nor his mistress, Goldman, have been found in Paris.  
Notes: In French.

PREFECTURE

DE

POLICE

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

17

LIBERTÉ — ÉGALITÉ — FRATERNITÉ

DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE

DES

RECHERCHES

3<sup>e</sup> BRIGADECabinet  
DIVISION

BUREAU. — SECTION

N<sup>o</sup> 124786

Paris, le 10 mai 1900

RAPPORT

Objet :

Le Commissaire de Police, Chef de la 3<sup>e</sup> Brigade,  
à Monsieur le Directeur Général des Recherches.

Un Sujet de l'anarchisme

Havel, Joseph.

En.

L'anarchiste Havel  
Joseph, né le 13 août 1871, à Chabor (Autriche)  
garçon de salle, lequel, avec sa maîtresse  
Emma Goldmann, a fait l'objet

d'un rapport infructueux en date du 12 avril  
dernier, a été de nouveau recherché sans succès.

Il est inconnu au service  
des garnis, au bureau des Étrangers, ainsi qu'  
dans les principales bureaux de placement  
de Paris.

Havel est toujours tenu  
en observation aux Garnis & à mon service.

Il fera l'objet d'un  
rapport ultérieur dès que son domicile  
sera connu.

Le Commissaire de Police

Eug. André





# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Emma Goldman and Hippolyte Havel] Paris, 1900 May 18 / E. André,  
Commissaire de Police. — 1 p. ; 30 × 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: André reports that Goldman and Havel have been living at the Hôtel de l'Union, Avenue des  
Gobelins since March 2. They registered as Emma Brady and John Havel.

Notes: In French. For follow-up report, see 910620072.

PRÉFECTURE

DE  
POLICE

DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE

DES  
RECHERCHES

3<sup>e</sup> BRIGADE

Cabinet de Monsieur  
DIVISION

le Directeur Général.  
BUREAU — SECTION

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

LIBERTÉ — ÉGALITÉ — FRATERNITÉ

Paris, le 18 mai 1900.

RAPPORT

Le Commissaire de Police, Chef de la 3<sup>e</sup> Brigade,  
à Monsieur le Directeur Général des Recherches.

Objet :

En: Au sujet de l'anarchiste rendre compte à Monsieur le Directeur Général, que  
Goldmann, Emma l'anarchiste Goldmann, Emma, et son amant  
et de son amant Havel. Havel, Joseph, Hippolyte, qui ont fait l'objet  
d'une note du 1<sup>er</sup> Bureau du Cabinet en date du  
27 mars, et d'un rapport infructueux de mon  
service le 4 avril dernier, logent depuis le  
2 mars à l'hôtel de l'Union, avenue des  
Gobelins, 30, où ils sont inscrits comme suit:  
Brady, Emma, 31 ans,  
journaliste, née à New York, venant de Londres.  
Havel, John, 29 ans,  
journaliste, né à Austria (Bohème) venant de Londres.

Le Commissaire de Police



E. André

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Massen Versammlung [1900] May 19 [advertisement] / [Emma Goldman].—  
2 p. ; 30 × 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Goldman's French police file includes an advertisement in German for her speech on women's emancipation, plus a French translation.

Notes: In German and French. Enclosed with 910620070.

## MASSEN VERSAMMLUNG 12

### EMMA GOLDMAN

die bekannte Arbeiter Agitatorin aus  
Amerika spricht Samstag den 19 Mai  
um 8 Uhr Abends

IM SALON DE L'HARMONIE

94, Rue d'Angoulême, 94

THEMA:

**BEFREIUNG DER FRAU**

ENTRÉE 30 CENTIMES



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Massen Versammlung [1900] May 19 [advertisement] / [Emma Goldman].--  
2 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Goldman's French police file includes an advertisement in German for her speech on women's emancipation, plus a French translation.

Notes: In German and French. Enclosed with 910620070.

#3

## Convocation des Masses.

Emma Goldmann,

l'agitateur ouvrière américaine,  
bien connue, prendra la parole  
le samedi 19 mai à 8 heures du  
soir dans le salon de l'Harmonie,  
94 rue d'Angoulême. —

Ordre du jour:

Émancipation de la femme.

Entrée 30 centimes.





# The Emma Goldman Papers

[List of Mail Received by Goldman, Paris, 1900 May 22?] / [author unknown]. —  
1 p.; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Goldman's landlord in Paris supplies the French police with a list of the mail she has received.  
Notes: In French. Enclosed with 910620070.

74

M<sup>me</sup> Ruedbusch Julia .. Lettre de Mayville

M<sup>me</sup> Brady - Carte de Berlin

id

Journal - La société libre - qui expose le communisme anarche

3 numéros (San Francisco) - soutenant que l'égalité de  
Dimanche 6 mai constituant seule. (mots illisibles)

21 et 28 avril Lucifer .... Le porte lumière  
(Chicago)

25 avril Mécontentement (ou mécontente)

mère du progrès

Lettre de Petrovskitch (Etat Unis)



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Emma Goldman] Paris, 1900 May 22 / E. André, Commissaire de Police. — 3 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.  
 Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 405.  
 Summary: Based on information obtained from Goldman's landlord, André describes her routine in Paris, her visitors, her mail, and her relationship with Havel.  
 Notes: In French. For enclosures, see 910620071 and 910620072. For Ruedebusch report mentioned, see 910620062.

PRÉFECTURE

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

70

POLICE

LIBERTÉ — ÉGALITÉ — FRATERNITÉ

DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE

DES

RECHERCHES

3<sup>e</sup> BRIGADE

Paris, le 22 mai 1900.

## RAPPORT

Cabinet de Monsieur  
 le Directeur Général.  
 DIVISION  
 BUREAU SECTION

N<sup>o</sup>

Le Commissaire de Police, Chef de la 3<sup>e</sup> Brigade,  
 à Monsieur le Directeur Général des Recherches.

Objet :

Pour faire suite  
 Au sujet de l'anarchiste mon rapport, en date du 18 mai courant.  
 Emma Goldman. qui signalait que l'anarchiste Goldman  
 Emma logeait sous le nom de Brady  
 en compagnie de son amant Havel, da.  
 le garni situé 80 avenue des Gobelins,  
 j'ai fait procéder à une enquête sur  
 la susnommée.

Su :

La nommée Goldman  
 (dite Brady) loge à cette adresse depuis  
 le 2 mars dernier au loyer mensuel de  
 20<sup>fr</sup>.

Elle vit seule dans  
 sa chambre, quoique ayant des relations  
 avec le nommé Havel qu'elle a dit  
 être un de ses parents, lorsqu'elle a tou.  
 Elle passe pour  
 être très intelligente.

Elle est en relation  
 d'amitié avec un pasteur protestant de



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Emma Goldman] Paris, 1900 May 22 / E. André, Commissaire de Police. — 3 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 105.

Summary: Based on information obtained from Goldman's landlord, André describes her routine in Paris, her visitors, her mail, and her relationship with Havel.

Notes: In French. For enclosures, see 910620071 and 910620072. For Ruedebusch report mentioned, see 910620062.

la rue des P<sup>as</sup> Pères et reçoit pas mal de visiteurs dans la journée, notamment des étrangers.

Elle reçoit beaucoup de correspondances étrangères, dont quelques lettres chargées.

Elle sort généralement vers six heures du soir.

son logeur n'a pas connaissance qu'elle se livre à la propagande anarchiste, cependant il la croit d'opinions très avancées, car elle vénère beaucoup Karl-Marx.

Elle fréquente les réunions en compagnie du nommé Havel et de la nommée Ruedebusch, qui fait l'objet d'un rapport spécial.

Elle a fait le 17 mai dernier, une conférence à la bibliothèque libertaire, 26 rue Eitor, où je l'ai fait prendre en filature.

Le 19 mai suivant, elle a fait une nouvelle conférence à la salle de l'Harmonie, 94 rue d'Angoulême, sur l'émancipation de la femme.

Bi-joint la composition pour cette dernière réunion, imprimée en langue allemande, accompagnée de sa traduction.

Le nommé Havel John, âgé de 29 ans, ne se livre à





# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Emma Goldman] Paris, 1900 May 22 / E. André, Commissaire de Police. — 3 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 105.

Summary: Based on information obtained from Goldman's landlord, André describes her routine in Paris, her visitors, her mail, and her relationship with Havel.

Notes: In French. For enclosures, see 910620071 and 910620072. For Ruedebusch report mentioned, see 910620062.

aucun travail, il paraît vivre aux dépens de sa maîtresse.

Le logeur qui paraît très bien disposé pour l'Administration, a remis la liste <sup>ci-jointe</sup> des journaux reçus par la susnommée ainsi que la convocation à la réunion de la rue d'Angoulême.

En résumé, la nommée Goldman paraît dangereuse au point de vue de la propagande théorique.

Le Commissaire de Police,

E. André



# The Emma Goldman Papers

910620073

[Letter] 1900 May 22, Paris [to Pierre Marie René Waldeck-Rousseau] Président du Conseil, Ministre de l'Intérieur et des Cultes, [Paris] / Préfet de Police.—  
1 p.; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The prefet of police notifies the president of the council that they have found Goldman and Havel in Paris.  
Notes: In French.

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

PREFECTURE DE POLICE

CABINET

1<sup>er</sup> BUREAU

N° 124786



*Reçu 21 Mai 1900* Paris, le 22<sup>e</sup> Mai 1900

Le Préfet de Police à Monsieur le  
Président du Conseil Ministre de l'Intérieur  
et des Cultes, 02<sup>e</sup> de la rue de la Harpe 4<sup>e</sup> Bureau

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que  
l'anarchiste Goldmann (Emma) à son  
amant le Havel (Joseph) Hippolyte,  
qui ont fait l'objet de vos lettres en date  
en date du 16 mars, & 16 avril derniers,  
logent, depuis le 2 mars, à l'hôtel de  
l'Union, avenue de Gobelins, 30, où ils  
se sont fait inscrire comme suit:

Brady Emma, 31 ans, journaliste  
née à New York venant de Londres

Havel, Joseph, 29 ans, journaliste  
né à Austin (Bohême) venant de Londres.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

910620069

[Letter] 1900 May 26, Paris [to Pierre Marie René Waldeck-Rousseau] Président du Conseil, Ministre de l'Intérieur et des Cultes, [Paris] / Préfet de Police. — 4 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The prefet of police transmits the results of their investigation into Goldman's whereabouts and activities in Paris, based largely on information from her landlord.

Notes: In French. Four shots of two pages. For original report, see 910620070.

PREFECTURE DE POLICE

CABINET

1<sup>er</sup> BUREAU

N<sup>o</sup> 124786

25 Mai 1900  
26 mai 1900

Le baron de Salver a l'honneur  
de vous adresser, Monsieur le  
Président du Conseil, Ministre de  
l'Intérieur et des Cultes, D<sup>r</sup> de  
la mairie pour 4 p. m.

J'ai fait avec moi cette  
le date du 22 mai d'ici  
l'honneur de vous transmettre, ci  
après, le renseignement qui suit  
et recueilli sur le compte de  
l'archiviste Goldmann (Emma)  
qui loge, sous le nom de Brady  
dans le même hôtel soigné  
des Sabellins.



Elle occupe à la suite d'une  
un chambre d'un logis meublé  
à 25 francs. Son amant le v.  
Harcourt avec lequel elle a une pièce  
séparée, dans le même hôtel :

Le h<sup>er</sup> Goldmann reçoit dans  
la maison un certain nombre de  
visiteurs, le plupart étrangers.

De nombreuses correspondances  
étrangères, dont quelques lettres chargées,  
lui sont adressées.

Elle fréquente le dimanche au  
Compagnie du v.<sup>e</sup> Harcourt, et d'ici  
dans Julia Riedebusch.

Elle remonte, âgée de 34 ans, née  
à Mayville (Amérique), loge depuis  
le 26 avril dernier, sous le nom de Sabellins ;  
elle connaît le français.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

910620069

[Letter] 1900 May 26, Paris [to Pierre Marie René Waldeck-Rousseau] Président du Conseil, Ministre de l'Intérieur et des Cultes, [Paris] / Préfet de Police.— 4 p.; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The prefet of police transmits the results of their investigation into Goldman's whereabouts and activities in Paris, based largely on information from her landlord.

Notes: In French. Four shots of two pages. For original report, see 910620070.

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

PRÉFECTURE DE POLICE

CABINET

1<sup>er</sup> BUREAU

124786

*Paris, le 26 mai 1900*  
*Exp. 25 Mar 1900*  
 Le Préfet de Police a l'honneur  
 de vous adresser, Monsieur  
 le Président du Conseil, Ministre de  
 l'Intérieur et des Cultes, D<sup>n</sup> de  
 la liste jointe à l'annexe

7  
 Pour faire suite à ma lettre  
 en date du 22 mai d. l'an  
 l'honneur de vous transmettre, ci-  
 après, le renseignement qui suit  
 est recueilli sur le compte de  
 l'anarchiste Goldmann (Emma)  
 qui loge, au 6 rue de Brady,  
 dans le même hôtel où se trouve  
 des Saboteurs.



Elle occupe à la suite d'une  
 chambre d'un logis meublé  
 de 25 francs. Son amant le ~~est~~  
 Harcl son belote ~~est~~ une pièce  
 séparée dans le même hôtel.

Le h<sup>er</sup> Goldmann reçoit dans  
 la soirée un certain nombre de  
 visiteurs, le plupart étrangers.

De nombreuses correspondances  
 étrangères, dont quelques lettres d'argent,  
 lui sont adressées.

Elle fréquente le dimanche en  
 compagnie de M<sup>lle</sup> Harcl, et d'une  
 dame Julia Reidebusch.

Elle demeurait, âgée de 34 ans, née  
 à Mayville (Amérique), loge depuis

# The Emma Goldman Papers

910620069

[Letter] 1900 May 26, Paris [to Pierre Marie René Waldeck-Rousseau] Président du Conseil, Ministre de l'Intérieur et des Cultes, [Paris] / Préfet de Police. — 4 p.; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The prefet of police transmits the results of their investigation into Goldman's whereabouts and activities in Paris, based largely on information from her landlord.

Notes: In French. Four shots of two pages. For original report, see 910620070.

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

PREFECTURE DE POLICE

CABINET

1<sup>er</sup> BUREAU

N<sup>o</sup> 124786

*Paris, le 26 mai 1900*  
*25 Mai 1900*  
*Exp. 626 mai 1900*  
 Le Préfet de Police a l'honneur  
 de vous adresser, Monsieur  
 le Président du Conseil, Ministre de  
 l'Intérieur et des Cultes, D<sup>e</sup> de  
 la suite pour 4 D<sup>e</sup>

7  
 Pour faire suite à ma lettre  
 en date du 22 mai d'ici  
 l'honneur de vous transmettre, ci  
 après, le renseignement qui suit  
 et recueilli sur le compte de  
 l'anarchiste Goldmann (Emma)  
 qui loge, sous le nom de Brady  
 dans le garni situé 10 avenue  
 des Sablons.



Elle occupe à la suite d'une  
 chambre d'un logis meublé  
 de 25 francs. Son amant le M<sup>r</sup>  
 Harcel avec lequel elle a une pièce  
 séparée dans le même hôtel ;

Le M<sup>r</sup> Goldmann réside dans  
 la même chambre certain nombre de  
 visiteurs, le plupart étrangers.

De nombreuses correspondances  
 étrangères, dont quelques lettres chargées,  
 lui sont adressées.

Elle fréquente le même salon  
 compagnie du M<sup>r</sup> Harcel, et d'une  
 dame Julia Reichenbach.

Atte témoin, âgé de 36 ans, né  
 à Mayville (Amérique), loge depuis  
 le 26 avril dernier, 10 avenue des Sablons ;  
 elle connaît la dame

# The Emma Goldman Papers

910620069

[Letter] 1900 May 26, Paris [to Pierre Marie René Waldeck-Rousseau] Président du Conseil, Ministre de l'Intérieur et des Cultes, [Paris] / Préfet de Police.— 4 p.; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The prefet of police transmits the results of their investigation into Goldman's whereabouts and activities in Paris, based largely on information from her landlord.

Notes: In French. Four shots of two pages. For original report, see 910620070.

Le h. Goldman a fait <sup>64 mai</sup> une conférence à l'Hotel d'Alsace, 26 rue d'Alsace, à Paris, le 26 mai, à 8 heures, à l'occasion de la manifestation de la femme. Quant au sieur Havel, il ne se livre à aucun travail d'habileté - vive aux dépens de la machine.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Max Baginski] Paris, 1900 [June?] / Fouquet, Chef du Service.—  
2 p.; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The service that controls hotels reports that four foreigners are living at 50 Avenue des  
Gobelins: Emma Brady, John Havel, Julia Ruedebusch, and Max Baginski and his wife. All are anarchists.  
Notes: In French.

1211

68

*Copie d'un Rapport du Service mixte  
des garnis classé au n° 283.414 (Baginski)*

Un inspecteur de mon service m'in-  
forme que m. Couteleau, mari de la logeuse  
exploitant avenue des Gobelins, 50, lui a  
signalé comme suspects, au point de vue  
national, 4 étrangers qui logent actuelle-  
ment dans le garni sis à l'adresse précitée  
où ils se sont fait inscrire comme suit:

1<sup>er</sup> Brady, Emma, 81 ans, née  
à New-York, journaliste, venant de Londres,  
entrée le 2<sup>nd</sup> mai 1896;

2<sup>e</sup> Havel, John, 29 ans, né à  
Austria (Bohême), journaliste venant de  
Londres, entrée le 27 mai 1896;

3<sup>e</sup> Ruedebusch, Julia, 34 ans,  
née à Mayville (Etats-Unis), en venant,  
journaliste, entrée le 26 avril écoulé;

4<sup>e</sup> Baginski (et dame), Max,  
37 ans, né à Chicago, venant de Lucerne,  
journaliste, entrée le 27 mai courant.

Les susnommés que le tiers  
Couteleau considère également comme  
anarchistes, reçoivent des journaux et des  
chèques qui leur sont adressés de pays  
étrangers.

A part le n<sup>o</sup> Havel, ils se sont  
donnés comme américains bien qu'ils  
parlent entre eux, le plus souvent, en  
langue allemande, mais toujours à voix  
basse.

marge du rapport  
est écrit:  
Informé  
M. D.G.  
le 31/5  
1896  
81/5-00



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Max Baginski] Paris, 1900 [June?] / Fouquet, Chef du Service.—  
2 p.; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The service that controls hotels reports that four foreigners are living at 50 Avenue des  
Gobelins: Emma Brady, John Havel, Julia Ruedebusch, and Max Baginski and his wife. All are anarchists.  
Notes: In French.

Ils ont fait connaître à l'hôtel au ils  
sont que quelques-uns de leurs amis allaient  
prochainement arriver et ont demandé que  
quelques chambres leur soient réservées.

Les chèques qu'ils reçoivent sont tous  
adressés au nom de la m<sup>lle</sup> Ruedebusch  
qui distribue l'argent et acquitte elle-même  
les dépenses faites à l'hôtel.

Ces renseignements sont transmis à  
tous les services.

Le Chef du Service —  
Signé: Fouquet.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Emma Goldman] Paris, 1900 July 31 / Foureur, Préfecture de Police.—

1 p.; 30 × 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Foureur reports that Goldman attended a meeting to prepare the next Congress.  
Notes: In French.

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

PREFECTURE DE POLICE

CABINET

1<sup>er</sup> BUREAU

124786 Paris, le 31 juillet 1900 67

Extrait d'un rapport corr. 3 USD

signé Foureur, classé au  
dossier N° 177300 - B-34 - Prochain Congrès

A la réunion d'avant hier soir,  
à la Bibliothèque de la rue Montmorency,  
en vue du prochain congrès, assistait  
M<sup>lle</sup> Emma Goldman.





# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Hippolyte Havel] Paris, 1900 July 31 / Foureur, Préfecture de Police. —  
 1 p.; 30 × 21 cm.  
 Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
 Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.  
 Summary: Foureur reports that Havel attended a meeting to plan the next Congress.  
 Notes: In French.

REPUBLICQUE FRANÇAISE

PREFECTURE DE POLICE

CABINET

1<sup>er</sup> BUREAU

124786

66

Paris, le 31 juillet 1900

Extrait d'un rapport corr. 3 DR.

signé Foureur, classé au  
 dossier N° 177300 - D. 32 - Noctais  
 copies

A la réunion d'avant-hier soir,  
 à la Bibliothèque de la rue de  
 Cloutureux, au vue du prochain  
 congrès, assistait l'aucaire et  
 étranger Havel.

Number  
 re

Not  
 Havel



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Emma Goldman] Paris, 1900 Aug. 6 / Legrand, Préfecture de Police. —  
1 p.; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Legrand reports that Goldman attended the August 4th meeting of the Ligue de la  
Régénération humaine to prepare the next Congress.

Notes: In French.

REPUBLICQUE FRANÇAISE

PREFECTURE DE POLICE

CABINET

1<sup>er</sup> BUREAU

124786 Paris, le 6 août 1900  
Extrait d'un rapport Legrand E-Bk  
signé \_\_\_\_\_, classé au  
dossier N° 119875 Ligue de la régénération

Mlle Emma Goldman siège du Congrès  
assistait à la réunion

tenue le 6 août

Salle 18 rue Duparc par le groupe

Ligue de la régénération humaine  
Mlle Goldman fréquente les soirées  
et elle raconte qu'elle évangélise un  
peu partout aux Etats Unis, surtout  
à San Francisco.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Emma Goldman] Paris, 1900 Aug. 7 / Legrand, Préfecture de Police.—

1 p.; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Legrand reports that the Ligue de la Régénération humaine ended its conference Monday. Goldman attended.

Notes: In French.

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

PREFECTURE DE POLICE

CABINET

1<sup>er</sup> BUREAU

124786 Paris, le 7 août 1900 64

Extrait d'un rapport corr. J.M.D.

signé Legrand, classé au  
dossier N° 112873 - Ligue de la Régénération  
Humaine

Ligue de la Régénération Humaine  
a terminé leur 10<sup>e</sup> congrès  
7 août 1900 Emma Goldman.





# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on the Anarchist Congress] Paris, 1900 Aug. 20 / Foureur, Préfecture de Police. — 2 p. ; 30 × 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Foureur reports that Goldman attended the preparatory meeting for the Anarchist Congress. She was dressed as a first "communiant" and rarely spoke in French.

Notes: In French.

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

PREFECTURE DE POLICE

CABINET

1<sup>er</sup> BUREAU

Extrait d'un rapport *corr. JNR*

signé *Foureur*, classé au dossier N° *177500-13-34*

Réunion préparatoire du Congrès  
Anarchiste, dimanche 19 août,  
Salle de la rue de Valenciennes, 6-  
y assistant *Emma Goldmann*

Il y a un anarchiste qui prend  
des notes pour envoyer à des  
journaux étrangers. Il a l'air  
être une petite monticule  
noire.

Il en a causé avec Emma  
Goldmann, venue à la réunion  
forte en blanc.

Emma mal coiffée, ayant de  
grosses lunettes, vêtue en première  
communiant, assise entre  
ce jeune homme et Joseph Havel,  
paraît mener une très grande  
influence sur les anarchistes hommes  
étrangers. L'Américain lui-même



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on the Anarchist Congress] Paris, 1900 Aug. 20 / Foureur, Préfecture de Police. — 2 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Foureur reports that Goldman attended the preparatory meeting for the Anarchist Congress. She was dressed as a first "communiant" and rarely spoke in French.

Notes: In French.

à l'air plein de de France  
par elle.  
Elle écrit parfois de notes et de  
bons communiqués à tout le  
de note. Jamais je n'ai  
vu parler à un français et encore  
bien moins à une française  
pour qui elle appelle en anglais  
manifeste.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on the Anarchist Congress] Paris, 1900 Aug. 20 / Foureur, Préfecture de Police. — 1 p. ; 30 × 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Foureur reports that Joseph Havel attended the preparatory meeting for the Anarchist Congress.

Notes: In French.

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

PREFECTURE DE POLICE

CABINET

1<sup>er</sup> BUREAU

124786 Paris, le 20 août 1900 62

Extrait d'un rapport corr. 1522

signé Foureur, classé au

dossier N° 177200 - 15-16.

Réunion préparatoire du  
Groupe anarchiste d'Auvergne  
19 août, salle de la rue de  
Gautier  
y assistait  
Joseph Havel  
du Groupe Anarchiste





# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Ruedebusch] Paris, 1900 Sept. 4 / [author unknown]. — 1 p. ; 30 × 21 cm.  
 Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
 Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.  
 Summary: An agent of the French police reports that Ruedebusch, who lived at 50 Avenue des Gobelins, is  
 paying the expenses of the anarchists Goldman and Havel.  
 Notes: In French.

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE  
 PREFECTURE DE POLICE

CABINET

1<sup>er</sup> BUREAU

124786 62 bis  
 Paris, le 4 septembre 1900

Extrait d'un rapport de la 3<sup>ème</sup>  
 signé \_\_\_\_\_, classé au  
 dossier N° 7944. Ruedebusch.

Le nommé Ruedebusch qui logeait à  
 garni, 50 av des Gobelins, payait les dé-  
 penses par les anarchistes Havel, Joseph,  
 Hippolyte, né le 13 avril 1871, à Chabon-  
 (Ardennes) et le maître de ce lieu  
 la n<sup>re</sup> Goldmann, dite Brady,  
 Emma, âgée de 31 ans, née à New-  
 York (Amérique), qui habitent dans  
 le même garni.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Ruedebusch] Paris, 1900 Sept. 4. / [author unknown].— 1 p.; 30 x 21 cm.  
 Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
 Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.  
 Summary: A French police agent reports that Ruedebusch, who lives at 50 Avenue des Gobelins, is paying  
 the expenses of the anarchists, Goldman and Havel.  
 Notes: In French. Copy of 910620062.

REPUBLICQUE FRANCAISE

PREFECTURE DE POLICE

CABINET

1<sup>er</sup> BUREAU

Extrait d'un rapport

de la 3<sup>e</sup> B<sup>e</sup>  
 signé \_\_\_\_\_; classé au  
 dossier N° 17944 Ruedebusch.

La nommée Ruedebusch, qui logeait en  
 garni, 50 Av. des Gobelins, payait les  
 dépenses faites par les anarchistes  
 Joseph (Hippolyte), né le 12 avril 1871,  
 à Chabor (Aube) et de la machine  
 de ce dernier, la née Goldmann, dite  
 Brady, Emma, âgée de 31 ans, née à  
 New-York (Amérique), qui habitent  
 dans le même garni.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1900 Sept. 7, Paris [to] Préfet de Police, [Paris] / [Pierre Marie René Waldeck-Rousseau] Président du Conseil, Ministre de l'Intérieur,.... — 1 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.  
 Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldman, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.  
 Summary: The Austrian police found E. Brady's address among the papers of Johann Kassel, arrested in Vienna. They would like to know if the French police know of him or his relationship to Emma Goldman.  
 Notes: In French.

124786 60  
Paris, le 7 <sup>sept</sup> 1900

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

PREFECTURE DE POLICE

CABINET

1<sup>er</sup> BUREAU

N°

*Copie d'une lettre du Président du Conseil ministre de l'Intérieur et des Cultes au Préfet de Police, en date du 7<sup>le</sup> 1900 et dont l'original est daté au dossier 87232 (Kassel),*

*Le Directeur de la Police autrichienne m'informe qu'un anarchiste nommé Kassel Johann, ouvrier menuisier, se disant natif de Frankenthal (Bavière) et âgé de 32 ans a été arrêté à Vienne le 4<sup>le</sup> 7<sup>le</sup> courant. Dans les papiers saisis sur lui, on a trouvé l'adresse suivante: "E. Brady".*

*Je vous serais obligé de bien vouloir me faire connaître si leieur Kassel est connu de votre Préfecture ou si'il vous a été signalé comme étant en relations avec la femme Goldman Emma, dite Brady qui a fait l'objet de votre rapport du 26 mai dernier. Afin de faciliter vos recherches, j'ai l'honneur de vous communiquer ci-joint avec prière de renvoi, la photographie duieur Kassel Johann*

PREFECTURE DE POLICE  
ARCHIVES



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Dimer] Paris, 1900 Oct. 9 / Foureur, Préfecture de Police.—  
 1 p.; 30 × 21 cm.  
 Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
 Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.  
 Summary: Foureur reports that the Jewish anarchist, Dimer, knows Goldman.  
 Notes: In French.

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE

PREFECTURE DE POLICE

CABINET

1<sup>er</sup> BUREAUParis, le 9 <sup>57</sup> ~~oct~~ 1900

124786

Extrait d'un rapport Foureur <sup>zpt</sup>signé \_\_\_\_\_, classé au  
dossier N° 287912 Dimer

L'anarchiste juif Dimer connaît  
 le me Emma Goldmann, qui  
 habite dans un hôtel avenue des  
 Gobelins



# The Emma Goldman Papers

910620057

[Report on Dimer] Paris, 1900 Oct. 9 / Foureur, Préfecture de Police.—  
1 p. ; 30 × 21 cm.  
Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.  
Summary: Foureur reports that the Jewish anarchist, Dimer, knows Goldman.  
Notes: In French. Copy of 910620056.

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

PREFECTURE DE POLICE

CABINET

1<sup>er</sup> BUREAU

Paris, le 9<sup>oct</sup> 1900

127786

Extrait d'un rapport *Foureur* *signé*, classé au  
dossier N° *127952* *Dimer*

*L'anarchiste juif Dimer, connu  
la me Goldmich qui habite dans  
un hôtel jacobin des boulevards.*



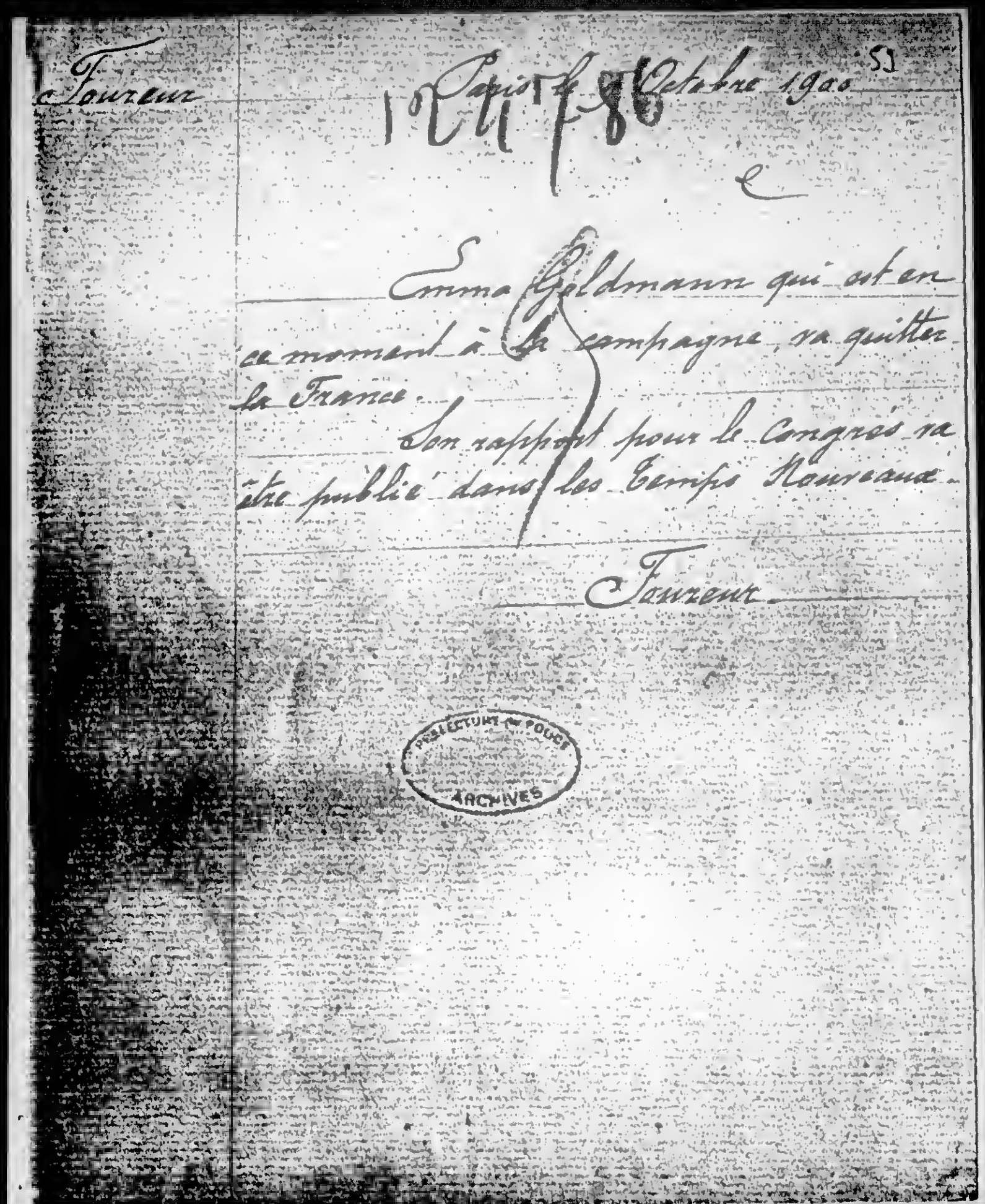
# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Emma Goldman] Paris, 1900 Oct. 9 / Foureur [Préfecture de Police].—  
1 p. ; 21 × 17 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Foureur reports that Goldman will soon leave France. "Les Temps Nouveaux" published the  
report on the Anarchist Congress.

Notes: In French.





# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on the Anarchist Congress] Paris, 1900 Oct. 15 / Legrand, Préfecture de Police. — 1 p. ; 30 × 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Legrand reports that Goldman attended two secret meetings about the Anarchist Congress.  
Notes: In French.

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

PREFECTURE DE POLICE

CABINET

1<sup>er</sup> BUREAU

Paris, le 15 Oct 1900

124786

Extrait d'un rapport corr. 3 v. d.

signé Legrand, classé au

dossier N° 177300 - B-34 -  
Conférence internationale

Le Congrès anarchiste ne peut pas  
être officiel, on a organisé 2  
réunions privées et secrètes  
La 1<sup>re</sup>, et produite dimanche  
après midi, (15 Oct) Salle de la rue  
Ritoy, 26.

Était présente Gaffé avec la  
camarade Goldmann, qui  
semble beaucoup compter sur lui.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Emma Goldman and Hippolyte Havel] Paris, 1900 Nov. 1 / Commissaire de Police, Chef de la 3e Brigade. — 3 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The police commissioner prepares a detailed report on Goldman and Havel's departure from Paris. They traveled with John Leroy.

Notes: In French.

PRÉFECTURE

DE  
POLICE

DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE

DES  
RECHERCHES3<sup>e</sup> BRIGADECabinet  
DIVISION1<sup>er</sup> BUREAU. — ~~SERIE~~N<sup>o</sup>

Objet :

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

LIBERTÉ — ÉGALITÉ — FRATERNITÉ

Paris, le 1<sup>er</sup> Novembre 1900

## RAPPORT

Le Commissaire de Police, Chef de la 3<sup>e</sup> Brigade,  
à Monsieur le Directeur Général des Recherches.

Départ de Paris des  
anarchistes Goldman,  
dite Brady, Emma,  
et Havel,  
qui doivent se rendre à  
New-York.

J'ai l'honneur de rendre compte  
à Monsieur le Directeur Général des Recherches que  
les anarchistes Goldman dite Brady, Emma,  
et Havel, qui doivent se rendre à New-York, ont  
quitté l'hôtel situé 50, avenue des Gobelins, ce matin,  
à 4 h 35.

Ils ont pris place dans le fiacre  
n<sup>o</sup> 9.175 avec un n<sup>o</sup> Leroy, John, ébéniste, né  
à Philadelphie (Etats-Unis), et se sont fait conduire  
à la gare du Nord.

Ils ont été chercher, à la consigne,  
4 colis qu'ils y avaient déposés la veille. Parmi  
ces colis, se trouvait une valise en cuir jaune.

Ils se sont rendus, ensuite, au

Café

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Emma Goldman and Hippolyte Havel] Paris, 1900 Nov. 1 / Commissaire de Police, Chef de la 3e Brigade. — 3 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The police commissioner prepares a detailed report on Goldman and Havel's departure from Paris. They traveled with John Leroy.

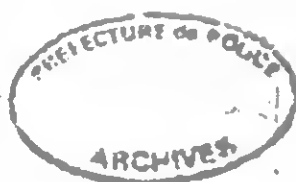
Notes: In French.

Café de la Gare, rue de Dantzig, on s'est stationné jusqu'à 5<sup>h</sup> 35.

Enfin, ils sont allés à la gare du Nord, où ils ont pris des billets pour Boulogne et sont montés dans la voiture de 3<sup>e</sup> classe n° 684 (4<sup>e</sup> compartiment) train n° 303, qui a quitté Paris à 5<sup>h</sup> 45.

La m<sup>re</sup> Goldmann, dite Brady, était vêtue d'une robe noire, d'une pelerine bleue avec capuchon, doublée de soie rouge, et coiffée d'un chapeau bas, avec turban.

Havel était revêtu d'un complet noir, d'un manteau à pelerine et coiffé d'un chapeau noir, noir.



Leroy John correspond au signalement suivant: Âgé de 30 ans; taille 1<sup>m</sup> 70; vêtu d'un complet noir et d'un pardessus de couleur sombre; coiffé d'un chapeau noir, gris.

Avant leur départ de l'hôtel situé 50 avenue des Gobelins, les susnommés ont prié le logeur de renvoyer la correspondance qui viendrait pour eux 19 rue de Boulainvilliers.

Je fais procéder à une enquête, dont les résultats seront transmis par un rapport ultérieur au sujet de la personne qui doit recevoir leur correspondance rue de Boulainvilliers, 19, ainsi que sur le compte du

n<sup>e</sup>



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Emma Goldman and Hippolyte Havel] Paris, 1900 Nov. 1 / Commissaire de Police, Chef de la 3e Brigade. — 3 p. ; 30 × 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The police commissioner prepares a detailed report on Goldman and Havel's departure from Paris. They traveled with John Leroy.

Notes: In French.

n° Leroy-John, dont il est question de l'arrêter

Le Commissaire de Police,  
H. Leroy-John

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Emma Goldman and Hippolyte Havel] Paris, 1900 Nov. 1 [fragment] /  
[author unknown]. — 1 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: An unnamed agent reports that Brady (i.e. Goldman) and Havel left Paris for Boulogne. He  
describes them and their clothing.

Notes: In French. For related report, see 910620050.

POSTES  
ET  
TELEGRAPHES

BUREAU  
DE LA  
PRÉFECTURE DE POLICE

N° 13819

Préfet  
Cabinet  
Ségal

96



124786  
Télégramme

Paris

le 11/11 1900, 6 h. 30 matin

Très urgent

cre Spal gare nout

Intérieur St. gale

Préfet Police

cre Spal Boulogne / mer

Les anarchistes Havel et  
Brady Emma sont partis par  
train 303 à 5 h 45 m direction  
Boulogne billets pour cette ville  
Wagon 3<sup>e</sup> classe 684, 4<sup>e</sup> compartiment  
Signallement de l'homme  
Taille 1,63 environ, chapeau noir  
noir, pardessus à pelserie noir  
complet noir, cheveux très noirs,  
30 ans environ -

La femme 25 ans environ,  
petite veste pelserie verte avec  
capuchon doublé soie rouge et  
vert, chapeau petit agrément d'un  
turban. Sont accompagnés d'un  
autre individu 1m 70 coiffe chapeau  
noir gris, petite moustache noire

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Emma Goldman and Hippolyte Havel] Paris, 1900 Nov. 1 [fragment] /  
[author unknown]. — 1 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: An unnamed agent reports that Brady (i.e. Goldman) and Havel have left Paris for Boulogne.  
He describes them.

Notes: In French. Copy of 910620051.

55

Paris 11 68 m

13119

Préfet  
Cabinet  
argel

Près urgent  
ore sp. gare nord  
Autorisation St. gule  
Préfet Police  
ore sp. Boulogne 7 m

Les anarchistes Havel  
Brady Emma sont partis par  
train 309 à 5 h 45 m direction  
Boulogne billets par cette ville  
long. St. Clara 684, 4<sup>e</sup> compartiment  
Extrêmement de l'homme  
taille 1, 63 ans, chapeau non  
noir, pantalons à pelourne noir  
amp. noir, cheveux très noirs,  
jeune homme -  
une femme 45 ans environ,  
petite robe pelourne verte avec  
capuchon doublé rose rouge et  
noir, chapeau petit agrément d'un  
fleur. tout accompagnés d'un  
autre individu 1 m 70 taille chapeau  
non gris, petite moustache noire



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Emma Goldman and Hippolyte Havel, Paris?] 1900 Nov. 1 / Fouquet. —

1 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Fouquet reports that Brady (i.e. Goldman) and Havel took the train from Paris to Boulogne.

Notes: In French.

POSTES  
ET  
TÉLÉGRAPHES

BUREAU  
DE LA  
PRÉFECTURE DE POLICE

N°

Préfet  
Cabinet  
Drgeol

6 h 45

46319

124786

Télégramme

54



102

le 1/10 - 1900, 6 h 45 min

Fouquet cre de brigade

Préfet Police

Br gde recherches

Les anarchistes Havel et  
Brady Emma ont quitté  
l'hôtel Armand des Gobelins  
et ont pris le train à 5 h 45  
matin se rendant à Boulogne  
par la gare du Nord



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Emma Goldman and Hippolyte Havel, Paris? 1900] Nov. 1 / Fouquet. —  
 1 p.; 30 x 21 cm.  
 Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
 Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.  
 Notes: In French. Copy of 910620053.

53

10<sup>e</sup>

1/10

6 48 m

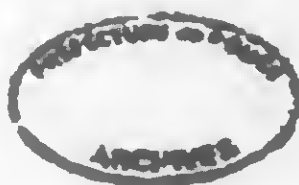
Fouquet cre de brigade

Préfet Police

et  
grat recherchesPréfet  
Cabinet  
Drogue

648

Les anarchistes Havel et  
 Brady Emma ont quitté  
 l'hôtel avant des gendarmes  
 et ont pris le train à 5 h 45  
 matin se rendant à Boulogne  
 par la gare du Nord



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1900 [Dec.?] 24, Paris [to] Directeur du Cabinet, [Paris] / Directeur Général des Recherches [Préfecture de Police]. — 1 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The director of police investigations forwards a copy of a note about Italians considered for expulsion from France.

Notes: In French. Enclosed with 910620047? For related document, see 910620048.

50  
Paris le 24 x 1900  
Copie d'une Note de la Direction  
Générale des Recherches, classée au dossier  
35000 - 5.  
Note  
pour M<sup>r</sup> le Directeur du Cabinet  
Tous les Italiens portés sur  
cette liste pourraient faire utilement  
l'objet des propositions d'expulsion.  
Les arrêtés leur seraient notifiés au  
moment du départ, ce qui permettrait  
à la fois de mieux surveiller leurs  
manoeuvres et de les chasser du  
territoire le jour où elles deviendraient  
dangereuses. — M<sup>r</sup> le Préfet a été  
entretenu de cette situation et s'est  
prononcé pour cette solution.





# The Emma Goldman Papers

910620048

[List of Anarchists Proposed for Expulsion] Paris, 1900 [Dec.?] 24 [excerpt] / [Foureur?] Third Brigade [Préfecture de Police]. — 1 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.  
 Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.  
 Summary: Emma Goldman is included in a list of anarchists from Italy and other countries who are being considered for expulsion from France. The note explains why she should be expelled.  
 Notes: In French. Enclosed with 910620047 and 910620049.

424786

Paris le 24 X<sup>me</sup> 1900<sup>49 bis</sup>

Extrait d'une liste d'anarchistes italiens ou d'autres nationalités, fournis par la 3<sup>e</sup> Brigade, et proposés pour être expulsés du territoire de la République Française, classé au dossier 49000-6.

Goldmann, Emma, 30 ans, écrivain née en Russie ou en Allemagne, "Ole Brady", confédération. Ayant logé 16. Ar des Gobelins. Actuellement en Amérique.

Fait en ce moment des conférences avancées en Amérique. Venue de ce pays en compagnie de son amant le M<sup>r</sup> Howell, dans l'intention de prendre une part active aux travaux du Congrès, anarchiste interdit. elle a fait paraître dans le supplément des "Éclaircs Nouveaux" un rapport sur la situation de l'anarchisme en Amérique.

Pendant son séjour à Paris, elle ne s'est liée avec que son amant, à aucun travail. Les renouées sont ignorées. Cette femme a été signalée comme ayant reçu les souscriptions pour la défense de l'anarchiste Meunier, un des auteurs de l'explosion du restaurant Verdy.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1901 March 19, Paris [to Pierre Marie René Waldeck-Rousseau] Président du Conseil, Ministre de l'Intérieur et des Cultes, [Paris] / Préfet de Police. — 1 p.; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The préfet de police sends information on Italian anarchists and Goldman, who are proposed for expulsion because they are dangerous. He wants to issue the orders immediately.

Notes: In French. For enclosures, see 910620048 and 910620049. For expulsion order, see 910620045.

1901/186  
une lettre classée au dossier 38000-5  
19 Mar 1901  
Paris le 24<sup>th</sup> Mars 1901

Le Préfet de Police au Président du Conseil Ministre  
de l'Intérieur et des cultes, Direction de la Police

J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre ci joint des  
rapports sur les anarchistes Besso, Buscaglia,  
Cantoni, Ceusi, Dalboni, Ganassin, Manfrini,  
Muzzini, Zampella, sujets italiens et la femme  
Goldmann, Emma, de nationalité russe ou allemande.  
La présence sur le territoire de la République de ces étrangers  
qui m'ont tous été signalés comme militants ou  
dangereux pourrait offrir dans des circonstances données les  
plus graves inconvénients et j'ai l'honneur de vous proposer  
de prendre contre eux des arrêtés d'expulsion. Ces arrêtés,  
dont les effets seraient provisoirement suspendus, leur  
seraient notifiés au moindre incident. Il serait possible  
par ce moyen de mieux surveiller leurs agissements et  
de les faire partir immédiatement le jour où ils deviendraient  
dangereux.

Si ces propositions vous paraissent suffisamment motivées  
je vous serai obligé de me transmettre une ampliation  
des arrêtés d'expulsion que vous aurez pris contre  
ces étrangers.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Expulsion Order] 1901 March 26 [against Emma Goldman] Paris / [Pierre Marie René] Waldeck-Rousseau, Président de Conseil, Ministre de l'Intérieur.... - 1 p.; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Waldeck-Rousseau signs the order expelling Goldman from France.

Notes: In French. Enclosed with 910620046.

Ministère 4 / 06 République Française.

le l'Intérieur

Direction

de la

Sûreté Générale

4<sup>e</sup> Bureau

Police Générale

Expulsion

Ampliation

Le Président de Conseil

Ministère de l'Intérieur et de la Justice

Sur l'article 7 de la loi des 13, 21 Novembre et 3 Décembre 1849  
ainsi conçu : « Le Ministre de l'Intérieur pourra, par mesure  
de police, enjoindre à tout étranger voyageant ou résidant en  
France de sortir immédiatement du territoire français et le faire  
conduire à la frontière »

Sur l'article 8 de la même loi, ainsi conçu :  
« Tout étranger qui se serait soustrait à l'exécution des mesures  
énoncées dans l'article précédent, ou qui, après être sorti de France  
par suite de ces mesures, y serait rentré sans permission du  
Gouvernement, sera traduit devant les tribunaux et condamné à  
un emprisonnement d'un mois à dix mois.

Après l'expiration de sa peine, il sera reconduit à la frontière »  
Considérant que la présence sur le territoire de la  
République de la nommée **Goldmann**, Emma,  
de nationalité russe

est de nature à compromettre la sûreté publique ;  
Sur la proposition du Préfet de Police

Arrête :

Article premier

Il est enjoint à la **Goldmann**, Emma,  
de sortir du territoire français.

Article 2.

Le Préfet de Police est chargé  
de l'exécution du présent arrêté.

Fait à Paris, le 26 Mars 1901.

Signé : Waldeck-Rousseau

Pour ampliation.

Pour le Directeur de la Sûreté Générale

Le Chef du 4<sup>e</sup> Bureau.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1901 March 26, Paris [to unknown recipient, Paris? (excerpt)] / Grumbach, Chef du 4e Bureau. — 1 p.; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: On behalf of the president of the council, Grumbach officially recommends Goldman's expulsion from France.

Notes: In French. For enclosure, see 910620045.

124.786

Paris le 26 Mars 1901.

48

Extrait d'une lettre du M<sup>re</sup> le Préfet  
D<sup>re</sup> de la S<sup>te</sup> Générale - H<sup>re</sup> Bureau - Châtelier  
d. 30.000-6.

note aux Préfectures  
le 29 Mars 1901 pour  
notification de l'arrêté

Par rapport en date du 19 mars, nous  
m'avez proposé d'expulser, avec durbin  
d'exécution l'anarchiste:

Goldmann, Emma.

J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre ci-  
joint une ampliation individuelle de l'arrêté  
que j'ai pris à cet effet. Dans le cas où vous  
seriez amené à mettre à exécution cette mesure  
d'expulsion, je vous serai obligé de vouloir  
bien m'en tenir informé, en m'indiquant  
la date de la notification et en m'envoyant  
la notice individuelle d'usage.



Par Le Président du Conseil  
Le Chef du H<sup>re</sup> Bureau  
Signé: Grumbach

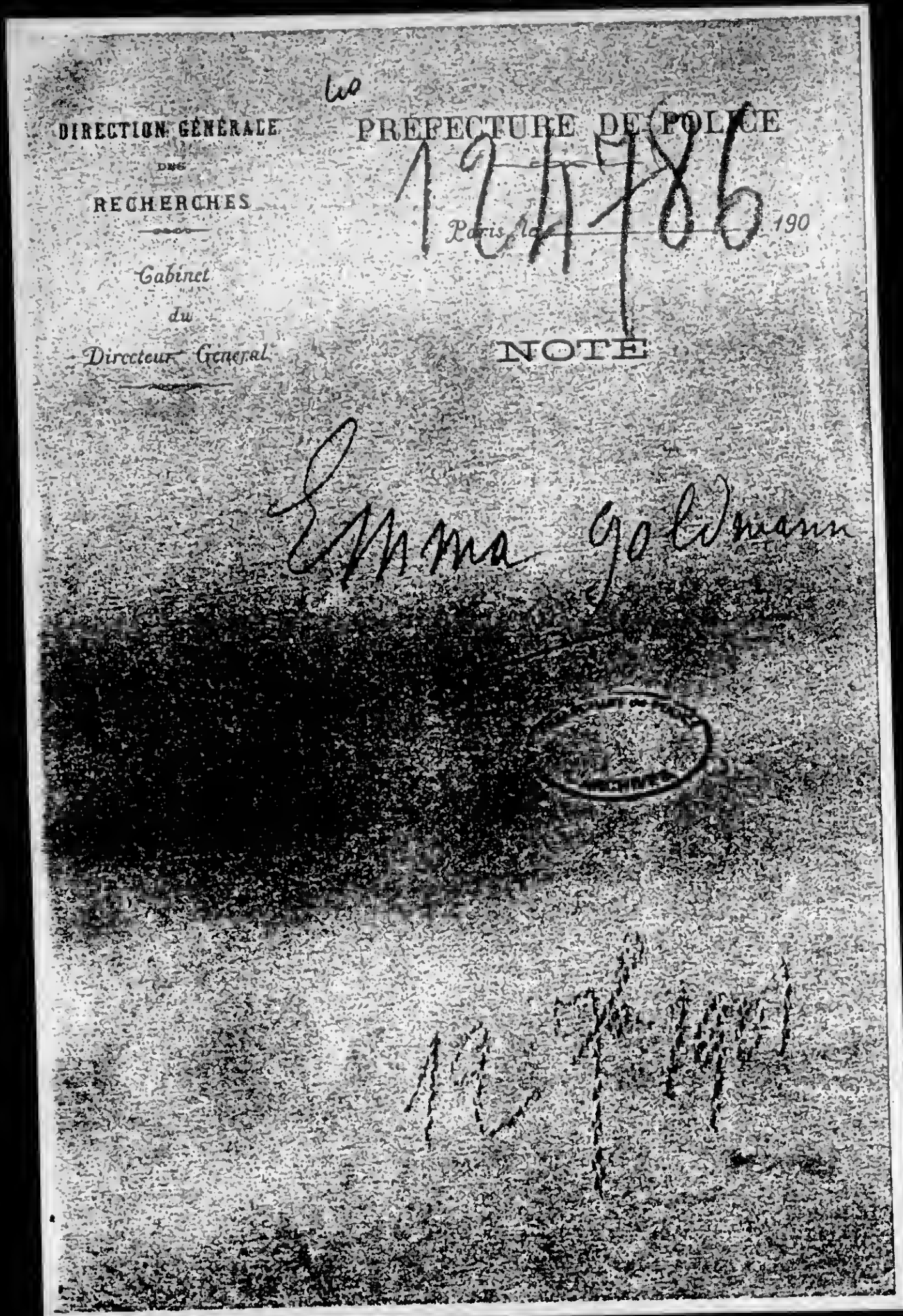
# The Emma Goldman Papers

[File of Emma Goldman] Paris, 190[1 Sept.? (cover page)] / Direction Générale des Recherches, Préfecture de Police. — 1 p. ; 22 × 14 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Following the McKinley assassination, the French police create a file of newspaper clippings about Goldman.

Notes: In French. For enclosures, see 910620036 through 910620040.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# The Emma Goldman Papers

910620044

[Report on Emma Goldman and McKinley Assassination] Paris, 1901 Sept. 9 / Commissaire de Police, Chef de la 3e Brigade. — 7 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.  
Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.  
Summary: In response to Czolgosz's attack on McKinley, the police commissioner prepares a detailed report on Goldman, including lengthy excerpts from earlier reports and a newspaper article on the attack.  
Notes: In French.

PRÉFECTURE

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

POLICE

LIBERTÉ — ÉGALITÉ — FRATERNITÉ

DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE

Paris, le 9 Septembre 1901

DES RECHERCHES

OFFICE

3<sup>e</sup> BRIGADE

RAPPORT

CABINET

1<sup>er</sup> BUREAU. — SECTION

N° 124786

Le Commissaire de Police, Chef de la 3<sup>e</sup> Brigade,  
à Monsieur le Directeur Général des Recherches.

Objet :

Au sujet de l'anar-  
chiste Emma GOLDMANN  
dont il est question  
dans un article du  
journal "La Patrie"  
relatif à l'attentat  
commis contre le Pré-  
sident de la Républi-  
que des Etats-Unis.

J'ai l'honneur de transmettre à Mon-  
sieur le Directeur Général des Recherches, les  
renseignements suivants concernant l'anarchiste  
Emma GOLDMANN, désignée par le journal "La  
Patrie" en date du 8 du courant, sous le nom de  
Emma GORDMAN, dans un article relatif à l'atten-  
tat commis à Buffalo le 6 septembre sur la per-  
sonne de M. MAC KINLEY, président de la républi-  
que des Etats Unis, par l'anarchiste CZOLGOSZ,  
désigné d'abord sous le nom de Nieman.

VU :

Cet article qui a été reproduit par  
la presque totalité des journaux français, est  
ainsi conçu:

" Le Meurtier "

" Buffalo, 7 septembre. — La Police a appris que  
" le véritable nom de l'assassin de M. Mac Kinley  
" est Czolgosz, qu'il est né à Détroit, est  
" d'origine polono-allemande et est venu à

176



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Emma Goldman and McKinley Assassination] Paris, 1901 Sept. 9 / Commissaire de Police, Chef de la 3e Brigade. — 7 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: In response to Czolgosz's attack on McKinley, the police commissioner prepares a detailed report on Goldman, including lengthy excerpts from earlier reports and a newspaper article on the attack.

Notes: In French.

Buffalo de Cleveland.

" Il a signé une déclaration dans laquelle  
" il affirme n'avoir pas eu de complice. Il dit  
" s'être décidé à accomplir son crime, il y a trois  
" jours. Il ne paraît pas le moins du monde se re-  
" pentir de ce qu'il a fait..

" CZOLGOSZ déclare que la lecture des bro-  
" chures anarchistes, et notamment des oeuvres  
" d'Emma Goldman, l'a conduit à penser que la  
" forme actuelle du Gouvernement aux Etats Unis  
" était entièrement mauvaise et que le meilleur  
" moyen de la détruire était de tuer le président.

" Le propriétaire de la maison où était  
" descendu Nieman, déclare que le meurtrier est  
" arrivé samedi dernier et qu'il lui a dit venir de  
" Tolède pour voir l'Exposition. Personne n'est  
" venu le voir depuis son arrivée. Sa valise conte-  
" nait un étui de revolver vide et quelques vête-  
" ments.

" Czolgosz porte une moustache noire.

" On déclare maintenant que c'est après  
" avoir dit : ( J'ai fait mon devoir ) qu'il a nié  
" être anarchiste."

La nommée GOLDMANN Emma, âgée d'une trentai-  
ne d'années serait d'origine russe.

Elle a été signalée à mon service en 1895  
par plusieurs communications du correspondant 'Euréka',  
alors qu'elle se trouvait à Londres, venant de New York  
ou elle avait fait des conférences dans Tottenham Court



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# The Emma Goldman Papers

910620044

[Report on Emma Goldman and McKinley Assassination] Paris, 1901 Sept. 9 / Commissaire de Police, Chef de la 3e Brigade. — 7 p.; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: In response to Czolgosz's attack on McKinley, the police commissioner prepares a detailed report on Goldman, including lengthy excerpts from earlier reports and a newspaper article on the attack.

Notes: In French.

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Road, où la présence des anarchistes et de leurs assistants avait été remarquée. En outre elle aurait reçu les souscriptions des compagnons pour la défense devant les tribunaux anglais de l'anarchiste MEUNIER, un des auteurs de l'attentat du restaurant Véry.

Sa venue à Paris m'a été annoncée par une lettre du président de la police royale de Prusse, transmise à mon service le 27 mars 1900, dont voici la teneur:

"Présidence de police  
royale prussienne.

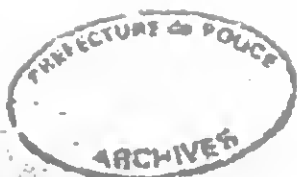
-----  
"Confidentielle "

Berlin le 13 mars 1900.

"J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que l'anarchiste Emma Goldmann doit avoir quitté Londres, il y a quelques jours, pour se rendre à Paris accompagné de l'anarchiste Havel.

"Emma Goldmann dont je vous adresse une photographie déjà ancienne, est de nationalité russe, elle est âgée d'environ 32 à 33 ans;

Elle se trouvait il y a quelques années dans les Etats Unis de l'Amérique du Nord, où elle travailla très activement au développement du mouvement anarchiste; elle y fut plusieurs fois arrêtée et emprisonnée à cause de la violence de ses discours révolutionnaires; elle a d'ailleurs réussi à plusieurs reprises à recruter des compagnons décidés à faire de la propagande par le fait. Ainsi je me rappelle d'un



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## The Emma Goldman Papers

910620044

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attentat au revolver perpétré en 1893, par son amant le Sieur Alexandre BERKMANN, sur la personne du directeur des Mines de Carnegie. Un autre amant de la Goldmann, sur les instructions de cette dernière, vint d'Amérique en Allemagne en passant par Londres; il fut condamné en 1893, à Duisbourg, à huit ans de détention pour infraction à la loi relative à la dynamite.

Au printemps de l'an dernier, elle reparaît à Londres, où elle y fait tranquillement de la propagande anarchiste, c'est là qu'elle fait la connaissance d'un autrichien le Sr Joseph Hyppolite Havel, garçon de salle, né à Thabor (Autriche), le 13 août 1871, avec lequel elle vit tous ces derniers temps.

Havel, dont je vous envoie une photographie faite en 1896, est anarchiste militant qui a déjà été condamné pour attentat contre la propriété. Il a été interné en Autriche dans une maison de fous par suite de son attitude extravagante. En 1894 à Vienne, il fut condamné à 18 mois de prison pour trouble apporté à la tranquillité publique.

On le retrouve en 1898, à Berlin, où il prend la parole dans une réunion anarchiste et se dirige ensuite sur Londres, où il commence à jouer un certain rôle dans les milieux anarchistes.

Jusqu'à présent je n'ai rien pu savoir de bien certain sur le but de ce voyage, mais puisque Havel doit cette année représenter un groupe d'anarchistes de Londres au congrès international anarchiste

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## The Emma Goldman Papers

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qui doit avoir lieu à Paris, il n'est pas invraisemblable de penser que ce voyage a trait à l'organisation de ce congrès. En raison du caractère de ces deux individus et surtout de celui de la Goldmann, il n'est pas impossible que ce voyage ait un but dangereux.

C'est pourquoi j'ai cru devoir attirer votre attention sur ces deux personnalités dangereuses et je vous serais très obligé de bien vouloir me tenir au courant de leurs faits et gestes, si vous parvenez à la découvrir.

Von WINDHEIM.

A la suite de cette lettre des recherches furent faites sans succès pour retrouver les susnommés.

Ce n'est que le 6 mai suivant que leur présence fut remarquée aux réunions préparatoires du congrès libertaire, qui avaient lieu 6, rue de Montmorency dans le local occupé à cette époque par l'Ecole Libertaire.

Prise en filature le 17 du dit mois à la sortie d'une réunion anarchiste qu'elle avait organisée au groupe de la bibliothèque d'éducation libertaire, 26, rue Titon, elle se rendit en compagnie de son amant à l'hôtel de l'union, 50, avenue des Gobelins, ou elle logeait avec ce dernier depuis le 2 mars précédent.

Ils s'étaient fait inscrire comme suit sur le livre de police:

BRADY, Emma, 31 ans, journaliste, née à New York;

HAVEL, Joh, 29 ans, journaliste, né à Austria (Bohême).



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## The Emma Goldman Papers

910620044

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venant tous deux de Londres.

Elle a quitté ce garni le 1er novembre dernier se rendant en compagnie de son amant à Londres par la voie de Boulogne-Folkestone.

Pendant son séjour à Paris cette femme n'a fait qu'œuvre de propagandiste et a assisté à la plupart des réunions libertaires; elle a organisé en outre de la réunion citée plus haut, 26, rue Titon, une conférence salle de l'Harmonie, 94 rue d'Angoulême, le 19 mai suivant.

L'ordre du jour était " De l'Emancipation de la Femme ".

Elle recevait à son domicile de nombreux journaux politiques étrangers, notamment " Free Society " de San Francisco, " Lucifer " de Chicago. Sa présence en Amérique a été signalée en décembre dernier par un article du journal " La Patrie " portant la date du 16, dans les termes suivants:

" Un meeting anarchiste "

" New York, 15 décembre.— Un grand meeting anarchiste, auquel assistaient environ 600 personnes vient de se tenir à Hoboken.

" La réunion a été des plus violentes. Une femme, Emma Goldmann, a fait l'apologie de l'assassinat, invitant les " compagnons " à suivre l'exemple de Bresci et à supprimer les " Têtes Couronnées ".

" Au cours du meeting, une collecte a été faite en faveur de la famille Bresci. "

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# The Emma Goldman Papers

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La susnommée a été inscrite sur une liste comprenant les noms de dix anarchistes étrangers qu'il était nécessaire d'expulser du territoire de la République Française, que j'ai fournie en décembre 1900. L'arrêté d'expulsion concernant la nommée GOLDMANN est parvenu à mon service le 29 mars dernier.

Mais cette femme et son amant le HÉ HAVEL avaient depuis longtemps déjà quitté Paris et l'arrêté d'expulsion sus-visé n'a pu être notifié.

Ils s'étaient rendus d'abord en novembre dans le Nord de la France, puis de là avaient gagné l'Angleterre et s'étaient ensuite rendus en Amérique.

Cette anarchiste très dangereuse, est tenue en étroite observation et dès que son retour à Paris sera constaté, je ferai procéder à son arrestation immédiate et lui notifierai l'arrêté dont elle fait l'objet.

Le Commissaire de Police,



*Lucy*

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# The Emma Goldman Papers

910620043

[Report on Emma Goldman] Paris, 1901 Sept. 10 / Foureur, Préfecture de Police. —  
1 p.; 30 x 21 cm.  
Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.  
Summary: Foureur reports that a young anarchist explained that he was not surprised Goldman supported  
the murder of sovereigns, because he had heard her advocate direct action before. She lamented French  
cowardice and explained why she had not acted herself.  
Notes: In French.

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE

PREFECTURE DE POLICE

CABINET

1<sup>er</sup> BUREAU

Paris, le 10 *sept* 1901 42

124786

Extrait d'un rapport *Foureur* *S.B.*

signé \_\_\_\_\_, classé au  
dossier N° *213942-11* Université pop<sup>re</sup> du  
*fr. s. autain*



Hier, à la réunion de l'Université pop<sup>re</sup>  
du fr. s. autain, un jeune anarchiste  
disait connaître Emma Goldmann  
et qu'il n'était pas surpris qu'elle  
fasse campagne pour le meurtre  
des souverains, car il l'a entendue  
sur le Montmartre, traitée de lâche  
ceux qui pensaient comme elle et  
qui n'agissaient pas, et comme  
quelqu'un lui disait pourquoi  
elle ne le faisait pas elle-même  
elle répondit: D'abord il n'est pas  
certain qu'en temps et lieu je ne  
prêcherai pas d'exemple; mais je suis  
une femme, peu adroite, et je n'ai  
guère ma liberté en ma vie sans  
réussir. Je ne me adresse qu'aux forts  
aux courageux, aux adroits, lorsque je des  
s'exprimer et il y en peu, en France  
surtout où il n'y a que des lâches et  
des paresseux.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[File of Emma Goldman, Paris, 1901? Sept.? 11?] / [Préfet? de Police?].—  
2 p. ; 17 × 17 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Goldman's French police file contains a copy of her photograph and physical description, taken by the Chicago police in September 1901.

Notes: In French.

I. — Observations anthropométriques.

taille 1- 51.7	long*	piéd g.	n° de cl. 1	âgé de 32 ans
voûte	large*	médias g.	aur*	né le 18
enverg. 1-	bi-zig.	auric* g.	per* 23 m	dép Rumi
buste 0-	oreille dr.	coudée g.	part*	âge app'

(Réduction photographique 1/7).



II. — Renseignements descriptifs.

front	arc**	racine (prof)	bord. O.	S.	P.	o.	barbe	Pig**
	inclu*	dos base	lob. c.	a.	m.	D.	chev. chatain	Sang**
	haut*	haut Saillie larg*	a. trg. i.	p.	r.	D.	Caract.	Céint**
	larg*	1 1	pli. i.	s.	f.	e.	traits caract.	
	part**	part**	oreille droite	part**			sig. dressé	

à Chicago

# The Emma Goldman Papers

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Notes: In French.

N° \_\_\_\_\_  
Nom et prénoms: *Goldman Emma*  
Surnoms et pseudonymes: \_\_\_\_\_  
Né le *vers 1869* à \_\_\_\_\_ Cant. \_\_\_\_\_ dép. *Russie*  
Fils de \_\_\_\_\_ et de \_\_\_\_\_  
Profession: \_\_\_\_\_ dernière résidence: \_\_\_\_\_  
Papiers d'identité: \_\_\_\_\_  
Relations: \_\_\_\_\_  
Services militaires: \_\_\_\_\_  
Condammations antérieures, leur nombre: \_\_\_\_\_  
Cause et lieu de la dernière des détections antérieures: \_\_\_\_\_  
Détection actuelle, spécification du délit: \_\_\_\_\_

## III. — Notes relatives aux mensurations. — Marques particulières et cicatrices.

NOTES	III.
I.	
	IV.
II.	
	V.
	VI.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[File of Emma Goldman, Paris, 1901? Sept.? 11?] / [Préfet? de Police?].—

2 p.; 16 x 30 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Notes: In French. Copy of 910620004.

## I. — Observations anthropométriques.

taille 1- 1.7 long- pied g. n° de cl. 1 Agé de 34 ans  
voûte large médus g. né le 18  
enverg. 1- bi-zig. auric- g. péti- ag m d'ap- Russie  
buste 0- oreille dr. coudeé g. part- Age app- Russie



(Réduction photographique 1/7).

## II. — Renseignements descriptifs.

front Arc- (racine (prof) bord. O. S. P. o. barbe Chatain 1- Pig-  
inclin- dos base lob. c. a. m. D. chvx Chatain 2- Sang-  
Haut- Haut- Saillie Larg- a trg. l. p. r. D. Car- L- i- Celat-  
Larg- 1 1 oreille droite pli. l. s. ; f. ; o. traits caract-  
part- part- part- sig' dressé par M. 11-7-1901  
a Chicago

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taille 1- 1.7 long- pied g. n° de cl. 1 Agé de 34 ans  
voûte large médus g. né le 18  
enverg. 1- bi-zig. auric- g. péti- ag m d'ap- Russie  
buste 0- oreille dr. coudeé g. part- Age app- Russie



(Réduction photographique 1/7).

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front Arc- (racine (prof) bord. O. S. P. o. barbe Chatain 1- Pig-  
inclin- dos base lob. c. a. m. D. chvx Chatain 2- Sang-  
Haut- Haut- Saillie Larg- a trg. l. p. r. D. Car- L- i- Celat-  
Larg- 1 1 oreille droite pli. l. s. ; f. ; o. traits caract-  
part- part- part- sig' dressé par M. 11-7-1901  
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**Notes:** In French, Copy of 910620004.

### III. — Notes relatives aux mensurations. — Marques particulières et cicatrices.

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NOTES	
I.	III.
	IV.
II.	
	V.
	VI.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Emma Goldman and McKinley Assassination] Paris, 1901 Sept. 13 /  
Legrand. — 2 p. ; 30 × 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Legrand describes the French anarchists' analysis of Goldman's role in the McKinley assassination. They remember her as a positive intellectual who never encouraged murder.

Notes: In French.

41

Legrand

Paris le 13 Septembre 1901.

Les groupes anarchistes se souviennent  
d'Emma Goldmann, qui joue un si grand rôle  
en ce moment avec l'attentat de Golgosz sur M.  
Mac. Kinley. On blâme Golgosz d'avoir dit qu'il  
avait été inspiré par Emma Goldmann.

Celle-ci a été vue, appréciée, jugée, lorsqu'elle  
s'est manifestée pendant l'Exposition. Elle a été sur-  
tout remarquée à une matinée de la rue Eiton, 26.  
Elle était toujours accompagnée d'une sorte de  
professeur à lunettes qui habite Passy ou Aubervilliers.  
Celui-ci semblait son protecteur, son père, son ami,  
ou plus que cela.

Ils ont dîné ensemble au café, 33, rue de  
Drouot, où se réunissait le congrès malthusien.

Emma Goldmann a le visage orageux, calme,  
froid. Elle faisait de l'anarchie positive, sans enthousiasme,  
comme une femme du Nord. Elle s'est  
manifestée surtout au congrès de la Ligue de la Régénération  
Humaine (les malthusiens) passage Duperré  
et rue de Drouot.

Elle parlait français avec Robin, anglais  
avec le docteur Ingham, hollandais avec les médecins  
malthusiens de Rotterdam et de la Haye.





## The Emma Goldman Papers

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Notes: In French.

*Jamais elle n'a paru pousser à l'assassi-  
nat des souverains et elle a été citée comme intellec-  
tuelle, scientifique et femme d'avant-garde, pacifiste.*

*Legrand.*

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Emma Goldmann et les anarchistes — 21 cm. In Le Siècle (Sept. 14 [19]01) / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The *Cri de Paris* describes Goldman and assigns her the moral responsibility for Czolgosz's attack.

Notes: In French.

14 Sept. 01

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124786

Emma Goldmann et les anarchistes  
Du *Cri de Paris*  
Mlle Emma Goldmann, à qui la presse des deux mondes impute, moralement, l'attentat de Czolgosz, est une femme de trente-cinq à quarante ans, blonde, potelée, de taille moyenne, à la figure expressive et agréablement. Dotée d'un rare éloquence, elle exprime avec une netteté mathématique ses pensées.  
D'origine russe, Mlle Goldmann parle couramment cinq langues : le russe, le polonais, l'anglais, le français et l'allemand.  
Mlle Goldmann est une propagandiste infatigable et ses adeptes se comptent par milliers, au nouveau monde comme dans l'antique Europe.



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# The Emma Goldman Papers

Arrestations d'anarchistes — 30 cm. In Le Journal (Sept. [15? 19]01). / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Le Journal gives a biographical sketch of Goldman.  
Notes: In French.

LE

JOURNAL

38

## Arrestations d'anarchistes

Paris, 14 septembre. — Le chef de la police déclare qu'il gardera tous les anarchistes qui sont actuellement sous les verrous, tant qu'il n'y ait pas jusqu'ici de preuves de culpabilité. De cette façon, si on découvre un complot, on n'aura pas à courir après les coupables.

New-York, 13 septembre. — La sûreté a arrêté un individu répondant au signalement de l'émigré qui a dû partir de Berlin (New-York) pour tuer le colonel Roosevelt. On le croit fou.

Il a été envoyé à l'hôpital. Il dit s'appeler Charles Mulner, et être de nationalité allemande. On a trouvé dans ses poches un petit pistolet et quelques écrits anarchistes.

On a arrêté à New-York l'anarchiste Johann Most, qui rédige à New-York la Freiheit.

La mesure dont il est l'objet est due à un délit de presse, à cause de l'article paru dans le numéro du 7 septembre de ce journal. Most y célébrait l'assassinat du président et son nom a été prononcé au même moment que celui de miss Emma Goldman, considérée comme l'un des chefs de l'école anarchiste.

Elle appartient à Chicago. N'ayant pu fournir une caution de mille dollars, il reste détenu jusqu'à sa nouvelle comparution devant le tribunal.

Le Johann Most, que l'on compare à Karl Marx, comme miss Goldman à Louise Michel, est un farouche révolutionnaire allemand qui dirigea en Allemagne la Fraternité.

Ses articles incendiaires lui valurent plusieurs condamnations à la prison, mais sa section au Reichstag, où il siégea comme socialiste de 1874 à 1878.

Après l'expulsion obtenue par Blumhauser, les socialistes le forcèrent à passer en Angleterre où il fonda la Freiheit et se livra à des conférences. A dix-huit ans, il fut arrêté pour apologie de l'assassinat du tsar Alexandre II.

Après sa prison anglaise, en 1883, il se rendit à New-York, y publia l'édition américaine de la Freiheit, et continua son apologie de révolte et encouragea de nouvelles condamnations à la prison.

Le Nouvelliste de Hambourg donne sur miss Goldman les renseignements suivants :

Emma Goldman est Russe de naissance. Elle est une juive russe. Elevée en Allemagne, elle retourna à quinze ans à Saint-Petersbourg. Plus tard, elle émigra avec son mari en Amérique, où elle fixa sa résidence à New-York. Elle nourrissait depuis longtemps des sentiments sympathiques à l'anarchisme, doctrine à laquelle l'exécution des anarchistes à Chicago, en 1887, la rallia définitivement.



EMMA GOLDMAN

Elle est ouvrière dans une fabrique, elle a connu un grand nombre de compagnons, parmi lesquels elle compte bientôt un ascendant considérable. Plus tard, elle se familiarisa avec le juif russe, Bergmann, qui, pendant les troubles ouvriers de 1892, tua Erick, le directeur des ateliers de Carnegie. Il y a quelques années, elle vint à Londres, où elle participa à des conférences anarchistes. Controversant avec l'assertion d'un rédacteur du Star, à New-York, elle a nié avoir préconisé des actes de violence. Cependant Crookson, l'un de ses amis, a affirmé que c'étaient ses paroles encouragées qui l'avaient encouragé à commettre son acte.





# The Emma Goldman Papers

Le séjour d'Emma Goldman à Paris — 30 cm. In Le Rappel (Sept. [15? 19]01) / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: *Le Rappel* describes Goldman's life in Paris between December 1899 and October 1900.

Notes: In French.

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LE RAPPEL

## Le séjour d'Emma Goldman à Paris

Voici quelques renseignements sur le séjour que fit Emma Goldman à Paris, de décembre 1899 à octobre 1900, dans un hôtel de l'avenue des Gobelins, où elle s'était inscrite sous le nom d'Emma Brady, nom de son mari, dont elle est séparée ou divorcée.

Elle étoit accompagnée d'un certain Hovel, juif autrichien, son ami et son factotum et d'une jeune femme, Mlle Juliette Rigburn, qui tenait les comptes de la petite communauté.

Elle paraissait n'avoir pas de relation ou bien peu avec les anarchistes français, mais fit cependant plusieurs conférences dans des réunions anarchistes.

Elle vivait fort modestement, se montrait très serviable et toujours prête à soulager dans la mesure de ses moyens les nombreuses misères qui s'adressaient à elle, fréquentait beaucoup l'Exposition, tout en travaillant très assidûment. Elle était arrivée à Paris, parlant avec quelque difficulté le français; quand elle partit quelques mois après pour Londres, elle exprimait couramment et avec une facilité d'élocution remarquable.

D'une vive intelligence, d'un tempérament ardent, d'allures masculines, tranchante dans la discussion, elle se déclarait athée, partisan de l'union libre des sexes et avait de préférence le *Lucifer*, un journal qu'elle recevait d'Amérique. Elle avait aussi un culte pour Tolstoï.

Avec sa présence à l'hôtel de l'avenue des Gobelins coïncida celle d'un anarchiste italien qui tenait les discours les plus abominables à propos du récent assassinat du roi Humbert et qui fut expulsé de l'établissement.

Miss Goldman ne paraît avoir en aucun rapport avec lui et malgré ses manières et ses propos plutôt âpres et rudes en eut laissé de son passage avenue des Gobelins un souvenir sympathique et l'impression d'une sincère et d'une convaincue.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Le Gout Du Sang / R. Poirier de Narçay. — 30 cm. In Le Drapeau (Sept. 16 [19]01).  
 Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldman, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.  
 Summary: According to Poirier de Narçay, Goldman's responsibility for Czolgosz' attack is one more example of the perfidy of the ubiquitous Jews.  
 Notes: In French.

LE DRAPEAU

16 Sep. 01

## L'ACTUALITÉ LE GOUT DU SANG

Les férociétés juives. — Miss Emma Goldman

Si les peuples n'aiment pas les évadés de Jérusalem, ce n'est point qu'ils aient à leur égard une haine religieuse ou de race. Les guerres de religion, d'ailleurs, n'ont jamais été que des conflits d'intérêts au service desquels on mettait le fanatisme. Quant à la race, sans doute physiquement, elle laisse à désirer, sous le rapport du nez, qu'il conviendrait peut-être aussi de circoncrire au milieu. Mais la race aryenne a bien d'autres horreurs dans ses rangs, tels MM. Yves Guyot, Waldeck-Rousseau, Ranc et la plupart des sénateurs qui ont des ressemblances frappantes avec le gorille ou le chimpanzé, voire la guenon, sans toutefois pouvoir rivaliser avec Joseph Reinach. On leur reproche simplement leur laideur morale sans qu'il soit possible de généraliser, fort heureusement, à toute la nation française qu'ils ont trompée, pillée et mise en esclavage.

Il n'en est pas de même pour les Juifs et l'histoire en main, même celle sainte, il est facile d'intenter un procès séculaire contre les douze tribus. On constate, outre le désir d'amasser, de razzier plutôt, qui était symbolisé par la fameuse poutre d'or du Temple de Jérusalem, que la race israélite a toujours eu un penchant pour les cérémonies sanglantes dénommées sacrifices. Les égorgements modernes d'enfants au moment de la Pâque, fête commémorative du passage de la mer Rouge et de l'exécution d'un gendarme de tous les premiers-nés d'Égyptiens, par l'ange exterminateur, épargnant les maisons des Israélites marquées du sang de l'agneau, sont une preuve de leur respect pour la tradition tragique.

Pendant la première révolution ce furent les Juifs embusqués dans les comités de salut public qui préconisèrent tous les massacres et les firent exécuter malgré Danton, leur prisonnier, comme sont captifs les membres du ministère actuel.

A notre époque, nous pouvons constater que des officiers juifs ont donné le signal des tueries de Fourmies et de la Martinique.

Aujourd'hui les journaux qui plaident les circonstances atténuantes pour l'assassin du président des États-Unis, ont comme commanditaires connus ou cachés, des financiers de synagogue.

Et celle qui a suggéré l'attentat, est une Juive — germano — américaine. Cette dualité d'origine de la sans-patrie est toute une révélation concernant la race errante. Cette Miss Emma Goldman va partout porter ses idées sanglantes. Elle a la monomanie de

l'ange exterminateur, avec cette différence qu'elle s'attaque aux adultes. Elle a aussi la folie de la locomotion comme le Juif Errant, comme ses coreligionnaires qui roulent des corps de passants sous les roues de leurs automobiles.

En 1893 elle est à New-York exposant son rêve de sang, s'élevant contre l'apathie de la classe ouvrière qu'elle stigmatise avec énergie.

Elle court en Angleterre aussitôt après l'assassinat du roi Humbert et repart pour l'Amérique après avoir fait quelques conférences qui, heureusement, n'eurent aucune suite fâcheuse.

Il fallait bien qu'elle trouvât un jour de par le monde son exalté. Maintenant, elle déclare qu'elle ne peut être rendue responsable de la façon dont un cerveau brûlé interprète ses paroles. C'est le bluff dont nous parlions et signalions aussi les dangers avant de connaître la réplique de la conférencière anarchiste, se défendant contre l'accusation de Czolgosz.

Mais pour Emma Goldman c'était plus que du bluff ; elle vivait, dans ses conférences, les légendes sanglantes de sa race, les tueries et les massacres anciens ou modernes ; elle semait la révolte ou le sang-gie et rutilait en superbes étendues rouges avant d'avoir l'aspect noir et répugnant des caillots.

Elle transportait parmi les simplistes, l'atavisme de son peuple sacrifiant sans cesse, à travers les âges, les existences humaines pour le grand bien des Pharisiens du Temple ; c'était l'hymne de la vie juive qui ne veut pas laisser de place au soleil à celles des autres peuples.

Le drapeau jaune des ghettos n'a jamais eu la faveur du monde. Les Juifs y ont adjoint deux autres couleurs : le noir et le rouge.

Ils se sont blottis plus particulièrement sous l'étendard écarlate, nuance arrachée par eux de notre drapeau national. Ils demeurent drapés dans ses plis en lesquels ils semblent sortir d'un bain de sang, tandis que, dissimulés sous ce voile de pourpre, ils trompent le peuple qu'ils font fusiller d'autre part par les officiers d'origine et de cœur hébraïques.

Ailleurs la noire anarchie donne avec les Miss Goldman, les Bresci et les Czolgosz. Ils parviennent même à faire défiler officiellement en France les bataillons de cette cohorte d'avant-garde, fanion de nuit en tête, aux cris de : — Vive l'anarchie !

Il paraît que Czolgosz faisait partie des Chevaliers de l'Aigle d'or. Il y a aussi les Chevaliers Kadosch qui firent parler d'eux jadis.

Mais quel superbe titre qui rappelle la poutre du Temple de Jérusalem !

Combien y a-t-il de Juifs dans cette intéressante société, ayant comme devise totale : — Or et sang, qui est celle du peuple de nomades du Jourdain et de l'Euphrate auquel appartient Miss Emma Goldman ? ?

— R. Poirier de Narçay.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Miss Emma Goldmann et Miss Loïe Fuller / Charles Vogel. — 31 cm. In Le Figaro (Sept. 25 [19]01).

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Le Figaro prints an interview with Loïe Fuller about Goldman. Fuller praises Goldman and does not believe she had anything to do with Czolgosz's act.

Notes: In French. Two shots of one page.

LE FIGARO

25 Sept 01 35

## Miss Emma Goldmann et Miss Loïe Fuller

Une dépêche de Chicago nous apprend que miss Emma Goldmann qui, on le sait, a été arrêtée en tant qu'inspiratrice du criminel Czolgosz, a été remise en liberté hier.

Miss Emma Goldmann, fort connue en Amérique, l'est fort peu en France — où l'on ne sait d'elle que ce qu'en a dit l'assassin de Mac Kinley.

Que faut-il voir en cette propagandiste transatlantique? Une farouche virago, ou une détraquée enthousiaste et généreuse? Théroigne de Méricourt, ou Louise Michel?

Un hasard heureux nous ayant fait rencontrer miss Loïe Fuller — compatriote de miss Emma Goldmann — nous avons pensé que, peut-être, la créatrice de la danse serpentine pourrait et voudrait bien nous donner des renseignements, et sans hésiter nous posons à miss Loïe Fuller la question suivante:

— Mademoiselle, connaissez-vous miss Emma Goldmann?

— Miss Emma Goldmann, nous répond miss Loïe étonnée; oui, je la connais un peu. Je l'ai rencontrée deux ou trois fois en Amérique. Mais pourquoi me demandez-vous cela?

— Tout simplement parce que le Figaro désire connaître votre sentiment sur miss Emma Goldmann.

— Le Figaro désireait? Vous plaisantez!

— Pas le moins du monde.

— Puisque vous le voulez, voici ce que je sais: — et ce que je pense — de miss Emma: c'est une jeune femme fine, distinguée, simple et sévère d'aspect; je la juge bonne, généreuse, animée d'idées philanthropiques, et pas du tout anarchiste, comme d'aucuns le supposent mal à propos. Miss Emma Goldmann, selon moi, est une — et comment diriez-vous cela, en français? — une apôtre... oui, une apôtre!

— Elle professe, il est vrai, des théories socialistes, mais le socialisme diffère essentiellement de l'anarchisme!

— L'anarchisme, à mon sens, est le fanatisme de l'esprit socialiste et le socialisme; le fanatisme de l'esprit biblique.

Et miss Loïe Fuller s'arrête, contente apparemment de sa définition qui n'est peut-être pas telle que M. Jaures, M. Jules Guesde ou M. Jean Gravelle formuleraient; mais à laquelle on ne saurait contester le mérite du pittoresque et de la conviction!

— Mais, revenons à miss Emma Goldmann, poursuit mon aimable interlocutrice: je suis certaine que celle-ci n'est en rien — en rien entendez-vous! — responsable de l'épouvantable attentat dont a été victime notre regretté Président. Czolgosz est un fou, un *lunatic*. S'il dé-

gence débile, et n'aurait pu pré-comprendre et digérer ses idées. D'ailleurs, un être sain d'esprit ne pouvait songer à attenter aux jours de l'homme remarquable à tous égards qu'était notre Président.

Miss Loïe Fuller nous comblait, décidément.

Après ses appréciations sur miss Emma Goldmann et ses définitions du socialisme et de l'anarchisme, elle nous communiquait aussi ses impressions sur feu le président Mac-Kinley! Elle continuait de nous combler.

— Notre Président n'était nullement, ajouta miss Loïe Fuller, l'ennemi de la classe pauvre, l'adulateur et le protecteur attiré du « capitalisme ». Il était, au contraire, doux et bienveillant pour les humbles!

— Je sais bien qu'en France on se fait généralement une autre idée de Mac Kinley — en France et ailleurs — dit miss Loïe Fuller avec un léger sourire, mais on a tort, croyez-le, on a tort.

— Quoi qu'il en soit, vous m'avez demandé de vous donner mon opinion. Je vous la donne franchement, complètement.

Encore que nous n'eussions pas positivement sollicité miss Loïe Fuller de nous dire ce qu'elle pensait de feu Mac Kinley, nous n'en enregistrâmes pas moins ses intéressantes appréciations avec gratitude.

— Est-ce tout ce que vous attendez de moi, monsieur? nous dit aimablement miss Loïe Fuller.

— Oui, miss, c'est tout. C'est même beaucoup plus que nous n'aurions osé espérer.

Et, après avoir pris congé de la célèbre danseuse serpentine et lui avoir bien sincèrement souhaité de vivre désormais en parfaite intelligence avec sa capricieuse collaboratrice, la fée Electricité, nous nous retirons enchantés de cette interview qui nous avait révélé une Loïe Fuller toute nouvelle, et plutôt imprévue!

L'accent « yankee » de l'artiste, ses hésitations résultant d'une connaissance imparfaite de la langue française, l'ardeur convaincue qu'elle avait apportée à l'exposé de ses opinions: tout cela avait donné à notre conversation une incontestable saveur d'imprévu, de piquant et d'originalité.

Charles Vogel.





# The Emma Goldman Papers

Miss Emma Goldmann et Miss Loie Fuller / Charles Vogel. — 31 cm. In Le Figaro (Sept. 25 [19]01).

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Charles Vogel.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1902 March 4 [Paris to Directeur Général des Recherches?, Paris?] / [Préfet de Police?]. — 1 p. ; 21 × 15 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The prefet of police wants Goldman located and expelled from France if possible.  
Notes: In French. Draft of 910620034?

(36) 4 Mar 1902

Préfecture de Police  
ARCHIVES

Monsieur le Directeur  
Je vous prie de bien vouloir  
faire rechercher si possible  
dans les journaux et autres  
documents de la ville de Paris  
l'adresse d'une personne  
qui a été par le passé  
associée à la cause.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Directeur,  
l'assurance de ma haute considération.

Le Préfet de Police

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1902 March 7, Paris [to] Directeur Général des Recherches, Préfecture de Police, [Paris] / Préfet de Police. — 1 p. ; 30 × 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The prefet of police asks the head of investigations to search for Goldman and serve her with the expulsion order if she is found.

Notes: In French. For expulsion order, see 910620045.

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

PREFECTURE DE POLICE

CABINET

1<sup>er</sup> BUREAU

N<sup>o</sup> 124786

Paris, le 7 mars 1902

Note 1804

pour Monsieur le Directeur Général  
des Recherches

Monsieur le Directeur Général est  
prié de faire rechercher de nouveau  
dans le ressort de la Préfecture de  
Police l'anarchiste Emma Goldman,  
et, si elle est retrouvée, de lui notifier  
l'arrêté d'expulsion qui a été pris  
contre elle le 16 mars 1901

Pour le Préfet de Police  
Le Chef du 1<sup>er</sup> Bureau du Cabinet





# The Emma Goldman Papers

Bulletin de vérification aux Sommiers judiciaires, Paris, 1902 March 12 / Direction Générale des Recherches, Préfecture de Police. — 1 p. ; 30 × 21 cm.  
 Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.  
 Summary: The French police investigations division updates its records on Goldman.  
 Notes: In French. For related document, see 910620082.

PREFECTURE

DE

POLICE

Direction générale des Recherches

N° du Dossier

Paris, le 12 Mars 1902



21826

Beckerich

## BULLETIN

de vérification aux Sommiers judiciaires

Nom

Goldmann (dit Brady)

Prénoms

Emma

Né le

1868

Lieu de naissance

Kovono (Russie)

Profession

journaliste

Domicile

Le Chef de Service,

*[Signature]*

Résultat des recherches :

*[Signature]*

*in common  
ditail - V. P.*

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Emma Goldman] Paris, 1902 March 26 / Commissaire de Police, Chef de la 3e Brigade. — 2 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The police commissioner reports that the police have been unable to find Emma Goldman, alias Brady. They will notify her of the expulsion decree if they find her.

Notes: In French.

31

PRÉFECTURE

DE  
POLICE

DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE

DES  
RECHERCHES3<sup>e</sup> BRIGADE

CABINET

1<sup>er</sup> BUREAU. — 2<sup>e</sup> SECTIONN<sup>o</sup> 124786

Objet :

Au sujet de  
l'anarchisteGOLDMANN Emma  
" dite Brady "

VU :



REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

LIBERTÉ — ÉGALITÉ — FRATERNITÉ

Paris, le 26 Mars 1902

RAPPORT

Le Commissaire de Police, Chef de la 3<sup>e</sup> Brigade,  
à Monsieur le Directeur Général des Recherches.

L'anarchiste GOLDMANN, Emma ( dite  
Brady ) âgée de 33 ans environ, née à Kovono  
( Russie ) que la note ci-jointe concerne a été  
recherchée sans succès.

Elle a fait l'objet de plusieurs rap-  
ports de mon service, le dernier en date du 1<sup>er</sup>  
novembre 1900, signalant qu'elle avait quitté le  
dit jour le garni situé, 50, avenue des Gobelins,  
où elle logeait depuis le 2 mars précédent, pour  
se rendre à New York.

Elle n'a pas reparu à l'adresse pré-  
citée.

Les divers services administratifs  
ne possèdent pas de document susceptible de  
mettre sur sa trace.

Aucun de mes correspondants ne m'a,  
en ce moment, signalé la présence de la susnommée  
à Paris.

## The Emma Goldman Papers

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**Notes:** In French.

La nommée GOLDMANN est tenue en observation aux Garnis et à ma brigade, et l'arrêté d'expulsion qui a été pris contre elle le 26 mars 1901, lui sera notifié dès que son domicile sera découvert.

Son nom ne figure pas aux sommiers judiciaires.

Son signalement a déjà été fourni.

Le Commissaire de Police,



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Russian Group] Paris, 1904 May 29 / Luxembourg. — 1 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.  
 Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
 Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.  
 Summary: A police informant named Luxembourg reports on a meeting of the Russian group, at which  
 Goldman spoke. She was very violent and said she was a follower of Ragdaeff.  
 Notes: In French.

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

PREFECTURE DE POLICE

CABINET

1<sup>er</sup> BUREAU

Paris, le 29 mai 1904

124786  
 Extrait d'un rapport de l'agent  
 signé Luxembourg, classé au  
 dossier N° 7029-H - groupe russe

Hier soir a eu lieu une réunion. A 9 heures du soir, le nommé Ragdaeff mène au  
 a pris la parole.  
 En terminant il a prié les assistants de reporter  
 en regrettant que Martoff soit absent et a tenu  
 des propos peu flatteurs sur le compte de celui-ci.  
 C'est alors qu'un nommé Pentaga (de l'Iskra) a  
 traité Ragdaeff d'espion et que la bataille a éclaté.  
 Pentaga a été grièvement blessé par les anarchistes.  
 Après la bataille, la dame Goldman  
 a pris la parole. Elle a été d'une violence  
 extrême et s'est déclarée adepte de Ragdaeff.





# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Russian Group] Paris, 1906 May 9 / Luxembourg. — 1 p.; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: While investigating a bombing, a police informant named Luxembourg reports that Goldman attended a meeting of the Russian school. He advises a search of her home.

Notes: In French.

REPUBLICQUE FRANÇAISE

Paris, le 9 mai 1906

PREFECTURE DE POLICE

CABINET

1<sup>er</sup> BUREAU

Extrait d'un rapport *Correspondance*  
signé "Luxembourg", classé au  
dossier N° *345095*.

On est allé hier soir à l'école Russe afin  
d'enquêter et d'apprendre quelque chose concernant  
l'homme qui a été tué par l'explosion de la  
bombe qu'il portait.

Après avoir examiné les photographies des 2  
Sokoloff, on a reconnu en l'individu désigné  
sous le pseudonyme de Victor l'un des premiers  
lieutenants d'Orghiani dit Ragueli. En  
effet, à la seule réunion organisée par celui-ci  
à Paris, tenue à l'"Alcazar d'Italie" c'est cet  
individu qui avec la "H."

Goldmann

de Trounits à la main.

On croit que si la police s'avisait de  
perquisitionner au domicile de cette femme  
elle y trouverait probablement des choses  
intéressantes.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Conversation avec Emma Goldmann et le D. Friedeberg / Sorgue. — 33 cm. In [La Guerre Sociale (Aug. 1907)].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Sorgue interviews Goldman and Friedeberg at the International Congress in Amsterdam. Goldman speaks on the condition of labor unions in the United States.

Notes: In French.

## Conversation avec Emma Goldmann et le D. Friedeberg

Après avoir assisté au Congrès socialiste de Stuttgart il nous a paru intéressant — rien n'est suggestif comme les études comparatives, — de suivre les débats du Congrès anarchiste d'Amsterdam.

Et j'ai profité de leur présence à ces assises internationales, pour interviewer les individualités les plus marquantes, les plus représentatives de la tendance libertaire dans les différents pays.

Nous nous adressons tout d'abord au docteur Friedeberg. Le courageux traducteur du livre sensationnel d'Hervé est un homme d'une quarantaine d'années : silhouette robuste ; visage énergique, qu'éclaire un sourire plein de cordialité.

A peine l'acquitté du jury de Mannheim a-t-il parcouru des yeux notre carte de correspondant de la *Guerre Sociale*, qu'il nous tend aussitôt la main, disant d'une voix grave, mais vibrante :

— Donnez, je vous prie, mon salut très cordial à Gustave Hervé.

Ces mots m'amènent naturellement à demander à mon sympathique interlocuteur :

— Peut-on espérer voir les théories hébertistes gagner la masse ouvrière en Allemagne ?

Vivement ?

— Oui, sans aucun doute.

— Cependant à en croire Vollmar et Bebel...

— Vollmar et Bebel n'ont pas été à Stuttgart les interprètes des sentiments de tout le prolétariat allemand, tant s'en faut.

Et à ce propos, laissez-moi vous dire qu'il se produit, actuellement, une vive opposition au sein de la Sozial-Démocratie contre la conception essentiellement antirévolutionnaire, de l'internationalisme nationaliste, dont les vieux chefs socialistes sont les défenseurs irréductibles et pour cause.

— Et pour cause ?

— Sans doute. Qui veut demeurer fidèle à la religion de Marx doit répudier les hérésies antipatriotiques. Car malgré la formule célèbre : « Travailleurs de tous pays, unissez-vous ! », la doctrine de reconstruction sociale de l'auteur du *Capital* est une doctrine essentiellement étatiste. Or, l'Etat collectiviste ayant, aussi bien que l'Etat capitaliste, des intérêts nationaux et des frontières à défendre, au besoin par la force, Vollmar et Bebel sont restés dans la pure logique marxiste en répudiant les idées d'Hervé.

Le camarade Friedeberg ajoute :

— Pour être conséquents, eux aussi, avec leur idéal, les travailleurs allemands antipatriotes devront sortir du Parti Sozial-Démocrate : l'antipatriotisme ne peut se concilier avec le Marxisme.

Prochainement :

— Que peut-on espérer de votre mouvement révolutionnaire ?

— Rien de bon, si longtemps qu'il ne sera pas orienté dans la voie syndicaliste, la voie où le prolétariat français commence à marcher résolument.

Avec chaleur :

— Voyez-vous, l'ennemi à combattre, avant tout, c'est l'esprit trade-unioniste, qui paralyse la plupart de nos organisations ouvrières et principalement la puissante American Fédération of Labor.

Celle-ci n'est pas autre chose qu'un organisme de défense sociale. Ce qui démontre, d'ailleurs, combien peu lutte de classe est la Fédération of Labor, ce sont les bons rapports qu'entretiennent ses dirigeants avec la Ploutocratie.

Ainsi, on voit fréquemment les Samuel Gompers et autres leaders de la grande union fédérale banqueter et sabler le champagne en compagnie des pires exploiters de la classe prolétarienne.

— Mais, fis-je observer, comment expliquez-vous alors la violence de vos grèves ?

Vivement ?

— Oh ! c'est bien simple. Chaque fois que les travailleurs recourent à l'action directe et collective, ils sont poussés, fatalement, à donner à cette action une forme effectivement révolutionnaire.

Voilà pourquoi lorsque parmi les membres des syndicats trade-unionistes, se produit une agitation gréviste, cette agitation, en Amérique comme en Angleterre, évolue bientôt hors des limites du légalisme dans lesquelles s'efforcent de la maintenir les chefs.

— Tous vos leaders ouvriers ne sont point cependant hostiles aux moyens de lutte énergique...

— Il y a des exceptions. Les hommes à la tête de la Western Fédération of Miners ont en effet prouvé qu'ils étaient capables de prendre de courageuses, d'audacieuses initiatives. Aussi, les propriétaires des mines du Colorado jurèrent-ils la perte des conducteurs incorruptibles de l'héroïque grève des mineurs : supprimer les éléments particulièrement actifs de la Fédération, c'était porter un coup mortel à la redoutable association qui, brisant avec la tradition légaliste et pacifiste du trade-unionisme osait se réclamer de la lutte de classe !

Le Patronat de l'Etat de Colorado, d'accord avec la justice ourdit le complot que vous savez, ce complot faillit aboutir à un crime judiciaire renouvelé des monstrueux crimes judiciaires tsaristes.

Les infâmes procédés employés pour perdre Meyer, Haywood et Pettibone soulevèrent une telle indignation parmi les travailleurs de l'Amérique entière que le jury se vit forcé d'acquitter les fonctionnaires de la Miner's Fédération.

Interrogeant à nouveau :

— Croyez-vous que la Western Fédération of miners pourra devenir le centre d'un organisme fédéral vraiment syndicaliste ?

— Peut-être ! En tout cas, nous, les libertaires, nous souhaitons ardemment voir se fonder dans l'Ouest une Centrale...

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Conversation avec Emma Goldmann et le D. Friedeberg / Sorgue. — 33 cm. In [La Guerre Sociale (Aug. 1907)].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Sorgue interviews Goldman and Friedeberg at the International Congress in Amsterdam. Goldman speaks on the condition of labor unions in the United States.

Notes: In French.

mands antipatriotes devant sortir du Parti Sozial-Démocrate : l'antipatriotisme ne peut se concilier avec le Marxisme.

Poursuivant :

— Tous les efforts des propagandistes libertaires de l'Allemagne, — dont le nombre va toujours croissant — tend vers ce résultat : faire comprendre aux membres de la Social-Démocratie, affranchis du dogme de la patrie, qu'ils n'ont rien à faire dans un parti, qui pose en principe le devoir envers le Vaterland.

Et l'anarchiste allemand conclut par cette affirmation, qui réjouira nos amis :

— Nous sommes persuadés que dans un avenir prochain les disciples d'Hervé seront aussi nombreux de notre côté du Rhin que du vôtre.

Comme le Socialisme, l'Anarchie a ses militantes ; et j'ai eu la bonne fortune de pouvoir interviewer la plus célèbre d'entre elles : Emma Goldmann.

Les journaux nous ont souvent raconté les exploits de cette courageuse propagandiste, qui a joué un rôle important dans les manifestations révolutionnaires de l'Amérique.

Emma Goldmann — russe d'origine et naturalisée américaine — n'est pas seulement un écrivain de talent et une oratrice à la parole suggestive et entraînante, c'est encore, dans la force du terme une femme d'action.

Mêlée aux grèves les plus violentes de son pays adoptif, elle fut plusieurs fois emprisonnée et condamnée ; elle fut également arrêtée au moment de l'assassinat de Mac-Kinley, sous l'inculpation de complicité dans l'attentat.

Le portrait physique de la « redoutable anarchiste » ? Trente-cinq ans ; petite et forte, avec de belles épaules et un cou puissant ; visage blanc et rose, au menton carré, menton de volonté ; derrière les verres du lorgnon, que recouvre une fine chaînette d'or, de grands yeux bleus, brillant d'intelligence combative ; front large, où l'effort de l'attention creuse, entre les sourcils, une ride profonde ; front casqué d'une superbe chevelure ondulée, d'un blond doré.

La congressiste libertaire n'est pas l'ennemie d'une certaine coquetterie ; elle porte la blouse à la mode, la blouse transparente, laissant le cou et l'avant-bras nus.

Notre camarade américaine a le geste brusque et la voix tant soit peu impérative, autoritaire ; malgré cela, c'est aimablement qu'elle répond aux questions que nous lui adressons.

L'entretien a lieu en anglais ; Emma Goldmann, bien que polyglotte, parle difficilement le français.

Voici donc la traduction de notre conversation.

Désirant surtout avoir l'opinion autorisée d'Emma Goldmann sur la question syndicale aux Etats-Unis, je lui demande :

syndicaliste ?

— Peut-être ! En tout cas, nous, les libertaires, nous souhaitons ardemment voir se fonder dans l'Ouest une Confédération générale du Travail analogue à votre vaillante C. G. T.

Du reste, les événements sont pour nous des auxiliaires précieux : l'affaire Moyer-Haywood, qui a montré quel sentiment de haine, de vengeance, la société capitaliste montrait à l'égard du prolétariat, fera un tort énorme aux thèses des partisans de la collaboration des classes ; d'autre part, l'intervention de l'armée dans nos conflits du travail et du capital, provoquant des collisions meurtrières entre soldats et ouvriers, sert et servira puissamment la cause de l'antimilitarisme et de l'antipatriotisme. Soyez persuadée que si Hervé venait donner des conférences dans le Nouveau-Monde, il y serait accueilli avec enthousiasme, comme fut accueilli Kropotkine, lorsqu'il vint exposer devant le public américain la doctrine de l'Anarchie.

— Une dernière question ? d'après vous, dans quelle partie des Etats-Unis résident les plus grandes possibilités révolutionnaires ?

La fervente anarchiste, une flamme dans ses yeux bleus, nous donne, en guise de conclusion, la réponse suivante :

— Dans les régions montagneuses de l'Ouest, c'est là que se lèvera bientôt sans doute la rouge étoile de la Révolution.

Sorgue.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Emma Goldman] Paris, 1907 Sept. 25 / Foureur. — 1 p. ; 28 × 20 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Foureur reports that Goldman returned to Paris and visited the Colonie Libertaire.

Notes: In French.

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

Paris, le 25 7 1907

PRÉFECTURE DE POLICE

CABINET

1<sup>er</sup> BUREAU

Copie

Extrait d'une correspondance

signée 'Foureur' (St. Prig.), classée au

dossier N° 845 075 (Foureur)

Emma Goldmann

Cas Conférencière anarchiste, qui a participé aux  
Congrès de Stuttgart et 9<sup>e</sup> Amsterdam, et  
Paris depuis jeudi.

Le mardi 25 7, elle a visité la  
"Colonie Libertaire" à Neuilly-sur-Seine.





# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Emma Goldman] Paris, 1907 Oct. 6 / Foureur. — 1 p.; 30 × 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Foureur names the publications to which Goldman sent money.

Notes: In French.

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

PREFECTURE DE POLICE

CABINET

1<sup>er</sup> BUREAU

Paris, le 6 octobre 1907 26

124786

Extrait d'une correspondance  
signé Foureur, classé au  
dossier N° 348075

Emma Goldman a envoyé cette semaine  
100 francs aux Temps Nouveaux, 100 francs  
au Libertaire, et 100 francs à l'Avenir Social  
de Madeleine Vermet.



**EXPLANATORY NOTE  
THE SEARCH FOR THE MISSING PAPERS  
FROM THE 1917 MOTHER EARTH OFFICE RAID**

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On June 15, 1917, Marshal McCarthy, Agent McGee of the Bureau of Investigation, and men from the United States Marshal's office and the New York Police Department arrested Goldman and Berkman and ransacked the office of *Mother Earth* and the *Blast*, confiscating large quantities of papers. According to Goldman's account in *Living My Life* (p. 612), they seized subscription lists, checkbooks, copies of Goldman and Berkman's publications, correspondence files, manuscripts intended for publication in book form, as well as Goldman's typewritten lectures on American literature, and works of Kropotkin, Malatesta, William Morris, Frank Harris, C.E.S. Wood, George Bernard Shaw, Ibsen, Strindberg, Edward Carpenter, and others.

According to the Bureau of Investigation agent reports from the period, they took the confiscated material to the office of the United States Attorney, where they combed it for evidence to use against Berkman and Goldman at their upcoming trial for speaking out against conscription.

By 1919, when the Bureau of Investigation was compiling evidence of Goldman's anarchism, they do not seem to have used any of this material. J. Edgar Hoover sent agents to New Haven, Chicago, San Francisco, Rochester, and New York to gather information to incriminate Goldman. But none of the confiscated material was used at her deportation, except the material that was also used at her 1917 trial.

The staff of the National Archives searched long and hard for traces of the confiscated documents, but without success. Goldman's Bureau of Investigation file contains no bulky enclosures. Recently, with the help of Athan Theoharis, an expert on J. Edgar Hoover and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, we learned that the FBI's collection of radical publications includes several documents written by Goldman. This collection, amounting

to nearly two hundred five-drawer filing cabinets, was transferred to the Library of Congress in 1978. A search of the Radical Pamphlet Collection at the Library of Congress turned up ten pamphlets written by Goldman that have FBI file numbers on the covers.

It is possible that some of these pamphlets date from the raid of Goldman's office in 1917. Some of the pamphlets, however, postdate the raid. Not until J. Edgar Hoover began organizing the Bureau of Investigation in 1919 did they systematically retain radical publications.

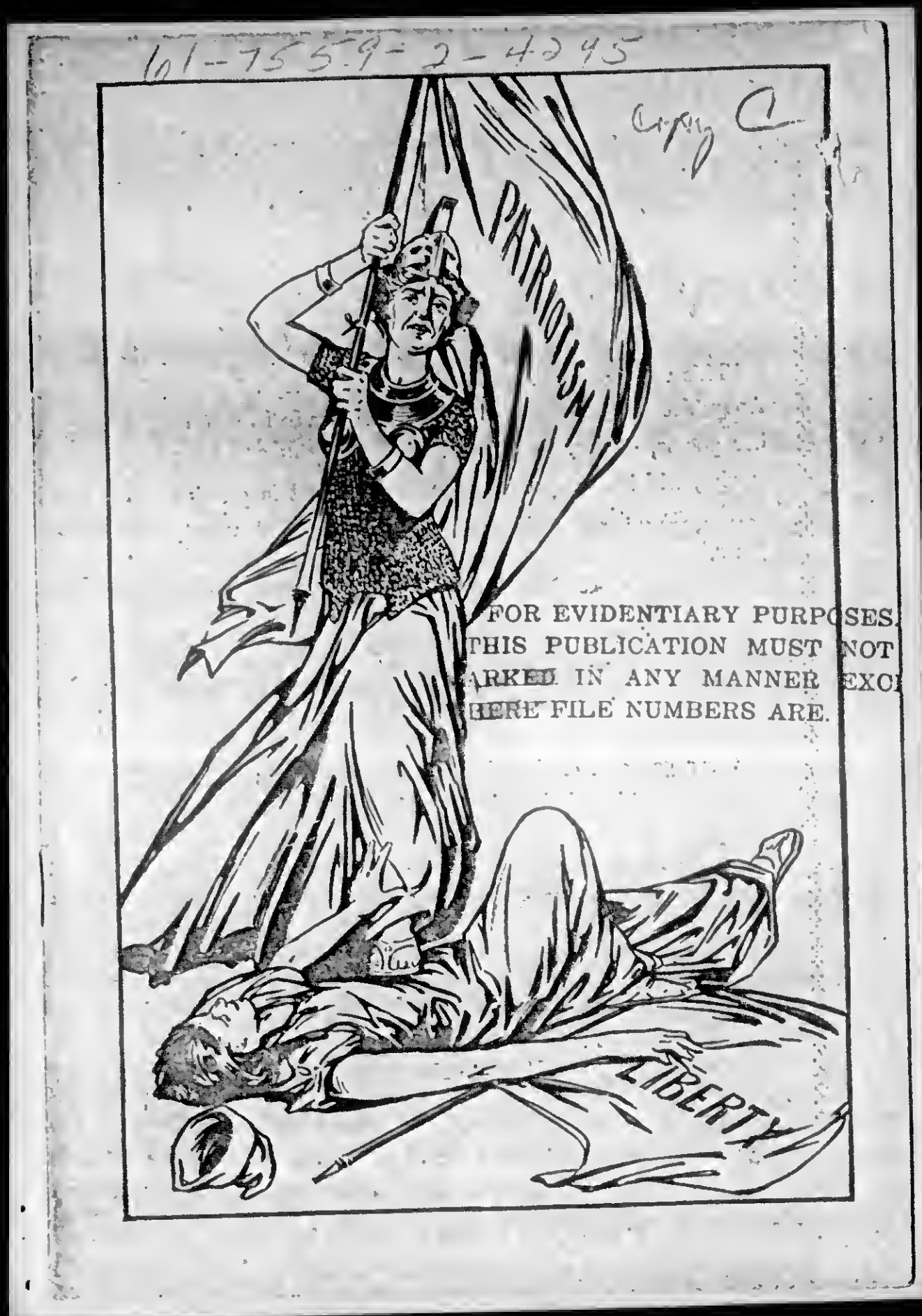
The following document is the first example of these ten pamphlets marked by the FBI. The number beginning with "61" is the FBI file number. Only the pamphlets' covers are reproduced here.

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Patriotism: A Menace to Liberty] / [Emma Goldman]. — [New York : Mother Earth Pub. Ass'n, 1908? (excerpt)]. — 1 p. ; 20 × 13 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the United States Library of Congress.  
Institutional Location: Radical Pamphlet Collection, Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

Summary: The markings indicate that the Library of Congress obtained Goldman's pamphlet from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.





# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Katz] Paris, 1908 March 31 / [author unknown]. — 1 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: Goldman's French police file contains a report on Katz. Katz is a Russian anarchist terrorist who is a close friend of Goldman and Berkman. Goldman is living in Paris.

Notes: In French.

Robinson  
JLB

124786

25

Paris, 31 mars 1908

Le nommé KATZ, qui a pris la parole sur la tombe de GUERCHOUNI est un anarchiste terroriste russe qui prend une part très active dans le mouvement révolutionnaire russe en Amérique, où il réside depuis 18 ans.

Il est l'ami intime de l'anarchiste BERGMANN et d'Emma GOLDMANN, qui habite, 35, rue de l'Arbalète, chez son compatriote MALIBREY.

KATZ va, paraît-il, séjourner pendant quelque temps à Paris puis, après, il se rendra à Londres d'où il s'embarquera pour l'Amérique, a-t-il dit; mais le bruit court qu'il ira en Russie.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Les Anarchistes — 30 cm. In [Le Journal (March 30, 1908)] / [author unknown].

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: *Le Journal* reports that American police have discovered letters from Berkman describing amazing plots against capitalists.

Notes: In French.

90-2-08

24

124786

Journal



## LES ANARCHISTES

### La Police américaine découvre des Complots

Les étroites relations de Silverstein avec de nombreux anarchistes sont démontrées.

NEW-YORK, 29 mars. — La police a découvert au domicile de Silverstein des lettres de l'anarchiste Alexander Berkman qui tenta d'assassiner M. Henry-C. Frick, Pittsburg, il y a plusieurs années et qui est maintenant le mari de la fameuse anarchiste, Emma Goldmann.

La police déclare que ces lettres révèlent d'extraordinaires complots contre les capitalistes et gros financiers.

On arrête, à Vicksburg, un anarchiste qu'on soupçonne de faire partie d'un complot contre M. Roosevelt.

LONDRES, 29 mars. (Par fil spécial.)

Un télégramme de Vicksburg (Mississippi) annonce l'arrestation d'un individu suspect au moment où il montait à bord du yacht présidentiel *May-Flower*. Mme Roosevelt et ses enfants étaient sur le yacht, se préparant à faire une promenade sur le Mississippi.

On croit que l'homme, qui était porteur d'une valise, fait partie d'un complot contre la famille du président.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Hippolyte Havel] Paris, 1908 Nov. 14 / [author unknown].—  
 1 p.; 30 x 21 cm.  
 Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
 Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.  
 Summary: An anonymous agent reports that the Italian anarchist group has voted to send congratulations  
 to Hippolyte Havel and thanks to Voltairine de Cleyre for her work for Italian prisoners.  
 Notes: In French.

84 Denuet  
 24/11/08

124786

Paris, le 14 novembre 1908

23

On vient d'apprendre que les compagnons  
 du groupe anarchiste italien ont voté en comité  
 secret des félicitations au camarade Hippolyte  
 HAVEL.

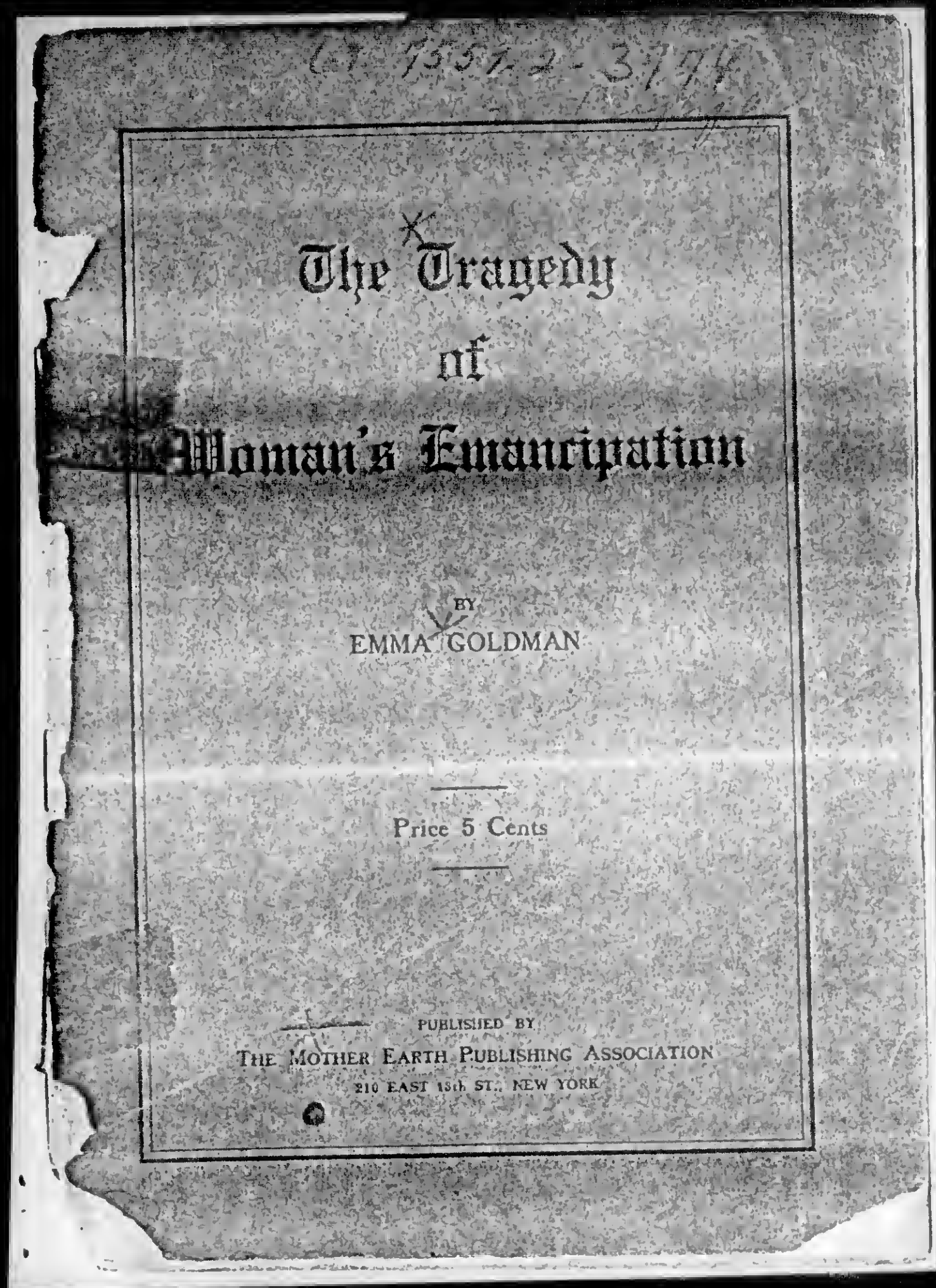
Puis, à l'unanimité ils ont expédié une  
 adresse de sympathie louangeuse à Voltairine de  
 Cleyre, pour sa belle campagne en faveur des empri-  
 sonnés italiens, martyrs des tyrans américains.

original dossier  
 24/11/08



# The Emma Goldman Papers

The Tragedy of Woman's Emancipation / Emma Goldman. — New York : Mother Earth Pub. Ass'n [1910? (excerpt)]. — 1 p. ; 21 × 15 cm.  
 Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the United States Library of Congress.  
 Institutional Location: Radical Pamphlet Collection, Rare Book and Special Collections Division.  
 Summary: The numbers indicate that the Library of Congress obtained Goldman's pamphlet from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.



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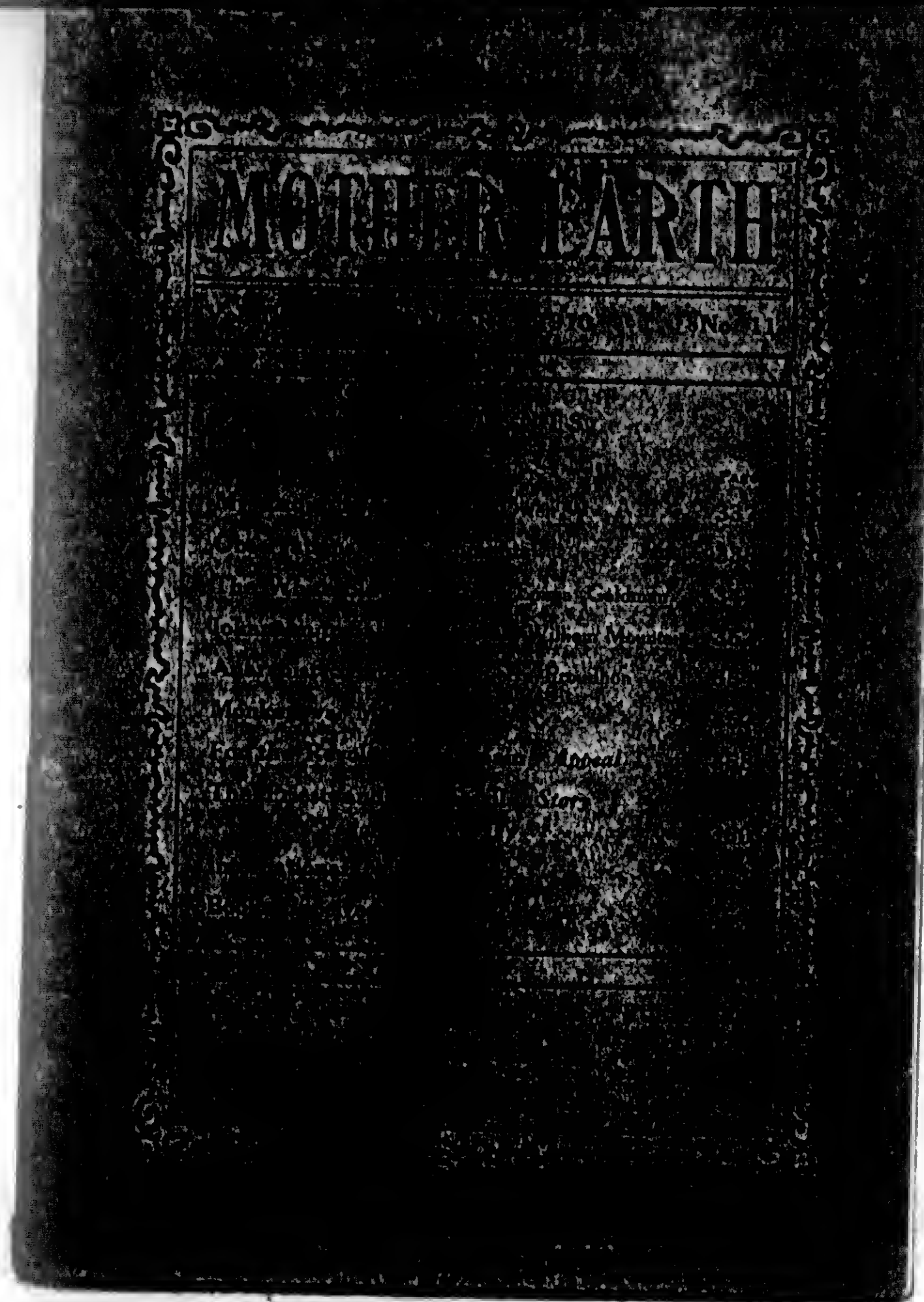
## The Emma Goldman Papers

Mother Earth / Emma Goldman, *et al.* — Vol. 4, no. 11 — New York : Mother Earth Pub. Ass'n., Jan. 1910. — 19 p. ; 22 × 36 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.

**Summary:** The Post Office Department keeps a copy of the January 1910 issue of *Mother Earth*, because it considers the article, "The White Slave Traffic," obscene.

**Notes:** For related documents, see 880329013 through 880329032. Offensive portions marked in margin by Post Office officials.



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Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
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880329017

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51 A YEA

# MOTHER EARTH

Monthly Magazine Devoted to Social Science and Literature  
Published Every 15th of the Month

EMMA GOLDMAN, Proprietor, 210 East Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.  
Entered as second-class matter April 9, 1906, at the post office at New York, N. Y.,  
under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Vol. IV

JANUARY, 1910

No. 11

## MY LADY

By W. C. OWEN.

Fast and faster the dancers fly;  
Gaily my lady flashes by;  
Bright on her bosom jewels gleam;  
While in the depths, mid heat and steam,  
Where gases creep and stones fly thick,  
The diamond digger swings his pick—  
But who wants to know  
Of the depths below  
Where labor is weaving  
Its shroud of woe?

Bravely my lady sweeps along,  
Greedy viewed by the envious throng;  
The wealth of a world on her shoulders lies;  
While, over the way, with weary eyes,  
Stitch by stitch, through an endless day,  
Her seamstress toils and receives as pay—  
But a lady so fair  
One should always spare  
The tedious tale  
Or a life of care.

The wine glows red in my lady's glass;  
Many and merry the jests that pass;  
Loving laughter and winning smile  
Circle from lip to lip, the while  
Clothed in rags, at her very gates,  
Gaunt-eyed hunger in silence waits—  
But sights like these  
Would little please  
My lady in her  
Hours of ease.

ANARCHY  
SOCIALISM

PRICE 5 CENTS

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## OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS

*Sweetly humble my lady's face  
As she bends her knee at the throne of grace;  
She thinks of the sin and sorrow and shame;  
Thinks of the story of him who came  
From the starry regions of infinite space  
With a message of love to the human race—  
So my lady will give a charity fête  
And wear a gown of the latest date.*

\*\*\*

## OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS

THERE is, even among radicals, a certain bourgeois attitude of mind which scoffs at every suggestion of the people's power for solidaric effort, mutual help, and free coöperation. All such could profitably employ a leisure hour by studying the wonderful spirit of the striking shirt-waist makers.

In the face of tremendous odds, practically without organization, more than fifteen thousand workers have dared to defy their masters and have struck for better conditions. The loyalty, self-sacrifice, and perseverance manifested by the strikers—most of them in actual want—are nothing short of heroic. Exposed to the brutal persecution of the police and the "mercy" of prejudiced judges,—not to speak of the rigors of a severe winter, involving untold misery and suffering—the strikers have remained steadfast and loyal to a degree seldom paralleled in labor troubles. Practically no desertions have taken place from their ranks. Rarely have working men and women given such a convincing demonstration of conscious solidarity and singleness of purpose.

This strike but gives one a glimpse into the grand possibilities of a people inspired by a common cause and the will to achieve.

\* \* \*

THE devotion and energy of the strikers seemed, at the beginning of the strike, to promise a speedy victory. If their efforts have so far not proved as successful as expected, the cause is probably to be found in the manner the struggle has been conducted.

## MOTHER EARTH

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Various factors have no doubt contributed to the prolongation of the waist-makers' strike. But it must not be forgotten that the longer such a fight is drawn out, the less chance for the workingmen to win, since both their treasury and power of resistance are thus severely sapped. In the struggle between master and slave, the latter—to be successful—must strike quickly and, above all, as hard as possible. Those who are conducting the present strike have apparently ignored this most vital consideration.

Further, it is questionable whether the practice of settling with individual manufacturers (the employees of the latter resuming work) is really beneficial to the strike. Whatever benefit small groups of strikers may thus gain is more than offset by the opportunity afforded to the larger manufacturers to have their work done secretly in the "settled" shops. Again, the depletion of the ranks is a source of suspicion and distrust, and tends to minimize the importance of the strike. On the whole, the practice of gradual settling weakens rather than strengthens the cause at stake.

But still more serious is the failure of the strike leaders to demand the active coöperation of other labor bodies. That, apparently, was not considered as important as dilly-dallying with arbitration and wasting time currying favor with rich ladies whose leisure hangs heavy on their hands.

No attempt has been made to interest even the directly allied trades of the Garment Workers in a sympathetic General Strike. And yet such a step should have been suggested by all the experience of the past. In modern days of centralized industry and the thorough organization of capital, no strike of ordinary proportions, of a single branch of a great industry, has much chance of success. The standing army of Hunger, eager for the least crumb, and the uniformed army of police and military are both at the instant service of capital. In a test of mere financial endurance labor is necessarily the loser. Its sole hope lies in hitting quick and hard, but no single branch of any industry can deliver such a blow. It requires the combined strength of all the departments of any given industry.

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OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS

But whatever the outcome of the present strike, the waist-makers, as well as the workers at large, are learning the urgent and valuable lesson of industrial organization and the General Strike.

\* \* \*

THE comparative silence of the capitalist press in regard to the Spokane free speech fight is calculated to create the impression that the fight is over. Such, however, is by no means the case. In spite of the systematic police outrages, our Spokane comrades have not in the least abated their efforts; on the contrary, they are more than ever determined to continue the struggle till they conquer the right of free speech. The local authorities have followed the conviction of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn\* with another trump card. Realizing that the I. W. W. had a powerful weapon of publicity in their organ, the *Industrial Worker*, the police raided the I. W. W. headquarters, confiscating the whole issue as it came from the press, and destroying seven thousand copies. This was supplemented by the arrest of four men on the charge of selling the "libellous and incendiary" paper. But all these and similar outrages have failed to terrorize our friends. The *Industrial Worker* continues its appearance, being now issued at Seattle, Wash., fully prepared to wage war relentlessly and energetically, if the friends of free speech and an unmuzzled press will aid this great struggle, financially as well as morally.

\* \* \*

THE Russian government has absolutely ignored the petition sent to Premier Stolypin by five hundred prominent Americans, asking a "fair trial" for Nicholas Tchaikovsky and Catharine Breshkovskaia. Almost two months have passed since the petition was sent, yet so far neither reply nor even an acknowledgment has been received. This attitude of the Russian government is not merely a direct slap in the face of the signers of the petition. It presages a sinister intention. Those familiar with the spirit of the Tsar's autocracy

\* The money (\$30.00) collected at several E. G. lectures for Comrade Flynn has been forwarded directly to the latter, who is at present out on bail pending the appeal of her case.

MOTHER EARTH

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have good cause to fear the worst for the two noble veterans of the Russian Revolution.

The similarity between Russia and Spain has been repeatedly pointed out in these pages. In the brutal stifling of every popular aspiration towards liberty, in the fiendishness of political suppression and religious intolerance, and—above all—in the defiance of all sense of fair play toward political prisoners, Russia is synonymous with Spain. The hasty assassination of Ferrer was dictated by the fear of a potential world protest. Russia may follow the example of Spain, if the voice of the civilized world does not make itself heard before it is too late.

\* \* \*

THE frequent and terrible disasters in American coal mines, resulting in an inquiry begun in 1908, have finally brought to light information of a very striking character.

Statistics gathered by the Geological Survey show 2,061 miners killed and 4,800 injured in the coal mines in 1906, and 3,125 killed and 5,800 injured in 1907. The death rate for 1907 was 4.86 for every 1,000 men employed. The European coal producing countries show a death rate in mines of 1 in every 1,000 employed, and not more than 2. In other words, for every miner killed in European coal mines, from 2 to 4 are killed in the United States.

The natural question arises, Why is the death rate in American coal mines so much greater than in Europe? The question is vital if we bear in mind that—according to the conservative estimates of the government experts—more than 30,000 miners have been killed in the United States since 1889.

Some light on the question is thrown by the data for 1908. The public was aroused over the great mine disasters of 1906 and 1907. The general agitation which followed forced Congress to appropriate a large sum for the investigation of the causes of mine fatalities. Remarkable coincidence: the statistics for the year 1908 show a decided decrease in the number of deaths in the coal mines, as compared with those of the previous year: 2,450 in 1908, as against 3,125 in 1907—a decrease of 675.

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Six hundred and seventy-five of the country's most useful men saved, within one year, from a terrible and premature death! That is a very great gain, indeed, due chiefly to the active popular protest against the wilful slaughter of miners through the insatiable greed and criminal negligence of the coal barons. The work of the experimental stations further proves beyond doubt that the majority of accidents could be avoided by improving the conditions of the mines, introducing safety appliances, and otherwise forcing the operators to a higher sense of responsibility toward the producers of the coal.

Europe has long since awakened to this necessity, hence the reduction in the death rate in their coal mines. Yet neither Europe nor America can make mining or similar work really safe as long as the principle of commercial competition makes things more valuable than human lives.

\* \* \*

THE sporadic investigations into our reform and penal institutions all bear a striking similarity of refrain: cruelty to prisoners, overcrowded conditions, "irregularities" in the accounts.

The investigator's berth is rather a comfortable one, but when will the gullible public realize that such investigations are worse than wasted effort? The intelligent observer needs no "special inspectors" to discover to him the corruption and barbarity of our institutions. The prison is but the perfected copy of the latter, with all that such perfection implies.

There is nothing more brutalizing than authority. The irresponsible sway of prison wardens merely accentuates this truth. Humanity and kindness are not to be expected in an environment the very atmosphere of which breathes violence and suppression. As to corruption and graft, these are the very life of our competitive system, with the penitentiary as its natural outlet. What concerns the overcrowded condition of our prisons, 'tis merely an evidence that crime is growing faster than we can build jails. Verily, the great increase of crime is no credit to our industrial system, with its wage slavery, unemployment, and starvation.

It is a very serious condition that confronts us,

Superficial investigation of already well-known facts will avail nothing. More penitentiaries will not solve the problem. Our reformers will have to dig deeper to strike the root of graft, abuse, and crime, in and out of prison.

\* \* \*

SADAKICHI HARTMANN, well known to our readers, has managed somehow to publish a little magazine of his own, called *The Stylus*, devoted to art and self expression. The subscription price is rather high, i. e., \$3.00, but the editor contends that there are so few people anyhow who are interested in art that those who are will gladly pay the admission. If you are interested, write for a sample copy to the Stylus Publishing Co., 122 East 25th street, Room 505, New York.

\* \* \*

FRIENDS and Readers of MOTHER EARTH:

We have heard of late a great deal of the wonderful wave of prosperity. We don't know whether it has yet reached you, but we at the office of MOTHER EARTH haven't noticed even a ripple of it.

As usual, we are placed before the alternative of either burying the magazine or invading the country, that is, going on a lecture tour. Feeling deeply with you and not wishing you to go to the expense of wearing mourning, the publisher of this magazine has decided to inflict herself on poor humanity.

Dates have already been arranged for Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Pittsburg, and St. Louis. The friends in other cities who are desirous of having Comrade Emma Goldman lecture will please communicate with M. E. (210 East 13th St., New York). All mail will be forwarded.

The work in behalf of free speech has not been in vain, after all. Two years ago our Comrade was forcibly dragged off the platform in Chicago; now she is to address a number of meetings in that city.

In Detroit she was stopped three years ago, and when arrangements for lectures were begun this time the local Chief of Police expressed his determination to follow the established precedent. However, persistency and the keeping of the free speech issue constantly before the public are having a salutary effect.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

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Notes: For related documents, see 880329013 through 880329032. Offensive portions marked in margin by Post Office officials.

## THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC

By EMMA GOLDMAN.

OUR reformers have suddenly made a great discovery: the white slave traffic. The papers are full of these "unheard of conditions" in our midst, and the lawmakers are already planning a new set of laws to check the horror.

How is it that an institution, known almost to every child, should have been discovered so suddenly? How is it that this evil, known to all sociologists, should now be made such an important issue?

It is significant that whenever the public mind is to be diverted from a great social wrong, a crusade is inaugurated against indecency, gambling, saloons, etc. And what is the result of such crusades? Gambling is increasing, saloons are doing a lively business through back entrances, prostitution is at its height, and the system of pimps and cadets is but aggravated.

To assume that the recent investigation of the white slave traffic by George Kibbe Turner and others (and by the way, a very superficial investigation), has discovered anything new is, to say the least, very foolish. Prostitution was and is a widespread evil, yet mankind goes on its business, perfectly indifferent to the sufferings and distress of the victims of prostitution. As indifferent, indeed, as mankind has so far remained to our industrial system, or to economic prostitution.

Only when human sorrows are turned into a toy with glaring colors will baby people become interested,—for a while at least. The people are a very fickle baby that must have new toys every day. The "righteous" cry against the white slave traffic is such a toy. It serves to amuse the people for a little while, and it will help to create a few more fat political jobs—parasites who stalk about the world as inspectors, investigators, detectives, etc.

What really is the cause of the trade in women? Not merely white women, but yellow and black women as well. Exploitation, of course: the merciless Moloch of capitalism that fattens on underpaid labor, thus driving thousands of women and girls into prostitution. With Mrs.

Warren these girls feel, "Why waste your life working for a few shillings a week in a scullery, eighteen hours a day?"

Naturally, our reformers say nothing about this cause. George Kibbe Turner and all other scribblers know the cause well enough, but it doesn't pay to say anything about it. It is so much more profitable to play the Pharisee, to pretend an outraged morality, than to go to the bottom of things. Yet no less an authority than Dr. Sanger, the author of "The History of Prostitution,"\* although not a radical, has this to say:

"A prolific cause of female depravity can be found in the several tables, showing the description of the employment pursued and the wages received by the women previous to their fall, and it will be a question for the political economist to decide how far mere business consideration should be an apology on the part of employers for a reduction in their rates of remuneration, and whether the savings of a small percentage on wages is not more than counterbalanced by the enormous amount of taxation enforced on the public at large to defray the expenses incurred on account of a system of vice, which is the direct result in many cases of insufficient compensation of honest labor."

The economic reason given for prostitution in the above quotation can be found in all works of any consequence dealing with the question. Nor is it necessary to seek information in books; one has but to observe everyday life to realize that there are thousands of girls working for two or three dollars a week, withering away in factories and shops, while life passes by in all its joy and glory, leaving them behind. What else are they to do? However, our present-day reformers would do well to look into Dr. Sanger's book. There they will find that out of 2,000 cases under his observation, but few came from the middle classes, from well-ordered conditions, or pleasant homes. By far the largest majority were working girls and working women. Some driven into prostitution through sheer want, others be-

\* It is a significant fact that Dr. Sanger's book has been excluded from the U. S. mails. Evidently the authorities are not anxious that the public be informed as to the true cause of prostitution.

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cause of a cruel, wretched life at home, others again because of thwarted and crippled physical natures (which I will speak of again later on). Also it will do the maintainers of purity and morality good to learn that out of 2,000 cases 490 were married women, women who lived with their husbands. Evidently there was not much of a guarantee for their safety and purity in the sanctity of marriage.

The very last to cry out against prostitution is our "respectable" class, since it was that class that ushered in prostitution, from Moses to Trinity Church. Dr. H. Bloss, Dr. Alfred Blaschko, Dr. W. W. Sanger, and other eminent writers on this subject convincingly prove that prostitution originated with the so-called upper classes. I quote Dr. Sanger:

"Our most ancient and historical records are believed to be the books of Moses; according to them it must be admitted that prostitutes were common among the Jews, many centuries before Christ. Moses appears to have connived at the intercourse of Jewish young men with foreign prostitutes. He took an Ethiopian woman himself. Assyrian women, Moabites, Midianites, and other neighbors of the Jews established themselves as prostitutes in the land of Israel. Jephtha, the son of a prostitute, became none the less Chief of Israel." Moses evidently believed that therein lay the greatest safeguard for the daughters of his own people. We shall see presently that the Christians were not so considerate of their own daughters, since they did not employ foreigners for that purpose.

The history of the Christian Church will also serve as a history of prostitution, since the two always went hand in hand and furnished thereby great revenues for the Church.

Dr. Sanger cites the case of Pope Clement II., who issued a bull that all prostitutes were to pay a certain amount of their earnings, or that those living on prostitution were compelled to give half their income to the Church. Pope Sixtus IV. received 20,000 ducats from a single brothel, which, incidentally, he himself had built. Nor is it unknown that a great many cloisters and nunneries were in reality nothing else than brothels.

In modern times the Church is a little more careful

in that direction. At least, it does not openly demand tribute from prostitutes. It finds it much more profitable to go in for real estate, like Trinity Church, for instance, to rent out death traps at an exorbitant price to those who live off and on prostitution.

Much as I should like to, my space will not admit speaking of prostitution in Egypt, Greece, Rome, and during the Middle Ages. The conditions in the latter period are particularly interesting, inasmuch as prostitution was organized into guilds, presided over by a Brothel Queen. These guilds employed strikes as a medium of improving their condition and keeping a standard price. Certainly that is more practical a method than the one used by the modern wage slave in society.

Never, however, did prostitution reach its present depraved and criminal position, because at no time in past ages was prostitution persecuted and hounded as it is to-day, especially in Anglo-Saxon countries, where Phariseism is at its height, where each one is busy hiding the skeletons in his own home by pointing to the sore of the other fellow.

But I must not lose sight of the present issue, the white slave traffic. I have already spoken of the economic cause, but I think a cause much deeper and by far of greater importance is the complete ignorance on sex matters. It is a conceded fact that woman has been reared as a sex commodity, and yet she is kept in absolute ignorance of the meaning and importance of sex. Everything dealing with that subject is suppressed, and people who attempt to bring light into this terrible darkness are persecuted and thrown into prison. Yet it is nevertheless true that so long as a girl is not to know how to take care of herself, not to know the function of the most important part of her life, we need not be surprised if she becomes an easy prey to prostitution or any other form of a relationship which degrades her to the position of an object for mere sex gratification.

It is due to this ignorance that the entire life and nature of the girl is thwarted and crippled. We have long ago taken it as a self-evident fact that the boy may follow the call of the wild, that is to say that the boy may, as soon as his sex nature asserts itself, satisfy that nature, but our moralists are scandalized at the very thought

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that the nature of a girl should assert itself. To the moralist prostitution does not consist so much in the fact that the woman sells her body, but rather that she sells it to many.

Having been looked upon as a mere sex-commodity, the woman's honor, decency, morality, and usefulness have become a part of her sex life. Thus society considers the sex experiences of a man as attributes of his general development, while similar experiences in the life of a woman are looked upon as a terrible calamity, a loss of honor and of all that is good and noble in a human being. This double standard of morality has played no little part in the creation and perpetuation of prostitution. It involves the keeping of the young in absolute ignorance on sex matters, which alleged "innocence," together with an overwrought and stifled sex nature, helps to bring about a state of affairs that our Puritans are so anxious to avoid or prevent. This state of affairs finds a masterly portrayal in Zola's "Fecundity."

Girls, mere children, work in crowded, overheated rooms ten to twelve hours daily at a machine, which tends to keep them in a constant over-excited sex state. Many of these girls haven't any home or comforts of any kind; therefore the street or some place of cheap amusement is the only means of forgetting their daily routine. This naturally brings them into close proximity with the other sex. It is hard to say which of the two factors brings the girl's over-sexed condition to a climax, but it certainly is the most natural thing that a climax should follow. That is the first step toward prostitution. Nor is the girl to be held responsible for it. On the contrary, it is altogether the fault of society, the fault of our lack of understanding, of lack of appreciation of life in the making; especially is it the criminal fault of our moralists, who condemn a girl for all eternity because she has gone from "the path of virtue"; that is, because her first sex experience has taken place without the sanction of the Church or State.

The girl finds herself a complete outcast, with the doors of home and society closed in her face. Her entire training and tradition are such that the girl herself feels depraved and fallen, and therefore has no ground to stand upon, or any hold that will lift her up,

instead of throwing her down. Thus society creates the victims that it afterwards vainly attempts to get rid of.

Much stress is laid on white slaves being imported into America. How would America ever retain her virtue if she didn't have Europe to help her out? I will not deny that this may be the case in some instances, any more than I will deny that there are emissaries of Germany and other countries luring economic slaves into America, but I absolutely deny that prostitution is recruited, to any appreciable extent, from Europe. It may be true that the majority of prostitutes of New York City are foreigners, but that is only because the majority of the population is foreign. The moment we go to any other American city, to Chicago or the middle West, we shall find that the number of foreign prostitutes is by far a minority.

Equally exaggerated is the belief that the majority of street girls in this city were engaged in this business before they came to America. Most of the girls speak excellent English, they are Americanized in habits and appearance,—a thing absolutely impossible unless they have lived in this country many years. That is, they were driven into prostitution by American conditions, by the thoroughly American custom for excessive display of finery and clothes, which, of course, necessitates money, money that can not be earned in shops or factories. The equanimity of the moralists is not disturbed by the respectable woman gratifying her clothesphobia by marrying for money; why are they so outraged if the poor girl sells herself for the same reason? The only difference lies in the amount received, and of course in the seal society either gives or withholds.

I am sure that no one will accuse me of nationalist tendencies. I am glad to say that I have developed out of that, as out of many other prejudices. If, therefore, I resent the statement that Jewish prostitutes are imported, it is not because of any Judaistic sympathies, but because of the fact inherent in the lives of these people. No one but the most superficial will claim that the Jewish girls migrate to strange lands unless they have some tie or relation that brings them there. The Jewish girl is not adventurous. Until recent years, she had never left home, not even so far as the next village or town, unless it were to visit some relative. Is it then

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credible that Jewish girls would leave their parents or families, travel thousands of miles to strange lands, through the influence and promises of strange forces? Go to any of the large incoming steamers and see for yourself if these girls do not come either with their parents, brothers, aunts, or other kinsfolk. There may be exceptions, of course, but to state that a large number of Jewish girls are imported for prostitution, or any other purpose, is simply not to know the Jewish psychology.

On the other hand, it speaks of very little business ability on the part of importers of the white slaves, if they assume that the girls from the peasant regions of Poland, Bohemia, or Hungary in their native peasant crude state and attire would make a profitable business investment. These poor ignorant girls, in their undeveloped state, with their shawls about their heads, look much too unattractive to even the most stupid man. It therefore follows that before they can be made fit for business, they, too, must be Americanized, which would require not merely a week or a month, but considerable time. They must at least learn the rudiments of English, but more than anything else they must learn American shrewdness, in order to protect themselves against the many uniformed cadets, who prey on them and fleece them at every step.

To ascribe the increase of prostitution to alleged importation, to the growth of the cadet system, or similar causes, is highly superficial. I have already referred to the former. As to the cadet system, abhorrent as it is, we must not ignore the fact that it is essentially a phase of modern prostitution,—a phase accentuated by suppression and graft, resulting from sporadic crusades against the social evil.

The origin of the cadets, as an institution, can be traced to the Lexow investigation in New York City, in 1894. Thanks to that moral spasm, keepers of brothels, as well as unfortunate victims of the street, were turned over to the tender mercies of the police. The inevitable consequence of exorbitant bribes and the penitentiary followed.

While comparatively protected in the brothels, where they represented a certain value, the unfortunate girls

now found themselves on the street, absolutely at the mercy of the graft-greedy police. Desperate, needing protection and longing for affection, these girls naturally proved an easy prey to cadets, themselves the result of the spirit of our commercial age. Thus the cadet system was the direct outgrowth of police persecution, graft, and attempted suppression of prostitution. It were sheer folly to confute this modern phase of the social evil with the causes of the latter.

The serious student of this problem realizes that legislative enactments, stringent laws, and similar methods can not possibly eradicate, nor even ameliorate this evil. Those best familiar with the subject agree on this vital point. Dr. Alfred Blaschko, an eminent authority, convincingly proves in his "Prostitution im 19. Jahrhundert" that governmental suppression and moral crusades accomplish nothing save driving the evil into secret channels, multiplying its dangers to the community. In this claim he is supported by such thorough students as Havellock Ellis, Dr. H. Bloss, and others.

Mere suppression and barbaric enactment can serve but to embitter and further degrade the unfortunate victims of ignorance and stupidity. The latter has reached its highest expression in the proposed law to make humane treatment of prostitutes a crime, punishing anyone sheltering a prostitute with five years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine. Such an attitude merely exposes the terrible lack of understanding of the true causes of prostitution, as a social factor, as well as manifesting the Puritanic spirit of the Scarlet Letter days.

An educated public opinion, freed from the legal and moral hounding of the prostitute, can alone help to ameliorate present conditions. Wilful shutting of eyes and ignoring of the evil, as an actual social factor of modern life, can but aggravate matters. We must rise above our foolish notions of "better than thou," and learn to recognize in the prostitute a product of social conditions. Such a realization will sweep away the attitude of hypocrisy and insure a greater understanding and more humane treatment. As to a thorough eradication of prostitution, nothing can accomplish that save a complete transvaluation of all accepted values—especially the moral ones—coupled with the abolition of industrial slavery.

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## IOKANAAN TO SALOME

To Miss Mary Garden, with her permission.

By WILLIAM MOUNTAIN.

**T**HOU beauteous serpent and thou ancient shame!  
Thou wonder and thou wonder of the earth!  
Eden was darkened when thy beauty came,  
And cursed was the day that gave thee birth.

Mad men have painted thee on prison walls,  
In dark delirious hours when their chains  
Seemed loosed from aching limbs, but left them thralls  
To dreams from which they woke to fiercer pains.

Thou art the world's desire and all its sin!  
Things long forgotten flame in thy swift eye;  
Dead lusts that long but never solace win,  
Remorse that gnaws, and starved satiety.

The languorous East is sleeping in thy face,  
The fiery West burns in thy purple veins,  
And all the smouldering passions of the race  
Flare in the souls of them thy lust disdains.

Dead loves and ghosts of unremembered days,  
And far-off yearnings kindle at thy kiss;  
Long-buried hopes thy hot caresses raise,  
Unwilling shapes from time's unplumbed abyss.

Thou art the world's delight since life began;  
Euphrates knew thee and the sacred Nile;  
The primal instinct of the earliest man  
Uphears in him who sickens 'neath thy smile.

Thy beauty is the lily in decay,  
Thy singing like the sirens of the sea;  
Lo, thou art her whose memory is dismay,  
The sorrows of mankind thy progeny.

Thou art a symbol of the earth-old ache,  
The ever-blooming flower of desire,  
The dream of beauty for its own fair sake,  
The cry for joy e'en from the funeral pyre.

Thy voice is sweeter than the camel bell  
That tinkles when the weary caravan  
Rests by the city gates; but down in hell  
Its breath the fires of the unhappy fan.

Thy hair's a forest, shadowy, sweet as myrrh,  
Where grief might swoon and heaven find in its scent;  
Thy mouth's a ruby, thy lips lovelier  
Than all the jewels of the Orient.

Thine eyes are like the fairest stars of eve,  
And thy feet touch the tile like flowers that fall;  
I dare not watch thy unveiled bosom heave  
Lest His sworn prophet prove love's willing thrall.

For I could be the dust beneath thy feet,  
To trample, shod with lust and wet with tears;  
For oh! the odor of thy breath is sweet,  
And thy sad smile is older than the years.

Thy hair winds round the world, thy passion streams  
Almost a glory from thy finger-tips;  
How might the weary yield to happy dreams,  
And suck nepenthe from thy fatal lips!

Thine arms embrace the earth, the stars, the sun,  
Thy shadow flares across the frightened sky;  
The desert conquered first or thou hadst won!  
Ah, slay me, Herod, for I fain would die.

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## ANARCHIST SYMPOSIUM\*

PROUDHON.

PIERRE JOSEPH PROUDHON, the French Anarchist, born in 1809, and writing between the years 1848 and 1863, takes the same position as that occupied by the American Abolitionist, Wendell Phillips, when he said: "God has given mankind one, and only one, rule to success—utter and exact justice. That, he has guaranteed, shall always be expediency." His central conception is that of Herbert Spencer, as expressed by the latter in his "Plea for Liberty," namely that "justice" is the cement that holds society together. The following quotations from his writings illustrate his views:

"Justice is the central star which governs societies; the pole about which the political world revolves; the principle and rule of all transactions. Nothing is done among men that is not in the name of right; nothing without invoking justice."

He scoffs at the idea of the law representing justice, as will be seen from the following passages:

"Laws and ordinances fall like hail on the poor populace. After a while the political soil will be covered with a layer of paper, and all the geologists will have to do will be to list it under the name of *papyraceous formation*, among the epochs of the earth's history. . . . Do you believe that the populace, or the government itself, can keep its sanity in this labyrinth?"

"I am ready to make terms, but I will have no laws; I acknowledge none; I protest against every order which an ostensibly necessary authority shall please to impose on my free will. Laws! We know what they are and what they are worth. Cobwebs for the powerful and rich; chains which no steel can break for the little and the poor; fishers' nets in the hands of the government."

Proudhon's conception of the future is that men and women, living under conditions of equal freedom, in-

\* The Symposium will consist of extracts from the world's greatest thinkers and writers on the subject of Anarchism, including Proudhon, Warren, Bakunin, Kropotkin, Tolstoy, Stirner, and others. Some of the quotations are according to Steven T. Byington's translation.

stead of being governed by laws imposed by external authority, will govern themselves by voluntary contracts. On this head he says:

"That I may remain free, that I may be subjected to no law but my own, and that I may govern myself, the edifice of society must be rebuilt upon the idea of CONTRACT."

Proudhon has no belief in the State as a protector or righter of wrongs. He rejects it absolutely as being an involuntary relation, and declares emphatically that "the government of man by man is slavery." He asserts (and in this respect Herbert Spencer agrees with him entirely) that the extent to which the rule of authority does or does not prevail is an absolutely true test of the civilization or barbarism of any given society; that the lower the general intellectual development of any given society, the more it is characterized by the authority of man over man.

Government by party is fully as objectionable, in Proudhon's view, as government by a Tsar, as will be seen from the following passage:

"All parties without exception, in so far as they seek for power, are varieties of absolutism; and there will be no liberty for citizens, nor order for societies, no union among workingmen, till in the political catechism the renunciation of authority shall have replaced faith in authority. No more parties, no more authority, absolute liberty of man and citizen—there, in three words, is my political and social confession of faith."

"Authority, government, power, State—these words all denote the same thing—each man sees in it the means of oppressing and exploiting his fellows. Absolutists, doctrinaires, demagogues, and Socialists turn their eyes incessantly to authority."

Criticising the methods of acquiring wealth, then in vogue, Proudhon—in one of his earlier publications—made use of the expression "property is robbery." This unfortunate but catchy phrase was taken up immediately, and has been employed industriously ever since as proof that Proudhon was a Communist. He was at constant pains to refute this misrepresentation. Writing in 1850, he said:

"What I sought for as far back as 1840 in defining

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ANARCHIST SYMPOSIUM

property, what I am wanting now, is not a destruction; I have said it till I am tired. That would have been to fall with Rousseau, Plato, Louis Blanc himself, and all the adversaries of property, into Communism, against which I protest with all my might; what I ask for property is a balance—that is, justice.

Proudhon declares in the most emphatic manner that his whole aim is to give each man the full product of his labor, and his position is that this will be possible only under conditions of freedom, wherein men and women, standing on a footing of equal opportunity, determine for themselves what they shall give and what they shall receive in return, binding themselves by their own voluntary contracts.

As to the method by which the transformation that he regards as absolutely necessary is to be accomplished, Proudhon speaks with no uncertain voice. He rejects most positively all suggestions of an artificially created, violent revolution, declaring that the new conditions will appear only "as soon as the idea is popularized." He mocks the physical force advocates, saying: "Accomplish the revolution, they say, and after this everything will be cleared up. As if the revolution itself could be accomplished without a leading idea."

"To secure justice to one's self by bloodshed is an extremity to which the Californians, gathered since yesterday to seek for gold, may be reduced; but may the luck of France preserve us from it."

"Despite the violence which we witness I do not believe that hereafter liberty will need to use force to claim its rights and avenge its wrongs. Reason will serve us better; and patience, like the revolution, is invincible."

To those who object that the educational method is an impossibility, since the professions, the middle class, and the powers that be are impervious to reason, and the populace, brutalized by servitude, remains hopelessly indifferent, he replies: "Don't worry. Just as the lack of ideas makes one lose the most promising games, war against ideas can only push forward the revolution. Do you not see already that the régime of authority, of inequality, of predestination, of eternal salvation, and of reasons of State is daily becoming more intolerable

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for the well-to-do classes, whose conscience and reason it tortures, than for the mass, whose stomach cries out against it?"

In consequence of his holding these opinions, those who profess the "class struggle" doctrine in its narrowest sense and believe that the social question is a stomach question, to be settled solely by those whose stomachs are affected, speak contemptuously of Proudhon as a middle-class philosopher.

### MONKEY VS. MAN

GO to the monkey, thou voter, consider his ways and be wise. Do the monkeys pay ground rent to the descendants of the first old ape who discovered the valleys where the monkeys live?

Do they hire the trees from the chimpanzee who first found the forest?

Do they buy the cocoanuts from the great-great grandchildren of the gorilla who invented a way to crack them?

Do they allow two or three monkeys to form a corporation and obtain control of all the paths that lead through the woods?

Do they permit some smart young monkey, with superior business ability, to claim all the springs of water in the forest as his own, because of some alleged bargain made by their ancestors 500 years ago?

Do they allow a smart gang of monkey lawyers to so tangle up their conceptions of ownership that a few will obtain possession of everything?

Do they appoint a few monkeys to govern them and then allow those appointed monkeys to rob the tribe and mismanage all its affairs?

Do they build up a monkey city and then hand over the land, and the paths, and the trees, and the springs, and the fruits, to a few monkeys who sat on a log and chattered while all the work was going on?



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# The Emma Goldman Papers

880329017

Mother Earth / Emma Goldman, et al. — Vol. 4, no. 11 — New York : Mother Earth Pub. Ass'n., Jan. 1910. — 19 p. ; 22 x 36 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.

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FOR THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN

## FOR THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN AN APPEAL FOR SOLIDARITY

AFTER the recent bloody events in Spain, caused by the war in Morocco, when the Spanish proletariat protested against that horrible slaughter, undertaken solely for the profit of a few capitalists; after all the brutalities perpetrated by the Civil Guards against the defenseless women and children who were massacred in the streets of Barcelona, because they refused to let their fathers, brothers, and husbands go to the national shambles; after the unmerciful and ferocious persecutions of propagandists of radical ideas, by means of imprisonment, exiles, and death; after reactionary clericalism had vented its insatiable thirst for martyr's blood and had murdered the great educator, Francisco Ferrer, the man who tried to regenerate the Spanish people by working for the enlightenment of the child and by teaching principles of right and justice; after this orgy of violence and crime, executed in the name of religion, capitalism, and the State,—we, the torch-bearers of liberty, acting in the name of civilization, do intend to continue the fight in Spain, so that we may destroy the shameful monarchy of the insane Alfonso XIII., who is ruled by the high clergy, the genuine representatives of the Inquisition of Torquemada, and who hold the people in darkness and ignorance, and continue the old reactionary traditions and absurd superstitions.

We are convinced that while the present conditions in Spain continue there will be no chance for the people to be educated in the new ideas of progress, but that they will be ignorant and servile; and that there will always be danger to men who, like Ferrer, may try to continue the generous work of this martyr of the Modern School.

At the beginning of our efforts, we known that obstacles will be found in the road of the struggle; but we count on many good fighters who will triumph or perish for the principles of right and justice in their desire to put an end to all the infamy consummated for so many centuries in the land of the Inquisition.

### OUR OBJECT.

All those who reject the reactionary ideas of absolutism, are on our side, and we wish to fight all together,

MOTHER EARTH

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without regard to individual principles or separate ideas, forming a radical "block" in order to overthrow the present régime, and to open the road for more advanced institutions.

### WHO WE ARE: SOLIDARITY NECESSARY.

We, the "Pro-Spanish Revolutionary Committee" of New York, are a branch of the "Revolutionary Party," with headquarters in Paris, composed of Spanish revolutionists, but enjoying the co-operation of intelligent and generous foreign fighters, who conduct an international agitation in all the principal cities of Europe. In order to raise the means for this purpose, we are appointed in this city, as representatives of the radical Spanish colony, to collect money in the United States from all who are willing to help toward the total destruction of Spanish Reaction.

We hope that all the radical fighters of all countries will give us a hand, because our cause is the cause of all sufferers and slaves throughout the world. We must show a practical revolutionary alliance facing the power of our tyrants and making effective a strong solidarity among the international proletariat.

In the name of civilization and progress, we call upon the radical people to assist us in the struggle against despotism and barbarism.

Shall we be heard?

Yours for the Revolution,

AGUSTIN CASTAÑEDA	MANUEL VASQUEZ
JAIME VIDAL	GAYETANO SOIMÉ
JOSÉ RUBIO	MANUEL VALDÉS
AQUILINO CHAO	MATEO FIGERROTTI
ENRIQUE BENAVIDES	ALFONSO MORELLO
RUFINO ALONSO	ENRIQUE ALVAREZ
MANUEL MARTÍNEZ	HERMEÑEGILDO GALINDO
LEOPOLDO GARCIA	

New York, December 15, 1909. —

N. B.—All the contributions for this purpose should be sent to the treasurer, A. Castañeda, 72 Liberty St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. VIDAL, Secretary.

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### THE PRIEST AND THE DEVIL

By FEDOR DOSTOEVSKY.\*

BEFORE the altar in a splendid church, glistening with gold and silver and lit up by a multitude of candles, stood a priest arrayed in beautiful robe and gorgeous mantle. He was a portly, dignified man, with ruddy cheeks and well-kept beard. His voice was sonorous and his mien haughty. His appearance was in keeping with the church, which glowed and shone with luxury.

The congregation, however, presented a different picture. It consisted mostly of poor workingmen and peasants, old women and beggars. Their clothing was shabby and exhaled the peculiar odor of poverty. Their thin faces bore the marks of hunger and their hands the marks of toil. It was a picture of want and misery.

The priest burned incense before the holy pictures, and then piously and solemnly raised his voice and preached.

"My dear brethren in Christ," he said, "our dear Lord gave you life, and it is your duty to be satisfied with it. But are you satisfied? No.

"First of all, you do not have enough faith in our dear Lord and His saints and miracles. You do not give as freely as you should from your earnings to the holy church.

"In the second place, you do not obey the authorities. You oppose the powers of the world, the Tsar and his officers. You despise the laws.

"It is written in the Bible, 'Give unto Caesar that which is Caesar's, and give unto God that which is God's.' But you do not do it! And do you know what this means? This is a deadly sin. Indeed, I tell you, it is the devil who is tempting you to go his way. It is he who tempts your souls, and you imagine it is your own free-will that prompts you to act in this way. His will it is, not yours.

\*Fedor Dostoevsky achieved fame as the author of two of the most powerful psychological studies ever penned: "Poor Folk" and "Crime and Punishment," both of which have been translated into most European languages. During his incarceration, for political reasons, in the terrible fortress of St. Peter and Paul—an imprisonment which ruined his constitution and caused his early death—he wrote the following sketch upon the wall of his cell.

MOTHER EARTH

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He is waiting for your death. He is burning with eagerness to possess your souls. He will dance before the flames of hell, in which your souls will suffer agonies.

"Therefore, I warn you, my brethren, I admonish you to leave the path of damnation. There is still time. O God, have mercy!"

The people listened, trembling. They believed the priest's solemn words. They sighed and crossed themselves, and fervently kissed the floor. The priest also crossed himself, turned his back to the people—and smiled.

It so happened that the devil was just passing by the church while the priest was speaking thus to the people. He heard his name mentioned, so he stood by the open window and listened. He saw the people kiss the priest's hand. He saw how the priest, bending before a gilded picture of some saint, hastily pocketed the money which the poor people had put down there for the holy church. This provoked the devil, and no sooner did the priest leave the church than he ran after him and caught hold of his holy mantle.

"Hello, you fat little father!" he said. "What made you lie so to those poor misled people? What tortures of hell did you depict? Don't you know they are already suffering the tortures of hell in their earthly lives? Don't you know that you and the authorities of the State are my representatives on earth? It is you who make them suffer the pains of hell with which you threaten them. Don't you know this? Well, then, come with me!"

The devil grabbed the priest by the collar, lifted him high in the air, and carried him to a factory, to an iron foundry. He saw the workmen there running and hurrying to and fro and toiling in the scorching heat. Very soon the thick, heavy air and the heat are too much for the priest. With tears in his eyes, he pleads with the devil: "Let me go! Let me leave this hell!"

"Oh, my dear friend, I must show you many more places." The devil gets hold of him again and drags him off to a farm. There he sees the workmen threshing the grain. The dust and heat are insufferable. The overseer carries a knout, and unmercifully beats anyone who falls to the ground overcome by hard work or hunger.

Next the priest is taken to the huts where these same

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workers live with their families—dirty, cold, smoky, ill-smelling holes. The devil grins. He points out the poverty and hardship which are at home here.

"Well, isn't this enough?" he asks. And it seems as if even he, the devil, pities the people. The pious servant of God can hardly bear it. With uplifted hands he begs: "Let me go away from here. Yes, yes! This is hell on earth!"

"Well, then, you see. And you still promise them another hell. You torment them, torture them to death mentally when they are already all but dead physically! Come on! I will show you one more hell—one more, the very worst."

He took him to a prison, and showed him a dungeon, with its foul air and the many human forms, robbed of all health and energy, lying on the floor, covered with vermin that were devouring their poor, naked, emaciated bodies.

"Take off your silken clothes," said the devil to the priest; "put on your ankles heavy chains such as these unfortunates wear; lie down on the cold and filthy floor—and then talk to them about a hell that still awaits them!"

"No, no!" answered the priest. "I cannot think of anything more dreadful than this. I entreat you, let me go away from here!"

"Yes, this is hell. There can be no worse hell than this. Did you not know it? Did you not know that these men and women whom you were frightening with the picture of a hell hereafter—did you not know that they are in hell right here, before they die?"

The priest hung his head. He did not know where to look in his confusion.

The devil smiled maliciously. "Yes, little father, you are going to say that the world likes to be cheated. Well, now!" And he released his hold.

The priest tucked up his long mantle and ran as fast as his legs would carry him.

The devil watched and laughed.

\* \* \*

This story came into my mind while listening to the sermon of the prison chaplain, and I wrote it down on the wall to-day, December 13, 1849.

A PRISONER.

## INTERNATIONAL NOTES

### GERMANY.

The Anarchist Conference held recently at Leipzig did not bring about the desired result. Indeed, it merely served to aggravate existing friction. The decision of the Congress concerning the reorganization of the German Anarchist Federation has not been accepted by most of the groups, on the ground that it is too centralistic and authoritarian. The groups favor federative organization.

The Berlin *Revolutionär* has suspended publication. In its place another paper, *Der Anarchist*, has made its appearance in Leipzig. Thus the Anarchist movement of Germany now possesses three papers: *Der Freie Arbeiter*, having a circulation of 5,000; *Der Anarchist*, with 2,000 subscribers, and *Der Socialist*, of Berlin, with a like number of readers.

### SWITZERLAND.

The Anti-Militaristic Congress, called by the Federative Committee of the Roman Trades Federation and the Anarchist papers *Voix du Peuple* and *Le Reveil*, took place at Bienne, amid great attendance. In spite of the opposition of the Socialists, who showed themselves true patriots, the Congress proved very successful. It was the unanimous decision of the delegates to continue the anti-militarist propaganda with all possible energy and vigor.

### ENGLAND.

While the International Press Congress was holding its sessions in London, and a high government official was eulogizing the grand English liberty of the press, our Comrade Guy A. Aldred was convicted in Old Bailey to a year's imprisonment on the charge of "seditious libel," resulting from the fact that Aldred published one number of the *Indian Sociologist*. The latter is the organ of the Hindu revolutionists, edited by Krishna Varma, who was forced to flee to Paris, his liberty being threatened by the government of Great Britain.

After the killing of Sir Curzon Wylie by the Hindu revolutionist Dingra, the former publisher of the *Sociol-*

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ogist, A. Fletcher Horsley—an ordinary printer in no way interested in the movement for India's liberation—was condemned to four months' hard labor. As no printer could be found willing to risk incarceration by publishing the paper, Comrade Aldred offered his services, which circumstance resulted in the charge of seditious libel and imprisonment.

Evidently the boasted English liberty of the press is no less a humbug than its "free" speech. The condemnation by an English court of John Most and Vladimir Bourtzeff, some years ago, at the instigation of the Russian government, has long since characterized the quality of English liberty, not to mention the treatment of Irish Nationalists.

\* \* \*

The oppressive and repressive measures employed by the British government in India do not seem to achieve the ends desired. The attitude of that much-exploited country is well voiced by the *Free Hindusthan*:

Repression, tyranny, and indiscriminate punishment of innocent men have been the watchwords of the government of the alien domination in India ever since we began the commercial boycott of English goods. The tiger qualities of the British are much in evidence now in India. They think that by the strength of the sword they will keep down India! It is this arrogance that has brought about the bomb, and the more they tyrannize over a helpless and unarmed people, the more terrorism will grow. We may deprecate terrorism as outlandish and foreign to our culture, but it is inevitable as long as this tyranny continues, for it is not the terrorists that are to be blamed, but the tyrants that are responsible for it. It is the only resource for a helpless and unarmed people when brought to the verge of despair. It is never criminal on their part. The crime lies with the tyrant.

\* \* \*

The Hindu publication, *Band Mataram*, of Calcutta, suppressed by the government, is now published in Switzerland. All communications should be addressed to Madame Cama, Poste Restante, Genève.

## SPAIN.

The fall of Maura's cabinet did not result in the expected cessation of reactionary outrages. The "liberal" régime of Moret has proved as tyrannous as that of his predecessor. The courts-martial of Barcelona

continue their bloody work: to the long list of those doomed to death, forced labor, and deportation, and those still suffering in the fortress, forty-two new condemnations have been added, among them two death sentences, ten life imprisonments, and the rest condemned to long years of hard labor.

The Paris Committee for the defence of the victims of the Spanish reaction is determined to continue its war against the "liberal" tyranny in order to arouse the Spanish people to the necessity of abolishing the terrible autocracy of the present régime. It is doing its utmost to waken the conscience of the international proletariat to the point of boycotting Spanish goods, and thus striking at the very vitals of Spanish capitalism.

Comrade Charles Malato writes us from Paris:

Dear Comrades: I have just received your letter including a check for \$93.00 (478 francs) which you collected for the imprisoned comrades. I shall immediately consult with Comrades Charles Albert and Moreno about the disposition of the money.

There are still in the Barcelona jails over a hundred prisoners. We are now intensifying our campaign to prevent the execution of the twelve comrades, including three women, sentenced to death.

We have just held a massmeeting, with Soledad Villafranca, the companion and co-worker of Ferrer, as our chief speaker. It was a triumph for us, who claim the right of free love and free union as against the hypocrisy of legality, to witness the respect and enthusiastic sympathy with which our friend Soledad was welcomed.

I will do everything possible to comply with your request to procure Ferrer's works. He wrote many articles; yet, being extremely modest, he rarely signed them. He was principally an organizer and founder of schools, libraries, and reviews. During his incarceration in 1906-07 he wrote two important manuscripts,—one about rational morality, the other about federative communism. But, unfortunately, those works have been destroyed by the police in Mongat.

\* \* \*

The Spanish correspondent of a French paper thus describes the burial of Francisco Ferrer:

It was by a very special favor that the relations of the victim were allowed to be present at his burial. Ferrer remained visible in his open coffin, according to the Spanish custom, until the last moment. The modest coffin of blackened pine was brought down in the night. Ferrer was stretched out in the same gray garments which have been seen in his latest photographs. His head was wrapped in blood-stained bandages, but this sinister turban did

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not conceal the broken bones and the fragments of his oozing brain. His right cheek-bone was broken in, and an open wound stretched up to his temples. His throat was bleeding a little, and had been stopped up with a handful of chalk. In the middle of his forehead a small orifice revealed the passage of a bullet, which had gone out at the top of his skull. His face was bloodless; but his hands were swollen and black, and added to the sinister horror of the spectacle. When the coffin was lifted for burial, I noticed that it had been standing on a big pool of blood, and all through the funeral procession the horrible blood left traces of its passage along the road. The authorities would not allow burial in a private tomb, and the remains were consigned to the common ditch. The family, however, was permitted to put a stone to indicate where he had been buried. His mother was taken ill during this painful ceremony. It is related that this poor old woman came to the office of the Castle of Montjuich the previous evening asking to see her son, not knowing that he had already been shot. Permission was refused without any explanations being given.

## RUSSIA.

*Obshtshee Dielo* (The Common Cause) is a new periodical in Russian, under the direction of Vladimir Bourtzeff, which has just made its appearance in Paris. The editor strongly appeals to all oppositional elements to drop for a time their differences and unite in the general struggle against the common foe. The journal contains many important articles on various phases of the Russian revolutionary movements, particulars about agents-provocateurs, etc. Address: V. Bourtzeff, 50 Bd. St. Jacques, Paris, xiv.

## BULGARIA.

*Vetcherna Poshita* reports that an Anarchist Congress was secretly held at Sofia, attended by thirty-five delegates, among them several students and school teachers. The reports read showed great growth of the Anarchist movement in Bulgaria.

The Congress decided to unite the various Anarchist organizations into a Federation.

## BELGIUM.

A special edition of the Flemish review, *Ontwaking*, edited by the well-known writer, Georges Eekhoud, is entirely devoted to Francisco Ferrer. Among the contributors are the following: F. Domela Nieuwenhuis, Prof. Odón de Buen, Dr. M. Netlau, P. J. Troelstra, H.

van Kol, Jacques Mesnil, Camiel Huysmans and other litterateurs of international repute.

## BRAZIL.

Like all governments, Brazil stands greatly in fear of the rational education of children. The Italian writer Edmondo Rossoni has been expelled because he had organized in San Paolo a Modern School. The radical press of Brazil is voicing a strong protest against the outrage, demanding the revocation of the order of expulsion.

## ARGENTINE.

The Chief of Police of Buenos Ayres, Colonel Falcon, who gained an unenviable reputation for butchery by ordering the massacre of workingmen during the May day demonstration of last year, has been overtaken by the hand of Nemesis. He was killed by the explosion of a bomb while driving along the streets with his secretary. The young man who threw the bomb shot himself after accomplishing his mission.

The government thereupon proclaimed martial law, and initiated a reign of terror toward the revolutionary elements. The office of the Anarchist daily, *La Protesta*, was invaded by the authorities, who destroyed the presses and other machinery. All the editors, among them our friend Dr. Giovanni Greaghe, were thrown into prison and there maltreated in a most barbaric manner. Five hundred Argentinian Anarchists were dragged on board of warships to be deported to Patagonian penal colonies. About one thousand foreign workmen were expelled.

The Socialist daily *La Vanguardia* and the independent publication *Ultima Hora* have been forbidden to appear. The government has inaugurated a veritable reign of terror, which can be terminated only by a determined international protest.

\*\*\*

## NOTE.

Through an oversight the address of Mrs. Lucy E. Parsons was omitted from her appeal in the November M. E. We therefore bring it now: 1658 Monroe St., Chicago. As to the insinuation which has reached us that the address was left out purposely, we only wish to state that small minds ever suspect mean motives.

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BOOKS RECEIVED

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NÄRRISCHES BÜCHEL. Hugo Sonnenschein. Utopia, Paris.  
REVIEW OF LABOR LEGISLATION OF 1909. Irene Osgood.  
Madison, Wisconsin.

ECHOES AND PROPHECIES. V. D. Hyde-Vogl. Ariel Press.  
Westwood, Mass.

A WARRANT. Drama by F. Thaumazo. Brooklyn, N. Y.

## The Terror in Russia

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A BOOK OF FACTS, containing valuable and reliable information about the present conditions in Russia.

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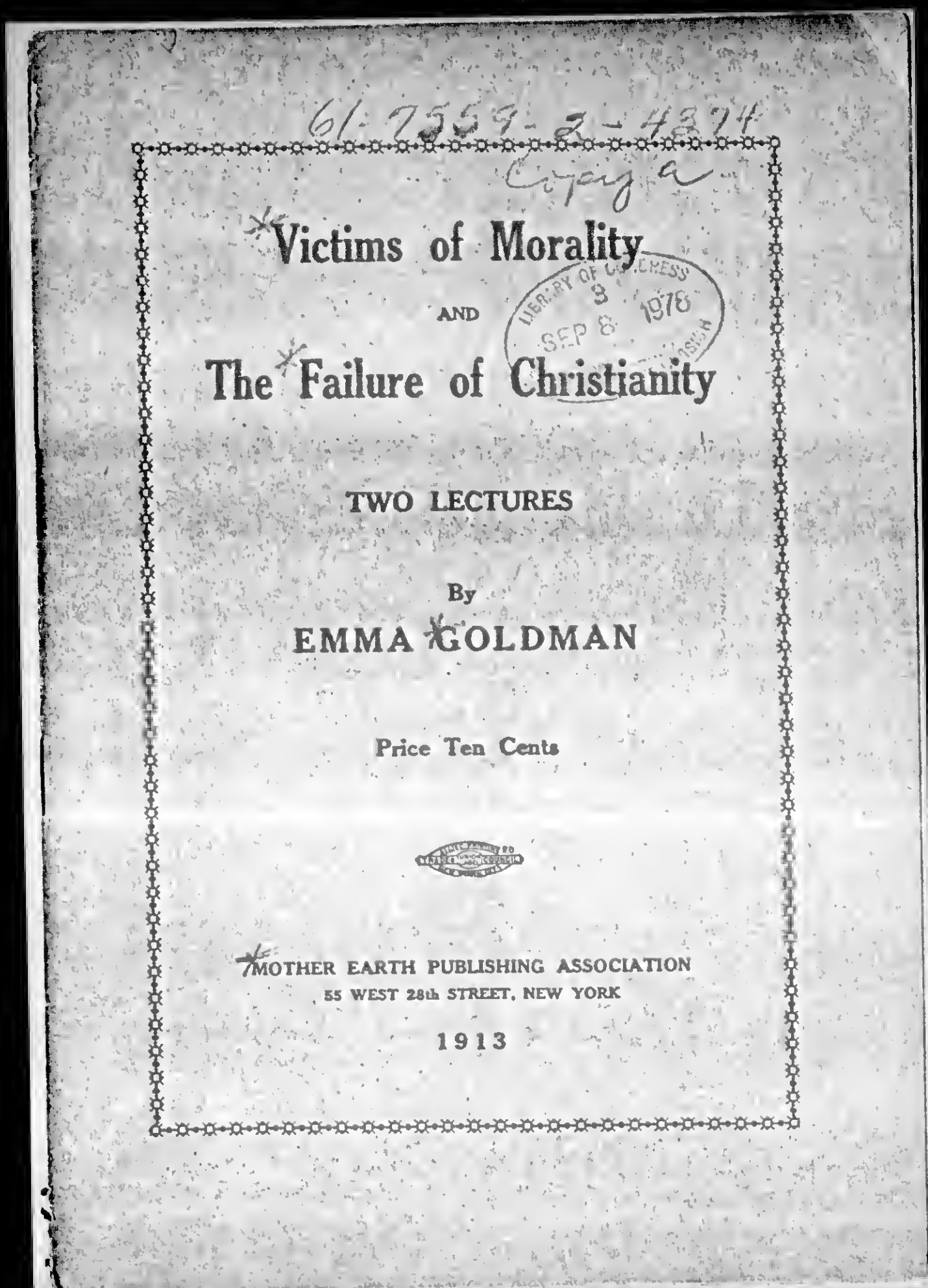
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# The Emma Goldman Papers

Victims of Morality and The Failure of Christianity / Emma Goldman. — New York : Mother Earth Pub. Ass'n., 1913 [excerpt]. — 1 p. ; 21 × 114 cm.  
 Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the United States Library of Congress.  
 Institutional Location: Radical Pamphlet Collection, Rare Book and Special Collections Division.  
 Summary: The numbers indicate that the Library of Congress obtained Goldman's pamphlet from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.



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# The Emma Goldman Papers

Mother Earth / Emma Goldman, et al. — Vol. 9, no. 5 — New York : Mother Earth Pub. Ass'n., July 1914. — 25 p. ; 22 x 36 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.

Summary: The Post Office Department keeps a copy of the July 1914 issue of *Mother Earth*, because it advocates violence. The issue commemorates the Lexington Avenue bomb explosion.

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## MOTHER EARTH

Monthly Magazine Devoted to Social Science and Literature  
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Vol. IX JULY, 1914 No. 5

### TO OUR MARTYRED DEAD

Arthur Cron, Charles Berg and Carl Hanson

By ADOLF WOLFF

The mammoth beast whose name is Ignorance  
And all its brood of venom-spitting cubs  
In chorus hiss and howl their hellish glee  
Over the death of our martyred comrades.

But in this world can greater glory be  
Than to be hated by the powers of darkness?  
To be misunderstood and crucified  
Has ever been the fate of those who fought  
The fight of light against the powers of darkness.

Ye hordes of knaves and fools, the day will come  
When your descendants, shamed to call you sires,  
Will raise a monument unto these men  
Over whose torn remains you sneering gloat.

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THE LEXINGTON EXPLOSION

## THE LEXINGTON EXPLOSION

JULY 4th, 1914, is a date that will have its own place hereafter in the Revolutionary Calendar. It is the day on which Arthur Caron, Charles Berg and Carl Hanson were killed by a terrific explosion of dynamite in their apartment at 1626 Lexington Avenue, New York. A cloud of mystery hangs over the catastrophe which will probably never be dissipated. If, as is frequently suggested, Caron, Berg and Hanson were constructing a bomb which they intended to use in Tarrytown or against the Rockefellers, they did not communicate their intention to their friends. Charges and counter-charges have been hurled back and forth. Newspapers all over the country have devoted countless columns to the affair. All that is known for certain is that the explosion took place, and that our three comrades and a woman, Mrs. Marie Chavez, were instantly killed.

1626 Lexington Avenue is a tenement house, situated in a thickly populated district. At the point on the avenue where the house is situated, there is a steep incline. Next to the house is a Lutheran Church. The explosion took place a little after nine o'clock on the morning of the Fourth. Lexington Avenue and the adjoining streets were crowded with men, women and children on their way to seashore or park to spend the holiday, when suddenly there was a crash like that of a broadside from a battleship. The three upper floors of the house were wrecked. The roof was shattered into fragments. Debris showered into the street and over neighboring roofs. The fire escapes and ironwork on the front of the building were twisted and torn out of place, and ceilings, walls and stairways of the apartments on the three upper floors tumbled down as if in an earthquake. So great was the force of the explosion that articles of furniture were blown hundreds of feet into the air, some of the wreckage landing on the tops of houses more than a block away. A rain of glass crashed to the street from hundreds of broken windows.

Not more than fifty of the total of one hundred and fifty occupants of the tenement were in it at the time it was wrecked. Men, women and children were penned

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in, and their voices could be heard above the din. Many were badly bruised. Seven men and women had to be taken to the hospital. In the wreckage of the upper floor was found the body of Marie Chavez and the terribly mutilated body of Hanson. Berg's body was torn to pieces, and fell in part on the roof of the church near by. Caron's body was thrown out on to a fire escape. It was not badly mutilated, and death was probably due to a fracture of the skull.

### Police Activities in Connection with the Explosion.

Louise Berger, half-sister of Carl Hanson, and one of the occupants of the doomed apartment, was not in the house at the time of the explosion. Michael Murphy, who had slept in the apartment and was still sleeping at the time of the explosion, had a miraculous escape. His bed dropped to a lower floor. Half-dazed, he was taken from his bed to the neighboring police station in East 104th Street, and there he identified the body of Caron. He was given clothes and released. Then he communicated the news of the disaster to Alexander Berkman. Berkman told him to go to a picnic that Leonard Abbott was giving to radical friends at his bungalow in Westfield, New Jersey, on that day. Murphy started for Westfield, but later disappeared. It is believed by those who were in his confidence that he was ignorant of the cause of the explosion.

Louise Berger, when questioned by the police, declared that she knew of everything that was in the apartment, and that she could swear that nowhere in it was there any dynamite or other explosive. "I left the house at nine o'clock," she said, "and there was nothing wrong then. I went to the MOTHER EARTH office, and it was while I was there with Mr. Berkman that the news came that the place had been wrecked and Caron and the others killed."

Berkman was next put on the grill, and he was kept there for more than an hour. Cool and suave, he smilingly answered all questions. "Do you know whether or not any person with whom you are associated in the Ferrer Association, or any other organization, has made threats to injure any person or persons?" he was asked.

"I certainly do not," Berkman replied.

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"Did you attend a meeting at the Ferrer Association rooms last night?"

"Yes."

"What was the reason of that meeting?"

"To discuss the defense of the persons who are to be placed on trial in Tarrytown the coming week."

"Was Caron there?"

"Yes, Caron was there."

"Were Berg and Murphy and Hanson there?"

"Yes."

"Who else?"

"Those who had been arrested in Tarrytown and are now out on bail were there. Also I remember that Miss Rebecca Edelsohn, Pastorella, Secunda, Frank Mandese, Aufrecht, Harry Wilkes, Maurice Rudome, Charles Plunkett, and perhaps some others were there."

"Did you discuss the possibility of taking action of a violent sort against any one?"

"Most assuredly not. It was simply a meeting to discuss the defense of the prisoners and those who are out on bail."

"Was there any talk of bombs?"

"No, of course not."

"Did you know there were any explosives in the apartment occupied by Caron and the others?"

"I did not, and do not know it yet."

Repudiation of Our Dead Comrades by the I. W. W.

Spokesmen for the I. W. W. were quick to disclaim all connection with Caron and his associates, and with any propaganda involving violence. Joseph J. Ettor declared that Caron was not a member of the I. W. W., and that he had been refused membership because he was out of work. "The I. W. W.," he said, "does not approve of dynamiting or setting off bombs. We have been accused of violence, but the charges were false."

To this Carlo Tresca replied:

"I want to express my unqualified protest against the statement made by J. J. Ettor disclaiming Arthur Caron as a member of the I. W. W. and condemning violence in the name of the organization."

"I want to stamp Ettor's statement as false, entirely uncalled for and cowardly."

"To my best knowledge Arthur Caron was a member of the I. W. W., Unemployed Local No. 1, organized by the I. W. W. during the unemployed movement of several months ago."

"So far as I know Caron lately called himself an Anarchist, but that did not preclude his also being a member of the I. W. W., because the latter organization accepts every working man, irrespective of color, creed or political affiliation."

"It was stupid of Ettor to say that Caron was refused membership in the I. W. W. because he was not working. The Unemployed Local was especially organized for unemployed workingmen. Besides, Ettor himself is out of work at present. Does he therefore cease to be a member of the I. W. W.?"

"Moreover, Ettor has no right to speak in the name of the organization as to what it does or does not believe, especially in the matter of violence. These questions are decided by the conventions. The last convention, for instance, voted in favor of the general strike, the intermittent strike and sabotage."

"As to the Lexington Avenue explosion, it is possible that agents of Rockefeller were responsible for it, perhaps in order to revenge themselves upon Caron, or that Arthur Caron himself manufactured the infernal machine for purposes of propaganda or to avenge the brutalities practiced upon him by the New York and the Tarrytown police."

"If the latter be the case, I admire his courage and spirit, because it shows that he was not the man who can be trampled upon with impunity."

"When people get 'cold feet' and rush into print at the least sign of danger and repudiate violence, like Ettor, then I want to go on record—like my comrade Alexander Berkman—that under certain circumstances I favor violence."

### The Claiming of the Bodies.

Berkman announced on July 6th that he regarded Caron, Berg and Hanson as Anarchist martyrs, and he proposed that they be given a public funeral in Union Square, the historic meeting place of the working-class and radical elements in New York City. The proposal

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was greeted with enthusiasm by the friends of the dead men and with consternation on the side of the city authorities. At a moment when Anarchism, in many minds, was under a shadow and its exponents were the objects of the vilest abuse, Berkman's plan electrified the whole community. Berg's body was identified by his brother; Caron's body was identified by his mother and sister, who came on from Fall River, Mass., as soon as they read of his death; but in both cases the relatives surrendered the bodies in recognition of the appropriateness of a public funeral in Union Square under Anarchist auspices. Berkman's plan provided for a funeral procession through the streets of the city, to be followed by memorial speeches over the coffins in the Square.

## Suppression of the Funeral by the Police.

As soon as the police and city authorities heard of Berkman's plan, they took steps to defeat it. Police Commissioner Woods said he would not permit any one to make martyrs of the dead men. He also said that he would not permit a parade. The city fathers were so worried that they suspended their usual business to pass unanimously an ordinance giving the Police Commissioner power to suppress parades or processions of the kind that Berkman proposed. Mayor Mitchel discussed the whole situation with Police Commissioner Woods, City Chamberlain Bruere, Tax Commissioner Mullan and Health Commissioner Goldwater. In conformity with their united wisdom, Dr. Goldwater forbade the holding of the bodies until the following Saturday—the day on which it had been decided that the funeral demonstration should be held. If the bodies were held by the undertaker, he said, a moment later than 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, July 8th, they would be seized by the city and buried in Potter's Field. Vigorous protests were made against this arbitrary decision, but, under the circumstances, there was no possibility of reversing it. Cremation of the bodies of our comrades was agreed upon.

## The Cremation.

On the morning of July 8th, a party of thirty or forty came to the Morgue in East 23rd Street to claim the bodies. A pitiful figure on this occasion was Louise

Berger, with face tense and pale, supported by Rebecca Edelsohn on one side and by V. Campanelli on the other. The members of the party had red carnations, and wore black and red bands on their arms. All formed in line and walked to the room where lay two unpainted coffins, one with the body of Caron and the other with the remains of Berg and Hanson. The undertaker uncovered Caron's face, and the mourners filed past. Miss Berger dropped a red carnation with her tears into the box, and from all sides the red badge of blood-brotherhood fell into the coffin. A few moments later, the bodies were put into two hearses and started toward the East 34th Street ferry. The party followed. Lillian Rubio, fourteen years old, daughter of Joseph Rubio, clung to her father's arm and looked pityingly back into the weeping face of Louise Berger.

A long journey to Fresh Pond Crematory, in Middle Village, Long Island, followed. The coffins were brought into the chapel of the crematory. The organist played, by request, the Marseillaise. The only emblem of religion was the lectern.

"Comrades, friends and sympathizers," said Berkman, standing beside the lectern, but carefully abstaining from touching it, "we have with us the remains of our comrades and we consider that the occasion of their death requires a service that shall have a public character. The memorial will be public because our comrades were interested in work of a public nature—that of bettering the human race. Whatever was the cause of their premature death it requires a memorial.

"The public funeral will be held at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Only the personal friends have been invited to attend the cremation. The ashes will be delivered to-morrow at the offices of MOTHER EARTH and be kept on view until Saturday noon, when they will be taken in a procession down Fifth avenue to Union Square, where eulogies will be delivered. The causes of their deaths, the social significance of their lives and the lesson to be drawn from their deaths will be enlarged upon."

Once more the coffin of Caron was opened and the body viewed. The coffins were taken out while the revolutionary music pealed again, and a moment later doors

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were opened, displaying the incineration room, with the coffins slowly gliding toward the furnaces. Only a sigh from one of the women broke the silence, and then every one was invited to where the coffins could be seen through the open doors of the furnaces. A match was applied to the jets in the ovens and flames licked the pine boxes. The furnace doors were closed and all filed out.

### Further Discrimination by the Authorities.

Plans for a parade and public funeral at which the ashes of Caron, Berg and Hanson should be displayed in urns of appropriate design, were still carried forward. But the attitude of the city authorities became so menacing that the idea had to be given up. Berkman issued on July 11th the following statement:

"In view of the evident discrimination of the authorities against us in the matter of forcing us to remove the bodies, though we hold that there were good reasons for keeping them as there was incomplete identification and lack of various parts of bodies, and also in view of the police determination to prevent our planned dignified and impressive funeral procession, the Anti-Militarist League and Mother Earth Association, under whose auspices the memorial demonstration is to take place, have decided to abandon the funeral procession because we do not want to precipitate any violence at the present time, however justified indignant resentment on our part may be. Our sole purpose is to pay fitting tribute to our dead comrades. We will concentrate all our efforts on our memorial demonstration at Union Square."

### The Union Square Demonstration.

The funeral demonstration, which took place on Saturday, July 11th, was the most impressive of its kind ever held in America. Eighteen or twenty thousand people participated. Among the organizations represented were: Anti-Militarist League, Mother Earth Publishing Association, International Anarchist Communist Federation of America, Francisco Ferrer Association of Brownsville, Friends of Art and Education, Group Germinal of Brooklyn, Anarchist Federation of Brooklyn, Spanish Group Juventad, Italian

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Group Pensiero de l'Azione, Italian Ferrer Association of the Bronx, Group Avanti of Brooklyn. Many members of the Francisco Ferrer Association of New York, including its organizer, Joseph J. Cohen, were present, but the organization was not represented officially. Frank Cancillieri was a delegate from the United Italian Anarchist groups. Joseph Rubio represented the Spanish Marine and Transport Workers. Anarchist sympathizers and delegates came from Philadelphia, Paterson, Newark, Passaic, Hoboken, Trenton, Albany and other cities. Girls passed through the crowd selling literature and red carnations. Crimson banners fluttered over the heads of the people. Some of the inscriptions displayed were: "You Did Not Die in Vain," "We Mourn Our Comrades," "Those Who Die for a Cause Never Die—Their Spirit Walks Abroad," "With Present System for Misery, With Revolution for Happiness, Where Do You Stand?" "What Do We Fight For? Liberty and Happiness for Man, Woman and Child," "Capitalism the Evil, Anarchism the Remedy," "You Want to Do Away with Violence? Do Away with Capital and Government that Provoke and Breed Violence." Music for the occasion was supplied by H. Spielberg and his band, who played the Marseillaise, the Hymn of the International, Chopin's Funeral March, and two selections from David Edelstadt's revolutionary songs. The crowd joined in the singing, and strains of song were carried far over the Square.

The speakers' platform, shadowed by the red banners and almost buried under wreaths and floral offerings, presented a magnificent appearance. One of the floral pieces was in the shape of a pyramid, and carried the words: "Caron, Hanson and Berg, Soldiers of the Revolution." Berkman opened the meeting and acted as chairman. He was hailed by one of the speakers of the afternoon as "a new Bakunin." The speakers in English were: Leonard D. Abbott, Rebecca Edelsohn, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Dave Sullivan and Charles R. Plunkett. Carlo Tresca and Pietro Allegri spoke in Italian; I. Tempkin in Jewish.

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## Alexander Berkman's Opening Address

Comrades, Friends and Sympathizers: We have come here this afternoon, not to mourn any calamity, but to pay our homage to three comrades whom we consider martyrs to the cause of humanity. This is not an occasion for mourning. Indeed, quite the contrary is perhaps the case, because our comrades may have proved—for all we know—that there are still men in the labor movement who will not stand quietly by when they themselves or other workers are persecuted, oppressed and maltreated. We hold that our Comrades Arthur Caron, Charles Berg and Carl Hanson died either martyrs to the cause of labor, or victims of the capitalist class.

What were the circumstances under which our three comrades met their tragic deaths? Two possibilities there are. One of them is that our friends were directly murdered by the enemy, perhaps by agents of the Rockefellers. I should not in the least be surprised if that is so, because the Rockefellers have committed many murders; they would not stop at anything to add a few more coldblooded crimes to the long list of which they are guilty. And if our comrades have died as a result of the hatred of the capitalist class, then I say that they were indeed martyrs to the cause of labor, for they were murdered because of their loyalty, their devotion and effective work in behalf of the working class of this country.

There is another possibility, and that is that our friends had themselves prepared the infernal machine, bomb, or whatever it was. And, of course, if that is the case, then I am quite sure that they did so with the intention of using it upon the enemy. The facts so far do not prove either the one supposition or the other; but if the latter be correct, then their death as a result of a perhaps premature explosion lies at the door of that iniquitous social system of capitalism which had brought our comrades to the point where persecution, tyranny and oppression drove them to the climax of resisting by the might of dynamite. If society has forced our friends to resist oppression with violence, then capitalist society is guilty of creating the spirit which can find expression only in such violent methods. Therefore, whatever the actual

facts, our comrades are either victims of capitalism or they are martyrs to the cause of labor and of humanity in general.

I want to go on record here to-day as saying that I prefer to believe that our comrades were not victims, in the sense of having been killed as the result of a conspiracy of the enemy. I want to go on record as saying that I hope our comrades had themselves prepared the bomb, intending to use it upon the enemy. Why do I say this? Because I believe, and firmly believe, that the oppression of labor in this country, the persecution of the radical elements especially, has reached a point where nothing but determined resistance will do any good. And I believe with all my heart in resistance to tyranny on every and all occasions. It was a great American who said that the tree of liberty must be watered now and then by the blood of tyrants. That holds good to-day as it did a hundred years ago. When workers are shot down for demanding better conditions of living, when their women and children are slaughtered and burned alive, then I say that it is time for labor to quit talking and to begin to act.

My sentiments in regard to labor at large and the methods that the workers must pursue to achieve final emancipation, apply also to the occasions of everyday life. Pertaining to this particular occasion, I want to say that since the authorities have suppressed our funeral procession, by which we intended in a dignified manner to pay honor to our dead, the question naturally arises why we did not resist that suppression, why we did not parade in spite of the prohibition of the authorities. I am going to tell you why, and I want to be quite frank with you and speak to you from my heart as man to man. I am going to say on this public platform just what I would say in private. And that is this: as soon as we are ready to resist oppression and invasion on the part of the police, just so soon we will do it. If we don't resist them with our full might on this occasion it is because, first, we consider this monster memorial demonstration far more important than any funeral procession, and secondly, because we don't intend to do the things which the police expect us to do or when they expect us to do

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them. We are always ready to stand up for our principles and ideas, to fight for them to the very limit of our possibilities, and to pay with our lives, if necessary, in order to assert the rights of the individual and the rights of the working class of this country. If we have abandoned the procession, it was only because we yielded, for the present, to superior physical force on the part of the enemy. But we do not mean to yield all the time.

We hold that labor in this country has been degraded to the point where the average workingman is a mere wage-slave, with no rights and no opportunities, and that his only chance of defending himself against the aggression of his exploiters and against the tyranny of the State and National governments lies in his determination to fight, in his consciousness of his economic strength, and in his power to organize a tremendous movement whose slogan will be direct action, with its final purpose, the general strike. And while we are advancing toward this most desired culmination, while we are approaching the Social Revolution, there will always be individuals, more intelligent, more determined and daring than the rest, eager to pave the way by acts of individual devotion and sacrifice. Therefore I say that there is that second possibility, that our Comrades Arthur Caron, Charles Berg and Carl Hanson were such devoted and brave individuals out of the large mass who were determined to show an example to labor by resisting to the full extent of their ability the exploitation, the oppression and the persecution of the capitalist class. As such I acclaim them the conscious, brave and determined spokesmen of the working class, and I call upon you, friends and fellow workers, for three cheers for our dead comrades.

### Leonard D. Abbott's Speech.

Leonard D. Abbott, head of the Ferrer School and of the Free Speech League, was the second speaker. He said:

I have come this afternoon, not to eulogize the dead, but to explain them and to analyze their social significance. We are staging here a tragedy in which the mutilated bodies of Caron, Berg and Hanson are but an incident. Behind them is a background as broad as the world. We cannot understand these men

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and their lives and their deaths unless we also understand something of the social struggle that has produced them and that at the present moment is raging in every country. The fight to overthrow the horrors of Russian autocracy; the struggle of the unemployed in New York to get work, food and shelter; the death-cries of miners and their women and children massacred by the hired gunmen of capitalists in Colorado; the throttled voices of men and women who tried to tell of these things in Tarrytown and to call the richest man in the world to account for his crimes—are all related to these friends of ours who died so terrible a death last week.

All three of our dead were workingmen. Berg and Hanson were carpenters. Caron was a machinist. All had taken an active part in revolutionary and labor movements. Berg and Hanson were Lithuanians by birth, and participated in the great social upheaval that shook Russia in 1905 and that resulted in the capture of several cities by the revolutionists. Following the suppression of the revolution, they came to this country, where they have shown themselves as zealous as they were in their native land in their devotion to social ideals and to the cause of working class emancipation.

Caron was an American; he had aboriginal Indian blood in his veins. His first taste of industrial life was in a cotton mill in Fall River, Massachusetts, and doubtless what he experienced there influenced his first protests against the existing factory system and encouraged his first hopes of a better and a more humane social order. Later, he became an engineer and machinist. His work took him to the West Indies and to France, and he earned good wages; but his rebellious, restless spirit made it impossible for him to settle down to a conventional life. He was ever a fighter, and he fought for his class, not for his own personal advantage. His growing interest in the labor movement and in the advancement of radical ideas led in his case, as in the case of so many other generous and ardent spirits, to economic insecurity. He married, but his family life was sacrificed to the Cause. He

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was arrested and thrown into prison as a strike leader. When he came to New York and took an active part in the unemployed agitation last March, he was himself a member of the unemployed. He found satisfying self-expression in that movement, and spent much of his time speaking at open-air meetings. When Frank Tanenbaum led his army of unemployed to St. Alphonsus Church asking for food and shelter, Caron was one of the men who followed and one of the men who was arrested. During the subsequent week he spent in prison, he was the soul of a group, energizing and inspiring his comrades and holding them up to what he conceived to be a spirit worthy of revolutionists. His release from jail found him once more in the thick of the fight. When Joe O'Carroll was set upon and brutally "beaten up" by the police in Union Square on April 4th, Caron leapt to the rescue. His nose was broken by a police club. He was thrown into a police wagon, with face bleeding and brain reeling. Then he was beaten into insensibility.

Released from jail, for the second time, a few days later, he heard the appalling news of the massacre of the miners and their women and children in the Ludlow tent colony, Colorado. It ran through his consciousness like a flame, and he became an active participant in every effort to fasten the responsibility for this crime on the Rockefellers, father and son. He co-operated with Upton Sinclair in his "mourning parade" before the offices of the Standard Oil Company, 26 Broadway. He pushed the anti-Rockefeller campaign uptown; "picketed" the Rockefeller's private residence and Calvary Church; and finally carried his protest to the very gates of the Rockefeller home in Pocantico Hills. Then he attempted to hold a public meeting in Tarrytown, and when he was refused a permit, he persisted in speaking. He was arrested once more, but nothing could quench his spirit.

My last memory of Caron is connected with the night of June 22nd, on which he and forty others went to Tarrytown and tried to speak on the aqueduct property. An immense crowd of hostile villagers

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hurled filth and insults at him. He was not afraid of their filth and he cast their insults back in their faces. A stone struck him full in the mouth, and the red blood gushed in such quantity that he could not stanch it. He spoke until he was exhausted, his fresh young voice ringing out above all the din.

This is the kind of man that Arthur Caron was. And as I speak of him a picture inevitably presents itself to me. On one side, I see a young workingman, the champion of the exploited and the disinherited, pouring out his life's blood in a struggle for the emancipation of his class. And on the other side, I see the richest man in the world passive while hired gunmen and soldiers train cannon on a tent colony of his striking miners, massacre their wives and children, and set fire to the tents.

Whether Arthur Caron and his friends decided to resort to violence, I do not know. But if they did, are they to be blamed? Let him that is without the spirit of resistance to tyranny and outrage cast the first stone. If Caron decided to employ violence upon his enemies and upon the enemies of his class, he did so only after he had exhausted peaceable methods. If he came to the conclusion that violence was necessary, he was driven to it by the treatment he received in Tarrytown and by police brutality, not by any advice from others, nor by any books, nor by any teachings. There is no effect without a cause. If men of generous and ardent minds are driven to the manufacture of dynamite bombs as a remedy for the wrongs under which they suffer, there must be something fundamentally wrong with our social system.

And there IS something fundamentally wrong, as every serious man admits. A society in which extreme luxury and extreme poverty are the normal condition; in which hundreds of thousands of men seek, but cannot find, employment; in which the most industrious are often the poorest; in which we see every day suicides caused by poverty; in which we see prostitution flaring at every street corner—stands self-condemned and carries within itself the germs of every kind of pathological expression.

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I have been asked whether, in view of the deaths of Caron, Berg and Hanson, the fight for free speech and for other kinds of free expression will go on. My reply is that it will go on more vigorously than ever, and that no argument for its continuance could be so powerful as that suggested by these very deaths. If Caron and his comrades had been allowed the normal avenues of expression, they would still be living men. The real danger lies always in suppression, not in expression. Some day, we shall learn to welcome new ideas, not to suppress them. And these ideas will flower in acts of revolt and of social reconstruction until the time when the disappearance of authority shall permit men to organize freely according to their choice; until the time when each shall receive the full product of his labor, and the brutal disharmonies of our present social order, such as led to the deaths of our friends, will seem as unreal as nightmares.

## Rebecca Edelson's Speech.

Rebecca Edelson, comrade of Caron and Berg in the Tarrytown fight and in White Plains jail, spoke next. She said:

Comrades, Friends and Sympathizers: We gather here to-day in memory of our dead Comrades Arthur Caron, Charles Berg and Carl Hanson. This is not a day for either mourning or rejoicing; it is a day for deep thinking. As the previous speakers have said, we do not know what was the actual cause of the death of our comrades. But this we do know: whatever the cause of their death, whether they died at the hands of the enemy or because of the premature explosion of a bomb, they died in the interest of the working class. Therefore they are our comrades, no matter what the cause of their death.

It is a day for deep thinking, because we want to know why, in either case, our comrades should have had to die so young. If they were killed by the enemy, why were they picked out by the enemy? If they died because of a premature explosion, what was it that forced them to give their lives in exchange for getting a few more liberties for the rest of humanity? And I want to know why it is that in the twentieth century men, sensitive men

and women, can be so goaded on by oppression that they are forced to retaliate with violence.

What is there in our system, what is there in our social cancer, that forces men to endanger their lives, even give up their lives in the first bloom of youth? If it was a premature explosion, then it is not our comrades that we must be ashamed of: it is society at large that should be ashamed, society that forces the best men and women to forfeit their lives in order to gain a few more liberties.

Comrade Leonard Abbott has given a brief history of the life of one of the three that died, Arthur Caron. The other two, although they were silent workers in the cause of their class, were nevertheless just as important as the speakers and the agitators. They did their share quietly, and they were just as willing to sacrifice their lives.

The kept press talks about the violence committed by our comrades. But consider: every day that the capitalist system is in existence, it is perpetuated by violence; and that is the only way that it manages to hold its own. They talk about violence! What about the massacre in Ludlow? What about the Triangle fire? What about the thousands and thousands of victims in the factories who are daily crippled and maimed or killed in explosions in the subway, railways and mines? Talk about violence! What about the thousands of boys who are enlisted in the armies, sent to murder or be murdered before they realize the significance of joining the army? Talk about violence! Where are the Rockefellers, who are guilty of the slaughters committed in Ludlow? Why doesn't the prostitute press talk about *their* violence? Because they are kept by just these Rockefellers and the rest of the rotten fellows that uphold this capitalist system. Oh, don't let us hear any more twaddle about violence. All the violence that has been committed by the labor movement since the dawn of history wouldn't equal one day of violence committed by the capitalist class to keep itself in power.

Another thing. I want to say that it's about time the working class came out frankly and openly and said, "Yes, we believe in violence. We will use violence whenever it is necessary to use it. We are not afraid of what

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# The Emma Goldman Papers

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your kept press says; and when we are murdered and cannonaded, when you train your machine guns on us, we will retaliate with dynamite." And I hope that the day is not distant when the working class will say, "We are not afraid of using violence. Every hour that we work in the factory we are kept there by violence, because we are forced to live under your rotten capitalist system." I know that a great many near-radicals and pink-tea revolutionists, whenever they hear the word violence or dynamite, somehow manage to have their white corpuscles get the better of their red corpuscles. But the real revolutionists are not afraid of the word violence, nor even of the word dynamite, because, as Albert Parsons so appropriately said in his famous speech before the court, "Dynamite is the equalizer of all men; and all the authorities and everyone else are helpless and powerless against the power of dynamite."

I hope that past occasions when acts of violence were committed, will not be duplicated this time. I hope that every workingman will feel proud that Arthur Caron and Charles Berg and Carl Hanson were workingmen and their fellow-brothers, and they will acknowledge them and from the very housetops proclaim, "They are our comrades and we are proud of them." In conclusion I repeat: Don't be afraid of violence, when the violence is on the side of the laboring class. The only thing is: use it when you have the power and when you have enough of it.

### Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's Speech.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who since the Paterson strike has been in bad health, was greeted enthusiastically by the crowd. Her address follows:

Fellow-workers and Friends: I have come here this afternoon not as a representative of the I. W. W., but as a single individual member of the working class. I have come here because I believe the time has gone by when men should be condemned by newspapers and by their public enemies. Times have progressed mightily in the United States since 1886, and today we demand from the accusers of those men who died, just as clear a bill

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of particulars as if they were alive and under arrest. When a man is accused of anything he is given the benefit of the doubt, and his innocence is relied upon until he is established guilty. But it seems that in this particular case, because a man is dead, he has no chance of a public trial. So we are here to-day as the court of public opinion; we are here to-day as the grand jury of the working class, to decide whether or not a case has been really established against our dead fellow-workers.

Arthur Caron has been signaled out by the newspapers because he was prominent in the unemployed agitation in this city. Arthur Caron received during the unemployed agitation two very strong impressions. One was when he was clubbed here on Union Square—not by the police, as has been stated, but by detectives, who threw him first into an automobile, and while two of them held him, two others clubbed him. He received the second strong impression when at the end of the unemployed agitation the massacre of Ludlow occurred. Of course there are many others who received the same impression. There are some who received absolutely no impression. And one of these was the beloved Sunday school teacher John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Mr. Rockefeller gave \$5,000 to the Better Baby movement in New York City, but Mr. Rockefeller stands condemned in the eyes of 32,000,000 working people in this country as a hirer of murderers, as the man who paid for the guns that shot up the Ludlow colony, as the man who, secure within his castle in Tarrytown, sent forth the order: "There will be no *lèse majesté* in Tarrytown. My name shall not be taken in vain on the streets of the town that belongs to me." So, Arthur Caron received the second impression when he was arrested in Tarrytown, and again when he said on the platform, "I am an American citizen," and they clubbed him and they beat him and they struck him in the mouth with a rock.

Comrade Berkman has very well stated here to-day that there are two possibilities. One is that these men who died were the victims of a gigantic conspiracy. And I know there are a lot of wise guys in this crowd who smile and who say, "Oh well, they always say that." But

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let me call to your mind the fact that this is not the first time dynamite has been discovered by the people who put it there. This is not the first time that there have been such dastardly conspiracies against the cause of labor. And I ask you to remember that during the Lawrence strike sufficient dynamite was planted in the heart of the city to blow up the entire city. By a striker? No. By a strike leader? Oh, no. By a prominent citizen, member of the school board, member of the Democratic party, a citizen who was a pillar of society. Yet he was arrested, found guilty and fined \$500. Think of it, \$500 for planting dynamite in the heart of Lawrence during the strike for the purpose of prejudicing the case against the strikers. That isn't all. In the city of Paterson there were bombs found, plenty of them, but there wasn't a single workingman that could ever be connected up with a single bomb. In other words, the people who found them knew more about them than anybody else. That isn't all. Just a few days ago during the Westinghouse strike in Pittsburgh a gentleman found dynamite outside the home of the owner of the Westinghouse company. Well, a great case was immediately established in the newspapers. There were a couple of detectives who were not quite satisfied, and when they investigated sufficiently they discovered that Mr. Man that found the dynamite was the man that put the dynamite there, and that he had been very well paid for that particular job. Now, when you have this cumulative evidence, what reason is there to take their word, just to take their word that Arthur Caron was responsible for the dynamite? They didn't like him. He was too active in the city of New York. They beat him up once before. That's pretty good evidence that they didn't have any love in their hearts for him. And I want to ask every fair and open-minded person in this crowd to go home to-night and ask himself this question: "Was it not possible for some individual to go into that apartment after Louise Berger had left the house, and plant some dynamite? Was it not possible? And might it not be very probable?"

Now, until the ones who accuse these comrades of bringing dynamite into a crowded tenement house have proved it, it will not be established to my satisfaction.

But suppose they did; I am going to ask you another question, friends. Suppose they resorted to violence; who taught it to them? Who was their teacher? When Arthur Caron came here, a quiet young man looking for a job, was he thinking about dynamite? When Arthur Caron came hungry into the unemployed army and asked for bread, was he thinking about dynamite? When he went into the church and asked for shelter, was he thinking about dynamite? Remember, when he asked for bread, they gave him the blackjack. When he went to Tarrytown and asked to express his feelings about the massacre and tragedy of Ludlow, they gave him stones. If Arthur Caron and the men who were with him resorted to violence, it was the detectives in this city and the mob of Tarrytown who taught them the use of violence. And more than that: if these men had been given a chance to organize, a chance to find some social method of securing what they wanted, bread and speech, there never would have been a chance to suspect them of the use of dynamite.

Now, I am here to say even more than that. Arthur Caron may or may not have been a member of the I. W. W. But I as one member of the I. W. W. am not here to repudiate Arthur Caron. Because I want to call the attention of our friends, the newspaper men, to something that they forget very conveniently. The I. W. W. is a labor organization and it's open just as much to an Anarchist as to a Catholic, as much to a Socialist as to a Republican or a Democrat. A workingman who wants to organize with other workers to better his conditions in the shop, to find a job if he hasn't got one, to bring about a system where unemployment, low wages and long hours will be unheard of—that man is eligible and welcome in the I. W. W. And whatever he might do or whatever he might think in his own private life, the I. W. W. is not responsible for; but the I. W. W. does not repudiate him, either. The I. W. W. was one of the few organizations that, when the McNamaras were thrown to the wolves, said: "Not the McNamaras are the guilty ones; we may not agree with their method, we may consider it was inadvised and inexpedient; but not the McNamaras, but the Association of Iron Manufac-

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turers is responsible for this thing." And so I say here, comrades and friends: whatever version you are pleased to take of this tragedy, reserve your condemnation, reserve your repudiation for the system of society that makes these things possible.

Do you suppose that under any decent, happy, well-ordered system of society men would seek recourse to dynamite? Certainly not. And every act of violence that occurs, every act that speaks from a hate as quenchless as our wrongs, is the direct result of the system of society under which we live. And if you want to adequately commemorate the men who died, there is one way to do it: whether you agree with their ideas or not, recognize that they were sincere and that they were self-sacrificing as mighty few of you would be willing to be. But on the other hand, recognize that to adequately and properly commemorate them, you have got to put your shoulder to the wheel, you have got to make up your mind that you are going to work all the harder in your own way: if you believe in political action, in that way; if you believe in direct action, in that way; if you believe in organization, in that way. But whatever way you believe in, make up your mind you are going to put your shoulder to the wheel and do away with the rotten, murderous system of society that makes such things as this not only possible but almost inevitable.

There is one more word, and then I will give way to the others. I am not in a condition to make much of a speech, but I came here because I hope, whatever physical condition I may be in, I am not a coward and I am not afraid. I am not afraid to stand with any man or woman who is fighting the battles of labor. We are going to take up a collection here; or rather not I—the girls are going to take up a collection. Now, you have applauded a whole lot. You always do. You have evinced a great amount of enthusiasm. But do you know that there is a group of poor fellows back here that haven't a cent in the world, but that have had to borrow \$500 to stand the funeral expenses of their dead comrades? They are not kicking about \$500, but they want to do more than that. They want to put up some kind of fitting memorial to the men who died. And so I have come

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here to-day not only to express my sympathy, but to ask you to express yours, in the American way—because money talks in America. We want you to give to a collection for this specific purpose, to help to pay the funeral expenses and to help give some kind of adequate memorial to the men who died, as well as to defend their names and their cause against any lies and any persecution that may arise therefrom. Now, fellow-workers, these girls are going around, and I hope you won't miss them; I am sure they won't miss you. Do as well as you can, but realize that in so doing you are not fulfilling your utmost responsibility. Go home from here to-night sorry for the men who died. Yes. But a whole lot more sorry for the people who are still alive in places like Colorado, in places like Michigan. Determine to help them in their fight. And let us hope that when another ten years comes around, Mr. John D. Rockefeller will be celebrating his 85th birthday, not in Tarrytown in a beautiful mansion, but absolutely stripped of all the ownership that he now has in the lives of workers, stripped of every mortgage he has on the labor of toilers, and compelled to face the world with all its contempt and all its contumely as one individual who has done more to make life miserable for his fellows than any other in the United States.

Fellow-workers, it's sympathy and admiration for the men who died, but it's an absolutely unconquerable determination that we are going to end capitalism, root and branch, that brings us here this afternoon.

### Dave Sullivan's Speech.

Dave Sullivan, lately released from thirty days' imprisonment on Hart's Island, inflicted upon him as a result of his activities in Tarrytown, spoke as follows:

Fellow-workers, Comrades, Friends: I can but add a few more words of appreciation to what has already been said in regard to our Comrades Arthur Caron, Charles Berg and Carl Hanson. Through my association with these men in the carrying forward of the principles of the Social Revolution, I have come to know them

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and to love them for their devotion to an ideal, to a principle, and for their hard work to realize these ideals and principles. There are many theories possible as to how these comrades lost their lives. You have heard several different theories discussed this afternoon. Let us assume that they were killed by an instrument of their own making. Arthur Caron went to Tarrytown and was there arrested and put in the same cell with me. In school he had been taught no doubt that law and order guaranteed to each and every American citizen protection and justice. Yet he had been arrested in Tarrytown charged with obstructing traffic and speaking on the streets. It is a town of twenty thousand people, and at nine o'clock at night you will not see two vehicles pass Fountain Square inside of ten minutes. Yet he "blocked traffic." At the first assembling of the legislature of New York State a measure was passed providing that no law could be so construed as to deny any individual or group of individuals the constitutional right of free assembly, free press and free and unrestricted speech. Having been taught that these laws afforded him protection, he was soon to find that laws were not made for the protection of the workingman. He was soon to find that laws were based on property, and workingmen having no property could obtain no protection from laws that were based on something they didn't have. Is it any wonder, after a clubbing on Union Square, after a demonstration of law in its application to the working class, that he should come to ignore the law? That he should find in the law the oppressor of the working class in every and all instances where there is a class issue at hand? Is there anything to be wondered at in the fact that he had been met with violence on every hand and that he retaliated with the weapon, with the force, that had been used upon him? The men who have the courage to take a stand almost alone against society are not weaklings, and when you oppress them with violence, they, not being weaklings, are going to hand you violence back.

Just so soon as you deny that most human of rights, the right of healthy and free expression, just so soon as you do that, you will get the unhealthy expression. And you can't help it. If you say that these men were killed

by something of their own manufacture, lay the blame at the door of the society or system of society which would allow them no other method of expression. In their death they stand accused of a crime, and that crime is society's shallow accusation. The history of society is the history of their crime. But let us look beyond these men to the background against which they stand, and see that background of truth, noble ideals and principles for which they died. It is noble to work one's life away in the cause of truth, but nobler far to die for truth. And with a full conception of the deeper causes and their true meaning, we will behold Comrades Caron, Berg and Hanson in impressive silhouette against the eastern sky brightening with the dawn of a newer day.

## Charles Robert Plunkett's Speech.

One of the most radical speeches of the afternoon was made by Charles Robert Plunkett. He declared frankly that he was "for violence." He said:

Comrades: We are not here to mourn. Caron, Berg and Hanson are dead, but the Social Revolution is alive—more alive than ever. I care not what position others may take: I have often from this platform and from other platforms in this city declared that I believe in violence, and I have no reason to retract that statement now. I cannot answer for others, I can speak only for myself: as for me, I am for violence. Not only defensive violence, but offensive violence. I don't believe in waiting until we are attacked. We have done that too long. It is time for labor to learn to strike the first blow. I don't know, no one knows, probably no one ever will know, just how our comrades met their death; but I like to suppose, and I am not afraid of facing the possibility, I am not afraid of proclaiming the probability that our comrades met their death while preparing to strike a blow of terror at the heart of the enemy. And if they did, I honor them for it; I honor their intelligence, I honor their initiative, I honor their courage.

We are not here to make heroes and martyrs of our lost comrades. It is not necessary for us to make of them heroes and martyrs. Their lives made them heroes, and their deaths have made them martyrs. When free

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speech is suppressed, when the efforts of workers to organize are met with force, when hungry men are denied food, and clubbed and shot and jailed for seeking it, when the workers are denied by government—which is a synonym of violence—every possibility of agitation, of organization, of education to overthrow a government and a society based on violence, then there is but one logical recourse. As one of the great revolutionists of this country, one of our comrades martyred 27 years ago, Louis Lingg, defiantly said when sentenced to death: "If you attack us with cannon, we will attack you with dynamite."

They have guns, they have cannon, they have soldiers, they have discipline, they have armies—and we have dynamite. To oppression, to exploitation, to tyranny, to jails, clubs, guns, armies and navies, there is but one reply: dynamite!

### Emma Goldman's Telegram.

During the course of the afternoon a telegram was received from San Francisco from Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman. It read as follows:

"Our deepest sympathy with all oppressed of the world, of whom our dead comrades were the conscious and brave spokesmen. We honor the memory of our dead comrades, the victims of the capitalist system and the martyrs of labor."

EMMA GOLDMAN,  
DR. BEN REITMAN.

The meeting was adjourned about five o'clock with cheers for Caron, Berg and Hanson, for Anarchism and for the Social Revolution.

### The Viewing of the Urn.

On July 12th, the Sunday following the demonstration, a crude urn of stern design, containing the ashes of Caron, Berg and Hanson, was shown to sympathizers and to the public in the garden back of the offices of the Mother Earth Publishing Associa-

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tion. The urn was made by Adolf Wolff, and carries the simple inscription:

KILLED  
July 4, 1914  
CARON  
HANSON  
BERG

Several thousand persons visited the Anarchist headquarters, and after being admitted through the basement entrance under the stoop, filed through the editorial offices and a narrow hall-way, which opened into the garden, where a small red and black draped stand had been erected, upon which the urn reposed. The fence surrounding the garden was draped with the banners and hung with the inscriptions that had been used at the demonstration in Union Square. Crimson blossoms and wreaths filled out the picture.

The urn is in the shape of a pyramid, with a clenched fist rising over the apex. Its creator was present in person on July 12th to explain to visitors the symbolism of the design. "It conveys," he said, "three meanings. By the pyramid is indicated the present unjust gradation of society into classes, with the masses on the bottom and the privileged classes towering above them to the apex, where the clenched fist, symbolical of the social revolution, indicates the impending vengeance of those free spirits who refuse to be bound by the present social system and rise above it, threatening its destruction. The urn further symbolizes the strength and endurance of the revolution, having its foundation in so solid a base. A third suggestion is that of a mountain in course of eruption, the crude, misshapen, stern fist indicating the lava of human indignation which is about to belch forth and carry destruction to the volcano which has given it birth."

So much enthusiasm was aroused among those who viewed the urn that plans were discussed for reproducing the design on a gigantic scale. Wolff propounded the idea of a mausoleum in which should repose the ashes of those who die in the war for liberty. While this immense idea is being thought out, the actual urn containing the ashes of Caron, Berg and Hanson is be-

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CHARLES BERG

ing cast in bronze. Replicas of the urn, in small size, are being made, and will soon be purchasable at a small price.

### CHARLES BERG

CHARLES BERG, also known among the revolutionists of Russia as Peter Fischer, was born December 10th, 1891, in Angern, Kurland. His father was a wealthy shipowner and was able to give his son an education. After three years in the *Realschule*, young Charles was transferred to a navigation school. His career promised to be successful. But at the end of his last school year, there broke out a strike of the pupils, and Charles, one of the most active rebels, was expelled.

After leaving the school in 1904, Charles—now 13 years old—started to work on one of his father's ships. In the beginning he was in the commissary department, but his father soon discovered that Charles was more concerned with the needs of the employees than about his father's storeroom. He was punished by being transferred to another position.

In the summer of 1905, on the eve of the Russian Revolution, Charles joined the ranks of the revolutionists. During the spring and the early part of the summer, Young Berg was very active in revolutionary propaganda, using especially religious services to spread the new gospel.

Later, in 1905, during the month of November, Charles participated in the armed uprising at Tuksum, where, after a battle of seven days, the revolutionists were forced to retreat. Then he became a member of the renowned "fighting squad" of the Baltic region, and that winter he joined the "Brothers of the Woods."

In 1906 he left the continent, but continued nevertheless his revolutionary activities by helping to transport guns and ammunition across the Russian border. For several years succeeding he worked on ships, crossing the ocean on many occasions, and finally coming to New York in 1911, where he soon joined the Lettish Anarchist Group, which published Anarchist literature. When a

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number of Lettish comrades organized a Lettish Anarchist Red Cross in December, 1913, Berg was one of its first members.

When the Unemployed movement was at its height, he joined its conferences, and was elected a member of the Committee of Ten, and later Assistant Treasurer. On May 30th he was arrested in Tarrytown with twelve other comrades, all being held to await trial. He was also among the group of men and women who went to Tarrytown on June 22nd to continue the fight for Free Speech.

Charles Berg was a quiet, reserved man who made the impression of a distinct and strong personality.

### CARL HANSON

CARL HANSON'S childhood was much the same as that of his comrade and close chum, Charles Berg. As a nine-year-old boy his rebellious nature began to assert itself. He decided that the school hours could be scheduled to better advantage. Together with other pupils he worked out a plan, secured the signatures of the whole class, and presented it to their teacher.

When fifteen years old, he left school and started work in a machine shop. Six months later the machinists' helpers declared a strike, and Carl was the only one on his floor to join the strikers. He was made to pay for his rebellious activities by being discharged.

His next job was in the silk mills, but soon he again lost his job as the result of another strike. Later on he went to sea and met Charles Berg in Hamburg. They became close friends and made several trips together.

Since the winter of 1913 Hanson worked on the new Long Island Bridge, where he was twice discharged because of his activities in the Anti-Militarist League and for distributing Anarchistic circulars to his fellow workmen.

Being well acquainted with the hard struggle of a worker's life, Carl Hanson was always willing to share with his comrades. After the brutality of the police at Union Square, April 4th, Carl invited Caron to stay with him. The same invitation was extended to Berg, and after the Tarrytown meeting another boy, named Murphy,

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shared their quarters. Hanson's last work was participating in the Tarrytown meetings.

Sincere, of a retiring disposition, young Carl Hanson was the type always eager to do the most humble task in behalf of the Cause.

LOUISE BERGER.

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## THE FIGHT IN TARRYTOWN AND ITS TRAGIC OUTCOME

By LEONARD D. ABBOTT

THE fight for free speech in Tarrytown, Rockefeller's home town, is already historic. Its story has been carried, in pictures and in print, to the ends of the world. There are very few people in this country who do not know something of Arthur Caron, the young workingman who went to Tarrytown to denounce the world's richest man for his criminal acquiescence in the massacre of striking miners in Colorado. There are very few who do not know how Caron and a group of his comrades were arrested for trying to assert, in Tarrytown, the right of free speech guaranteed to them by the American Constitution. There are very few who do not know how Caron and his room-mates, Berg and Hanson, perished in a dynamite explosion in New York on July 4th. The entire story takes hold of the imagination with undeniable intensity. It has involved people of every nationality, every class and every type. It has illustrated, as few other incidents in recent years have been able to do, the terrible conflict between the old and the new. It has illuminated, as by a lightning flash, the tumultuous outburst of a new hope that has striven to overcome the repressive force of ancient wrong and has fallen back torn and bleeding.

In last month's *MOTHER EARTH* I covered the history of the fight in Tarrytown from the time of the first arrests on May 30th to the release on bail of twelve prisoners on June 8th. The trial of the prisoners was postponed, by request of their counsel, Justus Sheffield, first, to June 12th, then to July 1st, and, later, to July 20th. The number of the prisoners has been reduced from

fifteen to eleven. Caron and Berg have passed beyond the jurisdiction of the Tarrytown authorities. They will not be troubled again by judges or police. U. de Rosa is serving his three months' sentence on Hart's Island. Dave Sullivan served thirty days on the same island, and came out on July 1st. Jack Butler showed the white feather, and was released from the White Plains jail on June 4th, on a promise of good behavior for six months.

Taking up the record of events where it ended in these pages last month: On the evening of June 8th, Upton Sinclair, the novelist and Socialist, George Hiram Mann, attorney of the Live and Let Live League, Theodore Schroeder, attorney of the Free Speech League, and I as the head of the Free Speech League, met the village president and trustees of Tarrytown by invitation, and entered into a three-hour discussion with them regarding free speech. Sinclair told of the free-speech fight in Spokane, Washington; and remarked that "some months after the men were clubbed and jailed, the Chief of Police, while sitting at home, was shot and killed by a mysterious assassin who has not been located to this day." He told of many other killings of judges and officials that had occurred in free-speech fights. "That is what happens when you bottle men up," he insisted. "I speak to you earnestly," he continued, "because our country is imperiled as it has never been before by the forces that work against the poor man's rights. I fear you do not comprehend the danger of abridging the rights of free speech." Sinclair said he had explained the Tarrytown situation to Georg Brandes, the great Danish critic, then on a visit to this country, who had expressed his utter consternation that such a thing could happen in America. Brandes wrote the following letter which Sinclair presented to the trustees:

To the Trustees of Tarrytown: I have visited your land of liberty and seen your beautiful statue in the haven of New York. I hope that in this crisis your action will be such as not to injure the reputation of your country as the "sweet land of liberty." Freedom of speech seems to me to be one of the most precious rights of humanity. I must ask your pardon that I, a stranger, dare to meddle in your affairs.

Sincerely yours,

GEORG BRANDES.

New York, June 8, 1914.

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# The Emma Goldman Papers

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Nothing definite came of the evening's discussion. Village President Pierson persisted in his refusal to grant a permit for an outdoor meeting, using, now, the argument that the streets of Tarrytown belonged to the abutting property owners and were only subject to traffic control by the trustees.

On June 10th, another conference was held with the village president and trustees. At this conference several of the trustees objected to Tarrytown being branded as "John D. Rockefeller's town." Mr. Rockefeller, they said, lived in North Tarrytown, not in Tarrytown proper, and they held no brief for him. Upton Sinclair made a very neat retort to this objection by citing an editorial appearing in the *Tarrytown News* that very evening, in which Rockefeller was defended on the ground that he was giving employment to hundreds of men. "He has a payroll of \$30,000 a month," the *News* said, "and if it was not for work on his estate, times would be much harder than they are." After further hours of argument, several of the village trustees showed a disposition to compromise. Mr. Pierson said that he believed in "fair play," and that he was willing to hire a hall at which the free-speech argument could be presented to the people as it had been presented to the village council. Later, however, when he tried to hire a hall, he found all the halls of the village closed to him. A movement was even started by his fellow-townsmen to depose him from the presidency of the village because of the liberal attitude he had taken.

On June 12th, Mrs. Charles J. Gould, a wealthy society woman of Tarrytown, offered the open-air theatre on her estate overlooking the Hudson River to Upton Sinclair and the Free Speech League. A meeting was held there on Sunday afternoon, June 13th. Sinclair presented once more the case for free speech, and at the conclusion of his address engaged in a colloquy with President Pierson, who had come to the meeting with some of the village trustees. Mr. Pierson, again, showed himself ready to listen to argument, but the only solution of the free-speech difficulty that he could suggest was that the Free Speech League should make application in the courts for a "mandamus" compelling him and the

trustees to grant a permit for a meeting. Adolf Wolff, the poet and sculptor, was present and vigorously opposed the plan that involved a recourse to the courts. "The courts are rotten," he cried; and he cited in support of his statement the convictions of the Chicago Anarchists in 1886, and of Patrick Quinlan in Paterson, New Jersey, a few weeks ago.

Three days later, Sinclair went to Tarrytown and swore out warrants for the arrest of the editors of the *Tarrytown News* and the *Tarrytown Press-Record*, alleging that statements they had made about him were libelous. The statements of which he rightly complained were to the effect that his home in New Jersey had been raided by the police as a free-love center.

On Sunday, June 21st, Sinclair held a second rally in Mrs. Gould's open-air theatre. He was supported by John Brown, organizer and leader of the striking miners in Colorado. Brown, who is a Socialist, made an impressive speech. "If the Federal troops continue to be used as strikebreakers as they are in Colorado now," he said, "there will be a revolution all over the country." He went on to declare that social conditions in America now are the worst since the Civil War. "Between 600,000 and 700,000 men of the United Mine Workers will go out on a strike all over the country if they have to," he said. Then he attacked Rockefeller. "We must establish the principle," he asserted, "that a capitalist is guilty of murder if he hires gunmen to go out and kill people to increase his dividends." During the course of the meeting, a group of laborers from Rockefeller's estate arrived. They were escorted to seats by Mrs. Gould in person. They heartily applauded the sentiments expressed, and at the end joined in a vote that "it was the sense of the meeting that President Wilson should seize the mines in Colorado as the only way of averting civil war." Sinclair sent this telegram to John D. Rockefeller, Jr.:

"A public meeting was held in your village this afternoon to discuss the Colorado situation. It was attended by about 500 people. A resolution was proposed declaring that the crimes committed by the coal operators were such as to prove them unfit to hold the responsibility of

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operating mines and to justify the President in seizing and operating them for the public benefit. This resolution was carried without a dissenting vote. This episode is called to your attention and proves what the people of your village think of the course you have taken in this matter."

At the close of the meeting, Sinclair declared that he was "through with Tarrytown" and that he intended to return to the literary work that he had abandoned to take up the fight. But the members of the group who had already borne the brunt of the Tarrytown struggle were only awaiting the right moment to get into action once more. On Monday evening, June 22nd, after suitable preparations had been made, a company of forty, wearing red free-speech buttons, and including most of those originally arrested, went to Tarrytown and tried to speak on neutral ground connected with the Croton Aqueduct and belonging to the City of New York. That night, the Wild Beast of Reaction held full sway. A crowd of at least 1,000 villagers assailed our comrades. Rebecca Edelson stood up against the onslaughts of the mob for nearly an hour. She, and all the visiting party were pelted with stones and filth. Berkman was a target for rotten eggs. Caron, when he attempted to speak, received a stone full in the mouth. The red blood flowed so profusely that he could not stanch it, but he kept on talking. A banner was lifted carrying the words: "One Fight in Mexico and Colorado. The Slaves are Rising against Rockefeller and His Kind." It fell under the missiles of the crowd. The police of the village did nothing to quell the disorder. When the meeting was adjourned and the visitors tried to return to the railway station, many were bruised, hit and kicked. The aqueduct police, who arrived at the station at 10:30 P. M., contributed their share of vindictiveness and clubbed the men even as they were trying to get on the train.

I witnessed all that happened, and on my return to the city I wrote a long letter to the New York newspapers defending the course taken at Tarrytown and explaining why it had been taken. All of those who suffered in the conflict on that memorable evening must have done some hard thinking. Some cherished thoughts of revenge, and

some may have decided to take revenge. But I knew nothing definitely of any such decision, and when the news of the deaths of Caron, Berg and Hanson reached me in Westfield, New Jersey, nearly two weeks later, it came as a terrible shock. All three had been members of the party that visited Tarrytown on June 22nd. Caron was the one of the three that I knew best. Of him I will only say here that I found in him, during a friendship that began with the start of the Tarrytown campaign, unusual purity and sincerity. The revolutionary movement in America has lost in him one of its most vital and promising figures. Berg and Hanson were separated from me by the barrier of language. I had met them casually at the Ferrer School. I knew them well enough to respect and honor their devotion to the Anarchist cause.

The funeral demonstration held in Union Square on July 11th was something unique in the history of the revolutionary movement in this country. Nothing connected with the tragic fate of the Chicago Anarchists in 1887 can be compared with it. The thousands of mourners and sympathizers standing in the open air, the crimson wreaths, flowers and inscriptions heaped about the platform, the inspiring strains of revolutionary music, the telegram from Emma Goldman from San Francisco, the earnest speeches of Berkman, Miss Edelson, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Pietro Allegri, Plunkett, Dave Sullivan, Carlo Tresca and others all helped to create an ensemble that no one present will forget. Many elements participated in this immense demonstration. The Socialists showed some sympathy. The Industrial Workers of the World were represented, though unofficially, by Tresca and Miss Flynn. But Anarchism was the soul of the whole affair, and Anarchism glowed on July 11th in Union Square with a brightness that it has never before attained in this country.

On July 12th, the Sunday following the demonstration, a host of visitors flocked to the rooms of the Mother Earth Publishing Association to see the urn containing the ashes of the dead. It was made by Adolf Wolff, and there was a singular appropriateness in his contribution in view of the fact that he had himself been ar-

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rested with O'Carroll and Caron in Union Square on April 4th. The urn is in the shape of a pyramid, with a clenched fist breaking from its apex. The pyramid symbolizes the accumulated wrongs and tyrannies of society; the fist is Revolt. This record cannot close with a more appropriate note than that suggested by Adolf Wolff's design. Caron, Berg and Hanson were the clenched fist of the proletariat, and they died in order that labor might come into a new freedom.

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DYNAMITE !

By CHARLES ROBERT PLUNKETT

IT had to come. It was the logical culmination of events. The past five months have witnessed a period of Anarchist activity in New York City unequalled in this country since the stirring days of 1886 in Chicago. Also, and consequently, they have witnessed unexampled police brutality, court persecution, newspaper slander and popular prejudice. The end was inevitable.

It began in the stormy days of February with the Revolt of the Unemployed—well-fed, pharisaical clergymen and their smug, self-righteous congregations rudely awakened from their fatuous dreams of seventeenth-century theology by hordes of hungry men demanding food and shelter—mass-meetings and demonstrations, the greatest ever held in New York, at which thousands of workers listened to and applauded the speeches of avowed Anarchists—the Black Flag of Hunger borne by ragged, starving men through the residential street of the world's industrial potentates—the city stirred, the country aroused, the pillars of capitalist society shaken. Hunger had become articulate, Misery had found its voice! The authorities, deaf to the groans of Starvation, quickly gave ear to the first murmurs of Revolt. One hundred and ninety-two men arrested at once for seeking food; Frank Tanenbaum sentenced to practically two and a half years in jail for declaring that a hungry man has the right to eat; meetings forcibly broken up by the police, workingmen clubbed, arrested and jailed for expressing their opinions,—and they ask if we believe in violence!

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Then came the massacre of Ludlow—two hundred men, women and children of the working class shot down or burned alive by the hired butchers of Standard Oil. Again it was the Anarchists who took up the fight of the workers, and brought home the responsibility where it belonged—to the oily murderer who teaches a Bible class on Sunday and roasts alive defenseless women on Monday. "My conscience acquits me," said young Rockefeller. We replaced his conscience; we became his Nemesis. His well-oiled conscience acquitted him; but we, the militant workers, have convicted him and passed judgment from his own Bible—"A life for a life."

Driven from his office at 26 Broadway, from his city home and his pet Sunday School,—the world's most potent monarch was forced to take refuge behind barred gates and armed guards at his Tarrytown estate. Having driven the rat into his hole, we followed him there. We went to Tarrytown. More clubs, more arrests, more jail, more persecution. A dozen men and women thrown into a filthy, stinking jail for speaking on the street, more arrested and clubbed the next day, jail sentences of thirty to ninety days punished the temerity of the rebels who dared invade Rockefeller's home town. Finally, finding his town police, his private guards and special deputies unable to cope with the situation, a hired "mob" was organized, which, inflamed with patriotism, rural bigotry and Rockefeller's whiskey, and gratuitously aided by the New York City authorities, attacked, stoned, and—had not their "Dutch courage" failed them—would have lynched the Anarchist speakers.

After this, the mask was off. Not content with legal violence, the ruling class itself had first appealed to extra-legal violence. None could suppose that the Anarchists would not accept the challenge.

This was the situation on the morning of July 4th. Then came the explosion, startling the country and striking terror into the hearts of the reaction. A large tenement house on Lexington Avenue was destroyed and three well-known Anarchists—Arthur Caron, Charles Berg and Carl Hanson—were killed. The ruin was evidently caused by a large quantity of dynamite exploding in the flat occupied by our comrades. These are the

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facts. More than this no one knows, and probably never will know.

Whatever may be the truth of the matter, the police and the capitalist press immediately assumed that the dynamite was being made into a bomb for use against Rockefeller or in Tarrytown. This was the story flashed over the country, and the moral effect of the explosion was as great as if our comrades had succeeded in their purpose, whatever it may have been.

As usual, many of the lip-revolutionists scurried to cover and hastened to "repudiate" violence, Anarchy, the dead men, and everything connected with them. The Anarchists, however, have stood their ground. Although we know nothing of the facts, we do not hesitate to admit the possibility, nor fear to face the accusation that our comrades met their death in an attempt to retaliate upon the violence of the ruling classes in the only possible way—with violence.

If they did, we own them proudly, and we honor them for their intelligence, their initiative, and their courage. They did the only logical thing, the only courageous thing, the only revolutionary thing under the circumstances. When Free Speech is suppressed, when men are jailed for asking food, clubbed for assembling to discuss their grievances, and stoned for expressing their opinions, there is but one recourse—violence. The ruling class has guns, bullets, bayonets, police, jails, militia, armies and navies. To oppose all this the worker has only—dynamite.

All honor to the men who acted, while others talked. All honor to the men who were preparing to strike a blow of terror into the hearts of the enemy. They are dead—the last in the long list of martyrs to the cause of human liberty—but there are hundreds and thousands still alive who, inspired by their act, will follow their example—with better success.

Off with the mask! This is war. Violence can be met only with violence. "If they attack us with cannon, we will attack them with dynamite"—and, whenever possible, let us attack first. To oppression, to exploitation, to persecution, to police, jails, militia, armies and navies, there is but one answer—DYNAMITE!

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## A GAUGE OF CHANGE

By ALEXANDER BERKMAN.

NOT since the Haymarket affair of 1886 has any Anarchist event aroused this country as did the Lexington explosion.

The Haymarket bomb was followed by a terrible wave of the mob spirit; no Anarchist was safe from the blind fury of the murderous law-and-order hordes, in and out of uniform.

What a difference after the Lexington Avenue explosion! The Anarchists boldly hail the victims of the tragedy as comrades and martyrs, and an audience of twenty thousand pays respect to our dead and applauds our utterances.

Nor does it make any difference in what manner Comrades Caron, Berg and Hanson met their tragic death, or what the true explanation of the explosion in their flat. I have publicly said in Union Square that I hoped that our comrades were not the victims of the enemy's conspiracy, but that they had planned to employ dynamite either in revenge for wrongs suffered or in the defense of the rights of themselves and their fellow-workers, of labor at large. And the monster mass-meeting enthusiastically echoed my expressed hope.

What a wonderful change in public sentiment!

Do you still ask me what the Anarchists have accomplished in the last quarter of a century? Just this: They have taught the people that violence is justified, aye, necessary in the defensive and offensive struggle of labor against capital. They have freed the public mind, to a remarkable extent, from the superstition of bourgeois morality, as is evident from the Union Square demonstration and from the numerous expressions of sympathy and encouragement we are receiving from heretofore indifferent if not unsympathetic sources. They have taught the country that there is a class war, a war to the knife between labor and capital, and that all and every means are justified in the defense and offense of labor against its Ludlow masters. Nay, more: they forced the beast of law to draw back its claws at the sight of the bold frankness and determined attitude of its intended

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prey. The enemy has been taught to respect the power of our ideal backed by the willingness and determination to fight—to fight to the death, if need be, with the minority weapon more effective in the hands of an individual than is a whole company of hired thugs.

Never before have we witnessed in this country a similar situation. Times have indeed changed! Let us be frank about it. The struggle of labor against capital, the war of the new against the old, will terminate quicker, more humanely in the long run, by facing the issue squarely. Power, strength—that alone counts in this war. The power of the economic solidarity of labor will ultimately knock the last master off the back of the last slave, and meanwhile—while labor gathers this power, its success will be hastened, its courage strengthened by tempering oppression with dynamite.

\* \* \*

**DIRECT ACTION**—Conscious individual or collective effort to protest against, or remedy, social conditions through the systematic assertion of the economic power of the workers.

\* \* \*

**ANARCHISM**—The philosophy of a new social order based on liberty unrestricted by man-made law; the theory that all forms of government rest on violence, and are therefore wrong and harmful, as well as unnecessary.

\* \* \*

**ANARCHY**—Absence of government; disbelief in, and disregard of, invasion and authority based on coercion and force; a condition of society regulated by voluntary agreement instead of government.

\* \* \*

Report of funeral receipts and expenditures will appear in the next issue.

## THE PANTHEON OF THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION

THE demonstration of sympathy and interest aroused by the tragic end of our Comrades Caron, Hanson and Berg, who have taken such an active part in the condemnation of the Rockefeller outrages in the Colorado mining fields, and in the Tarrytown Free Speech fight, has given birth to a project which will unquestionably meet with enthusiastic co-operation of all Anarchists and other revolutionists throughout the world, and especially those living in this country.

The project is to erect a Pantheon of the Social Revolution where the ashes of all those who have lived and died for the cause of human emancipation will find a fitting resting place.

The edifice is to be in the form of a pyramid surmounted by a clenched fist, modeled after the urn which the sculptor, Adolf Wolff, has made to receive the ashes of Caron, Hanson and Berg. This monument would be most impressive and expressive in its dignified, bold simplicity and striking originality; a fitting symbol of the determined and indomitable spirit of the social revolutionary movement.

An appeal is made to all to co-operate with us in making an early realization of this most worth-while idea possible.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PANTHEON COMMITTEE.

\* \* \*

### STATEMENT

50 Cathedral Parkway, New York City.  
July 10, 1914.

Editor:

Dear Comrade—Our activities in connection with the Colorado protest, the so-called "Free Silence" movement, having come to a close, we have a brief statement to make. Any movement which attempts to further the radical cause, and which makes a public appeal for funds, owes it to make a public accounting. In this case we did not contemplate making any, for the simple reason that the sums to be accounted for were so small. But a report having come to us that some persons believe that

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we received "a lot of money" for the agitation—"one single contribution for as much as one thousand dollars"—we have to ask the editors of radical papers for space for a statement. There were received contributions as follows:

From Mrs. F. K. (N. Y.).....\$10  
From D. G. M. (B'klyn)..... 1  
From E. F. (N. Y.)..... 1  
From G. T. L. (N. Y.)..... 1  
From Anonymous ..... 1  
From J. R. W. (Denver), contribution to the cost of petition to the President..... 20

In addition to the above small sums were pledged, but never paid. The total expenditures amounted to something over one thousand dollars.

Fraternally,

UPTON SINCLAIR,  
MARY CRAIG SINCLAIR.

FRANK SHAY,  
Secretary,

Colorado Protest Committee.

## ANARCHISM: COMMUNIST OR INDIVIDUALIST ?—BOTH

By MAX NETLAU.

ANARCHISM is no longer young, and it may be time to ask ourselves why, with all the energy devoted to its propaganda, it does not spread more rapidly. For even where local activity is strongest, the results are limited, whilst immense spheres are as yet hardly touched by any propaganda at all. In discussing this question, I will not deal with the problem of Syndicalism, which, by absorbing so much of Anarchist activity and sympathies, cannot by that very fact be considered to advance the cause of Anarchism proper, whatever its other merits may be. I will also try not to repeat what I put forward in other articles in years gone by as possible means of increasing the activity of Anarchists. As my advice

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was not heeded, it cannot, in any case, be considered to have hampered the progress of our ideas.

I will consider the theories of Anarchism only; and here I have been struck for a long time by the contrast between the largeness of the aims of Anarchism—the greatest possible realization of freedom and well-being for all—and the narrowness, so to speak, of the economic program of Anarchism, be it Individualist or Communist. I am inclined to think that the feeling of the inadequacy of this economic basis—exclusive Communism or exclusive Individualism, according to the school—hinders people from acquiring practical confidence in Anarchism, the general aims of which appeal as a beautiful ideal to many. I feel myself that neither Communism nor Individualism, if it became the sole economic form, would realize freedom, which always demands a choice of ways, a plurality of possibilities. I know that Communists, when asked pointedly, will say that they should have no objection to Individualists who wished to live in their own way without creating new monopolies or authority, and *vice versa*. But this is seldom said in a really open and friendly way; both sections are far too much convinced that freedom is only possible if *their* particular scheme is carried out. I quite admit that there are Communists and Individualists to whom their respective doctrines, and these alone, give complete satisfaction and leave no problem unsolved (in their opinion); these would not be interfered with, in any case, in their lifelong constancy to *one* economic ideal. But they must not imagine that all people are constituted after their model and likely to come round to their views or remain "unreclaimed" adversaries on whom no sympathy is to be wasted. Let them but look on real life, which is bearable at all only by being varied and differentiated, in spite of all official uniformity. We all see the survivals of earlier Communism, the manifold workings of present-day solidarity, from which new forms of future Communism may develop—all this in the teeth of the cut-throat capitalist Individualism which predominates. But this miserable bourgeois Individualism, if it created a desire for solidarity, leading to Communism, certainly also created a desire for a

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genuine, free, unselfish Individualism, where freedom of action would no longer be misused to crush the weaker and to form monopolies, as to-day.

Neither Communism nor Individualism will ever disappear; and if by some mass action the foundations of some rough form of Communism were laid, Individualism would grow stronger than ever in opposition to this. Whenever a uniform system prevails, Anarchists, if they have their ideas at heart, will go ahead of it and never permit themselves to become fossilised upholders of a given system, be it that of the purest Communism.

Will they, then, be always dissatisfied, always struggling, never enjoying rest? They might feel at ease in a state of society where all economic possibilities had full scope, and then their energy might be applied to peaceful emulation and no longer to continuous struggle and demolition. This desirable state of things could be prepared from now, if it were once for all frankly understood among Anarchists that both Communism and Individualism are equally important, equally permanent; and that the exclusive predominance of either of them would be the greatest misfortune that could befall mankind. From isolation we take refuge in solidarity, from too much society we seek relief in isolation: both solidarity and isolation are, each at the right moment, freedom and help to us. All human life vibrates between these two poles in endless varieties of oscillations.

Let me imagine myself for a moment living in a free society. I should certainly have different occupations, manual and mental, requiring strength or skill. It would be very monotonous if the three or four groups with whom I would work (for I hope there will be no Syndicates then!) would be organized on exactly the same lines; I rather think that different degrees or forms of Communism will prevail in them. But might I not become tired of this, and wish for a spell of relative isolation, of Individualism? So I might turn to one of the many possible forms of "equal exchange" Individualism. Perhaps people will do one thing when they are young and another thing when they grow older. Those who

MOTHER EARTH

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are but indifferent workers may continue with their groups; those who are efficient will lose patience at always working with beginners and will go ahead by themselves, unless a very altruist disposition makes it a pleasure to them to act as teachers or advisers to younger people. I also think that at the beginning I should adopt Communism with friends and Individualism with strangers, and shape my future life according to experience. Thus, a free and easy change from one variety of Communism to another, thence to any variety of Individualism, and so on, would be the most obvious and elementary thing in a really free society; and if any group of people tried to check this, to make one system predominant, they would be as bitterly fought as revolutionists fight the present system.

Why, then, was Anarchism cut up into the two hostile sections of Communists and Individualists? I believe the ordinary factor of human shortcomings, from which nobody is exempt, accounts for this. It is quite natural that Communism should appeal more to some, Individualism to others. So each section would work out their economic hypothesis with full ardour and conviction, and by-and-by, strengthened in their belief by opposition, consider it the *only* solution, and remain faithful to it in the face of all. Hence the Individualist theories for about a century, the Collectivist and Communist theories for about fifty years, acquired a degree of settledness, certitude, apparent permanency, which they never ought to have assumed, for stagnation—this is the word—is the death of progress. Hardly any effort was made in favor of dropping the differences of schools; thus both had full freedom to grow, to become generalized, if they could. With what result?

Neither of them could vanquish the other. Wherever Communists are, Individualists will originate from their very midst; whilst no Individualist wave can overthrow the Communist strongholds. Whilst here aversion or enmity exists between people who are so near each other, we see Communist Anarchism almost effacing itself before Syndicalism, no longer scorning compromise by accepting more or less the Syndicalist solution as an inevitable stepping-stone. On the other hand, we see

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#42550

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Mother Earth / Emma Goldman, et al. — Vol. 9, no. 5 — New York : Mother Earth Pub. Ass'n., July 1914. — 25 p. ; 22 x 36 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 28.

Summary: The Post Office Department keeps a copy of the July 1914 issue of *Mother Earth*, because it advocates violence. The issue commemorates the Lexington Avenue bomb explosion.

Notes: Enclosed with 880329012. Offensive portions marked in margin by Post Office officials.

Individualists almost relapse into bourgeois fallacies—all this at a time when the misdeeds of authority, the growth of State encroachments, present a better occasion and a wider field than ever for real and outspoken Anarchist propaganda.

It has come to this, that at the French Communist Anarchist Congress held in Paris last year Individualism was regularly stigmatised and placed outside the pale of Anarchism by a formal resolution. If ever an international Anarchist Congress was held on these lines, endorsing a similar attitude, I should say good-bye to all hopes placed in this kind of sectarian Anarchism.

By this I intend neither to defend nor to combat Communism or Individualism. Personally, I see much good in Communism; but the idea of seeing it generalized makes me protest. I should not like to pledge my own future beforehand, much less that of anybody else. The question remains entirely open for me; experience will show which of the extreme and of the many intermediate possibilities will be the best on each occasion, at each time. Anarchism is too dear to me that I should care to see it tied to an economic hypothesis, however plausible it may look to-day. Unique solutions will never do, and whilst everybody is free to believe in and to propagate his own cherished ideas, he ought not to feel it right to spread them except in the form of the merest hypothesis, and every one knows that the literature of Communist and Individualist Anarchism is far from keeping within these limits; we have all sinned in this respect.

In the above I have used the terms "Communist" and "Individualist" in a general way, wishing to show the useless and disastrous character of sectional exclusiveness among Anarchists. If any Individualists have said or done absurd things (are Communists impeccable?), to show these up would not mean to refute me. All I want is to see all those who revolt against authority work on lines of general solidarity instead of being divided into little chapels because each one is convinced he possesses a correct economic solution of the social problem. To fight authority in the capitalist system and in the coming system of State Socialism, or Syndicalism, or of

both, or all the three combined, an immense wave of real Anarchist feeling is wanted, before ever the question of economic remedies comes in. Only recognize this, and a large sphere of solidarity will be created, which will make Communist Anarchism stand stronger and shine brighter before the world than it does now.

\* \* \*

P. S.—Since writing the above I have found an early French Anarchist pamphlet, from which I translate the following:

"Thus, those who feel so inclined will unite for common life, duties, and work, whilst those to whom the slightest act of submission would give umbrage will remain individually independent. The real principle [of Anarchism] is this far from demanding integral Communism. But it is evident that for the benefit of certain kinds of work many producers will unite, enjoying the advantages of co-operation. But I say once more, Communism will never be a fundamental [meaning unique and obligatory] principle, on account of the diversity of our intellectual faculties, of our needs, and of our will."

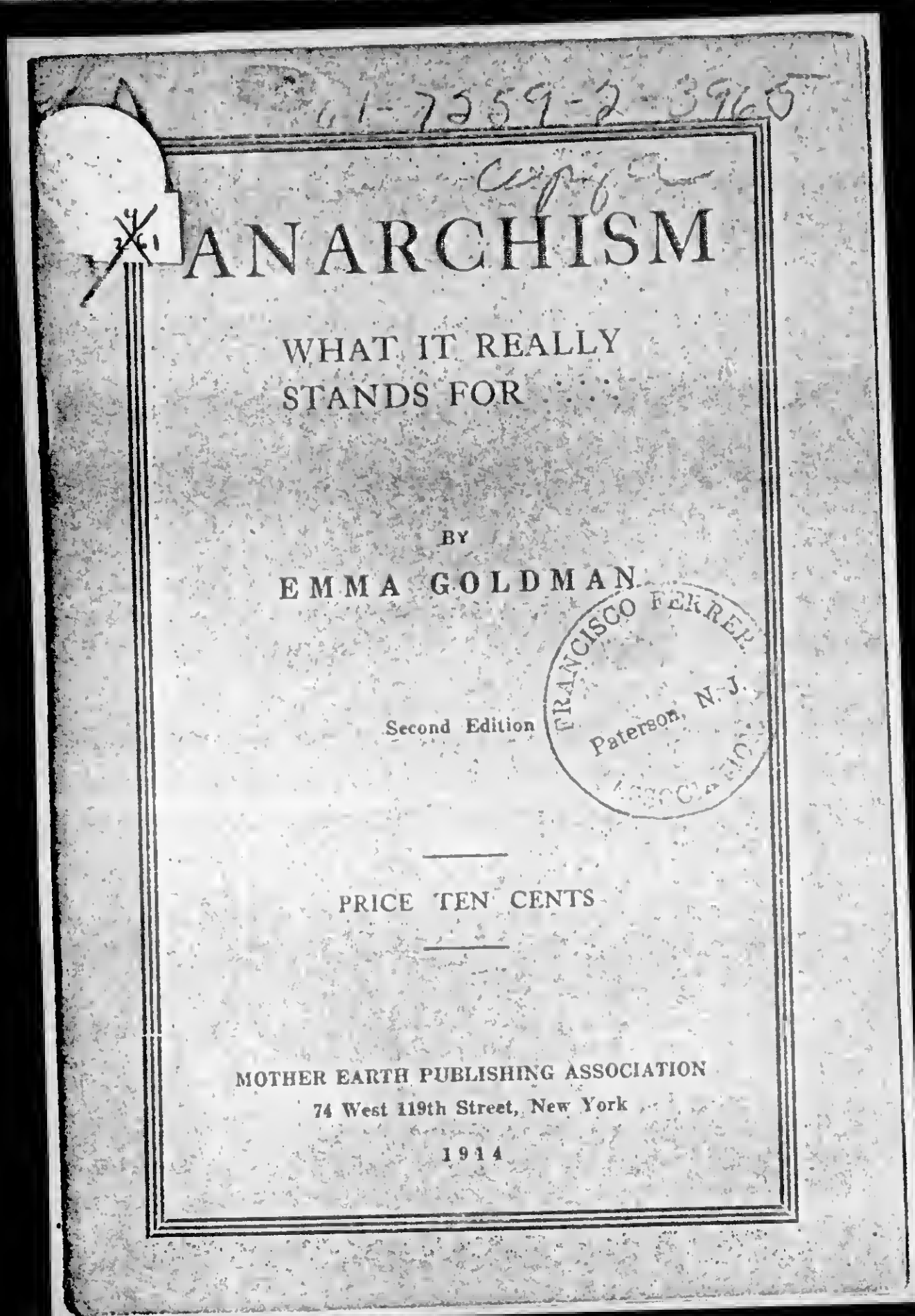
This quotation (the words in brackets are mine) is taken from p. 72 of what may be one of the scarcest Anarchist publications, on which my eye lit on a book-stall ten days after writing the above article: "Philosophie de l'Insoumission ou Pardon à Cain," par Félix P. (New York, 1854, iv. 74 pp., 12mo)—that is, "Philosophy of Non-Submission," the author's term for Anarchy. I do not know who Félix P. . . . was; apparently one of the few French Socialists, like Déjacque, Bellegarrie, Cœurderoy, and Claude Pelletier, whom the lessons of 1848 and other experiences caused to make a bold step forward and arrive at Anarchism by various ways and independent of Proudhon. In the passage quoted he put things into a nutshell, leaving an even balance between the claims of Communism and Individualism. This is exactly what I feel in 1914, sixty years after. The personal predilections of everybody would remain unchanged and unhurt, but exclusivism would be banished, the two vital principles of life allied instead of looking askance at each other.

Record Group 28: Records of the Post Office Department  
Records Relating to the Espionage Act World War I, 1917-18  
#42550



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Anarchism: What It Really Stands For — 2nd. ed. — New York : Mother Earth Pub. Ass'n, 1914 [excerpt] / Emma Goldman. — 1 p. ; 21 × 14 cm.  
 Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the United States Library of Congress.  
 Institutional Location: Radical Pamphlet Collection, Rare Book and Special Collections Division.



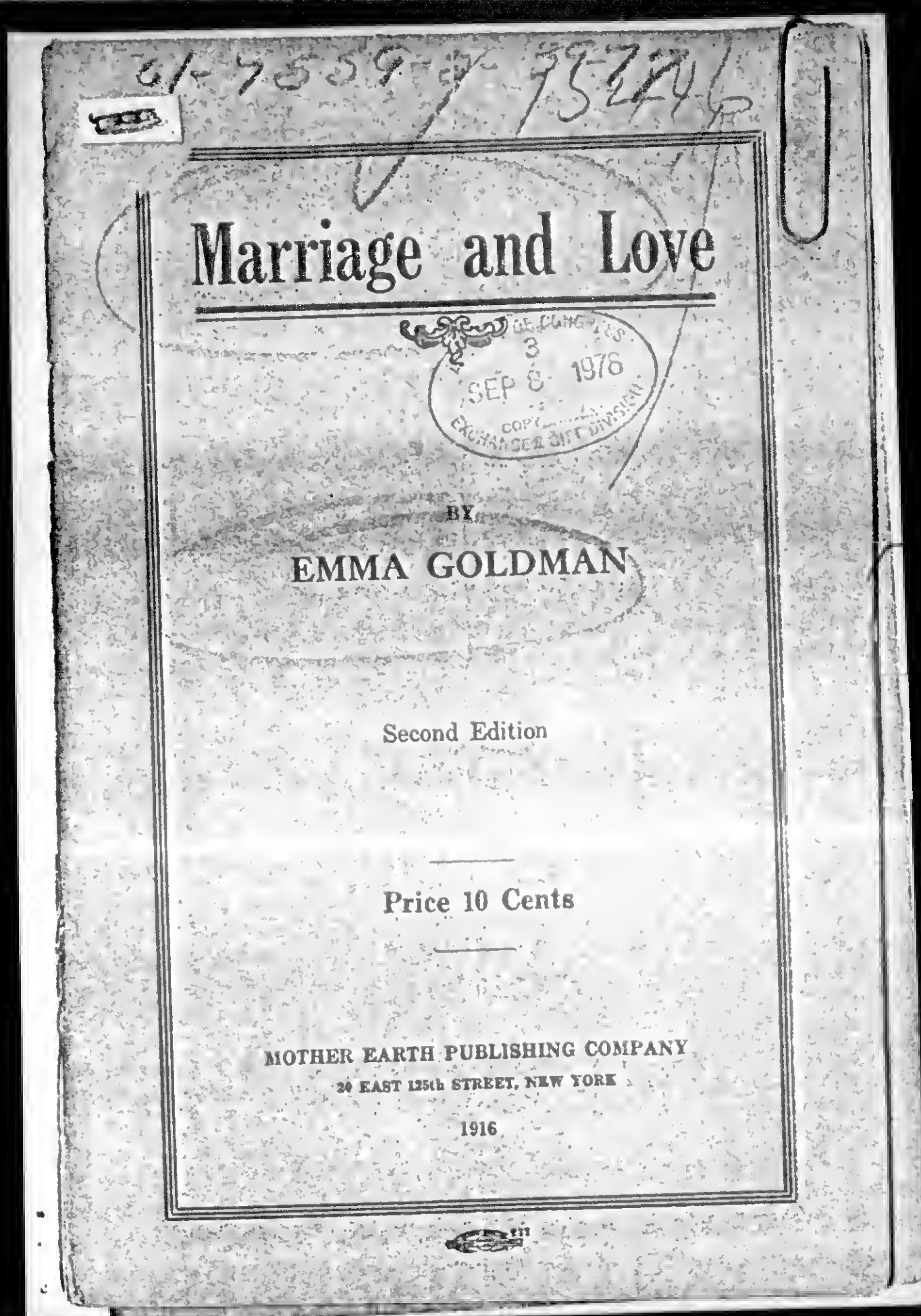
257

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Marriage and Love / Emma Goldman. — 2nd. ed. — New York : Mother Earth Pub. Ass'n., 1916 [excerpt]. — 1 p. ; 21 × 14 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the United States Library of Congress. Institutional Location: Radical Pamphlet Collection, Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

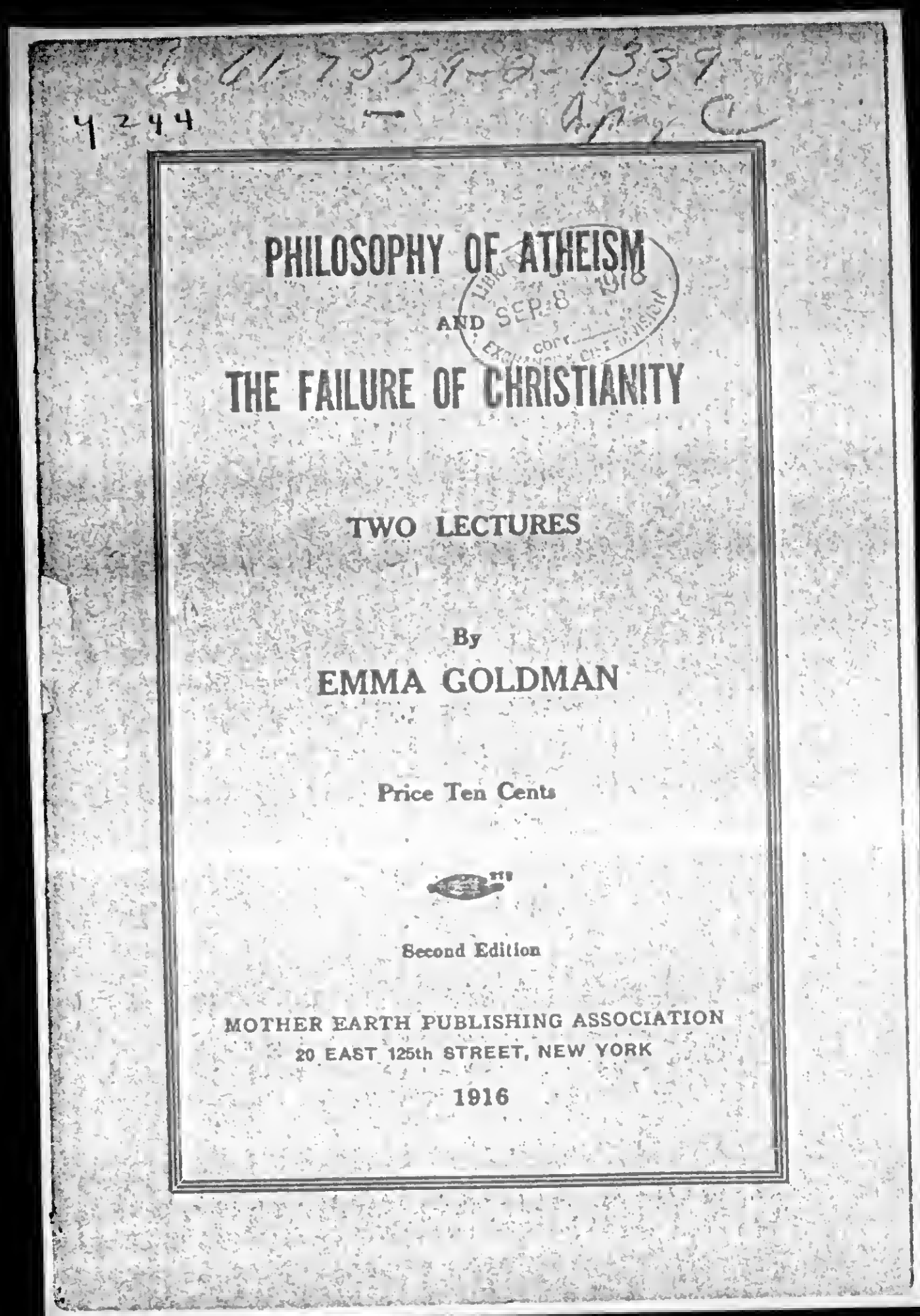
Summary: The numbers indicate that the Library of Congress obtained Goldman's pamphlet from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.



258

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Philosophy of Atheism and The Failure of Christianity / Emma Goldman. — 2nd. ed.  
 — New York : Mother Earth Pub. Ass'n., 1916 [excerpt]. — 1 p. ; 21 × 14 cm.  
*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the United States Library of Congress.*  
*Institutional Location: Radical Pamphlet Collection, Rare Book and Special Collections Division.*  
**Summary:** The numbers indicate that the Library of Congress obtained Goldman's pamphlet from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.



259



## The Emma Goldman Papers

Preparedness, the Road to Universal Slaughter / Emma Goldman. — New York : Mother Earth Pub. Ass'n. [1917? (excerpt)]. — 1 p. ; 21 × 14 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the United States Library of Congress. Institutional Location: Radical Pamphlet Collection, Rare Book and Special Collections Division.*

**Summary:** The numbers indicate that the Library of Congress obtained Goldman's pamphlet from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

61-7559-2-3707  
Copy 11

### \*Preparedness, the Road to Universal Slaughter

BY EMMA \*GOLDMAN



Mother Earth Publishing Association  
20 East 125th St., New York



# The Emma Goldman Papers

The Truth about the Boylsheviki / Emma Goldman. — New York : Mother Earth Pub. Ass'n. [1917 (excerpt)]. — 1 p. ; 24 × 15 cm.  
 Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the United States Library of Congress.  
 Institutional Location: Radical Pamphlet Collection, Rare Book and Special Collections Division.  
 Summary: The markings indicate that the Library of Congress obtained Goldman's pamphlet from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

61-7559-2-1343  
 146

## THE TRUTH ABOUT THE BOYLSHEVIKI

BY

Emma Goldman

FOR EVIDENTIARY PURPOSES  
 THIS PUBLICATION MUST NOT BE  
 MARKED IN ANY MANNER EXCEPT  
 WHERE FILE NUMBERS ARE

10c

MOTHER EARTH PUBLISHING ASS'N  
 4 JONES STREET, NEW YORK

# The Emma Goldman Papers

A Fragment of the Prison Experiences of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman /  
Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman. — New York : Stella Comyn [1919 (excerpt)].

— 1 p. ; 24 × 16 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the United States Library of Congress.*

*Institutional Location: Radical Pamphlet Collection, Rare Book and Special Collections Division.*

**Summary:** The numbers indicate that the Library of Congress obtained Goldman's pamphlet from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

61-7559-2-3248

Copy A

## A~~X~~ FRAGMENT

of the

## PRISON EXPERIENCES

of

Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman

*In the State Prison at Jefferson City, Mo.,  
and the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.  
February, 1918 — October, 1919*

Order from  
Stella Comyn  
36 GROVE ST.  NEW YORK

Ten Cents



# The Emma Goldman Papers

Contempt Writs for Soviet Envoys — 21 cm. In [New York Sun (Dec. 16? 1919, excerpt)] / [author unknown].

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: Military Intelligence keeps a New York Sun clipping reporting that Goldman is eager to get to Soviet Russia.

Notes: Center document only. Two shots of one page.

*Martens*

1921 12110-1197

328

## DRAFT OBSTRUCTORS FORFEIT THEIR BAIL

New York Post

One Surrenders, Bench  
Warrants for Others

Counsel for Martens Prepares to  
Appeal Lusk Subpoena Decision  
to Appellate Division.

Lachowsky, after his surrender, issued a statement declaring that he was willing to be deported to Russia, but that he was willing to be a "sacrifice" if America wanted to support him for twenty years.

Dudley Field Malone and Charles S. Rhea, counsel for Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Soviet Agent, are preparing an appeal from the decision of Justice Samuel Greenbaum of the Supreme Court, who denied the motion of Martens to be released from the terms of a subpoena calling upon him to turn over to the Lusk Committee all his papers. They will present the order before the Appellate Division.

Samuel A. Berger, Deputy State Attorney-General, has prepared for the Supreme Court an action to show cause why Martens and Dr. Michel Mielig, treasurer for the Russian Soviet Federation, should not be punished for contempt. Both men refused to answer questions which the Lusk Committee has deemed vital to its inquiry into seditious and anarchistic activities.

The committee's procedure with the contempt charges action is temporarily halted by the absence of Assemblyman Louis M. Martin, acting chairman of the Lusk Committee. Until his signature is affixed the application cannot be presented before the

## CONTEMPT WRITS FOR SOVIET ENVOYS

Martens and Associates Must  
Answer to Court for  
Defiance.

JAIL THREAT IS MADE

Berkman and Goldman Re-  
ported "Eager" for Quick  
Deportation.

Justice Greenbaum, in the Supreme Court yesterday, signed three orders requiring Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, "Ambassador" from Soviet Russia; Santeri Nuorteva, secretary of the Soviet Bureau here, and Dr. Michael Mielig, former treasurer of the Russian Federation in America, to show cause why they should not be adjudged in contempt for refusing to answer questions put to them by the Lusk legislative committee. The orders are returnable to-morrow before Justice Davis. The petition for the orders, presented by Samuel A. Berger, Deputy Attorney General, asks that the three be committed to the county jail until they answer the questions of the Lusk investigators.

The trio, according to Mr. Berger, refused to "divulge the contents of certain letters, books and memoranda" which passed between Trotsky and Lenin and the Soviet Government in Russia and the bureau here. Martens claimed "ambassadorial" privilege. All three asserted that the documents were confidential and that the committee had no legal right to extract information concerning them.

Despite a report that Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman were to be deported to Russia on board a United States transport yesterday they were still at Ellis Island last night. Although Harry Weinberger of 261 Broadway, their counsel, has announced that he would waive any rights he might be entitled to under the order of the Federal Court granting a stay of deportation yesterday by A. Mitchell Palmer, the Attorney-General, that his waiver must

## RUSS PROPAGANDA PROBE IS ORDERED

Senate Action Aims Particularly at L. C. A. K. Martens,  
"Soviet Ambassador"

Investigation into the activities of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, self-styled ambassador of the Russian soviet government to the United States, and other Russian propagandists in this country was ordered by the Senate yesterday afternoon. The investigation is to be made by the foreign relations committee. The resolution, providing for the investigation was introduced by Senator Kenyon of Iowa.

As originally drawn, and earlier in the day reported favorably to the Senate, the resolution limited the investigation to the activities of Martens. The Senate, however, by a vote of thirty-two to twenty-two, adopted an amendment by Senator Borah, republican, Idaho, extending the resolution to include "all facts relative to the activity of others relating to Russian propaganda in this country."

Martens is denounced. Senator King, democrat, of Utah denounced Martens for his alleged propaganda in this country, and attacked the Department of Labor for failure to deal with him. He said it seemed as though some persons in the Department of Labor were more inclined to protect Martens than to enforce the law.

The Utah senator, as well as Senators Williams of Mississippi and Thomas of Colorado, all democrats, opposed the Borah amendment, on the ground that it granted too much latitude, contending that the investigation satisfied that others besides Martens. Senator Borah replied that he was satisfied that others beside Martens were carrying on a propaganda "quite as vicious and quite as pernicious."

"I know," he continued, "that millions of dollars are being expended, if I am informed correctly, that ought not to be expended in this country without it being known for what purpose it is being expended."

He added that he was not trying to restrict the investigation, but to enlarge it.

Says He Is Not

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Contempt Writs for Soviet Envoys — 21 cm. In [New York Sun (Dec. 16? 1919, excerpt)] / [author unknown].

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 165.

Summary: Military Intelligence keeps a New York Sun clipping reporting that Goldman is eager to get to Soviet Russia.

Notes: Center document only. Two shots of one page.

its inquiry into subversive and anarchistic activities.

The committee's procedure with the contempt charges action is temporarily halted by the absence of Assemblymen Louis M. Martiny acting chairman of the Lusk Committee. Until his signature is affixed the application cannot be presented before the Court. Mr. Berger, consumed by the greater part of the afternoon yesterday drawing up the motion.

State Senator Clayton R. Lusk, who is to assume charge of the committee, has not yet arrived from Europe. He was said to have sailed from England Saturday, December 6, but this statement later was denied by his secretary, who said there were no boats scheduled for clearance on that day. He has cabled the Senator.

Martens has admitted issuing "reference letters" to Reds in America, which would help them in leaving the country virtually at will. He denied that they were passports. Mr. Berger, as counsel for the Lusk Committee, asked the identity of persons to whom Martens had given his so-called "reference letters" and the Soviet agent declined to answer.

German Communists in Berlin are engraving American, French and British passports for use in sending Bolshevik agitators abroad. State Department advisers say that papers taken from Red emissaries in eastern Europe indicate that they have been forged.

It is believed that by forged passports messengers brought \$30,000 at least to Martens, for his propaganda in America. Martens has admitted receiving that sum from the Russian Soviet Republic. He said that couriers had brought the funds to the Soviet Bureau at 110 West Fortieth Street. The \$30,000 was sent Martens in four or five payments, by a different agent each time.

ported to Russia on board a United States transport yesterday they were still at Ellis Island last night. Although Harry Weinberger of 261 Broadway, their counsel, has announced that he would waive any rights he might be entitled to under the order of the Federal Court granting a stay of deportation yesterday by A. Mitchell Palmer, the Attorney-General, that his waiver must be submitted formally in writing. Mr. Weinberger sent the document to Washington.

## "Eager" for Deportation.

The Goldman woman in a statement made public by her counsel said she expected the Federal Government to "keep its promise" and deport her "within ten" days, the limit of which she said "will be up Saturday." She added that she was anxious to get to Soviet Russia as soon as possible and that among the first things she intended doing was to organize the "Russian Friends of American Freedom" along lines similar to those of the "American Friends of Russian Freedom," which in 1905 aroused sentiment here against the tyrannies of the Czar.

"The actual deportation cannot come any too soon now for Goldman, Alexander Berkman and all the other Russians at Ellis Island," said Mr. Weinberger.

The Lusk Committee will meet at City Hall at 10:30 to-day, but it is understood that there are no witnesses to be examined, and that immediate adjournment will be taken until a later date.

## Amnesty Agitation.

The League for the Amnesty of Political Prisoners at 857 Broadway, sent through the mails yesterday an appeal for Mollie Steimer, Jacob Abram, Samuel Lipman and Hyman Lachowsky, convicted in the Federal Court of conspiracy to violate the espionage law and sentenced to from fifteen to twenty years imprisonment.

"These three youths and Mollie Steimer—enthusiasts of the ideal of human brotherhood—had published and distributed a circular appealing to the people of America to induce the Government at Washington to permit food, medicaments and other necessities to be sent to the sick and starving masses of Russia," says the pamphlet. "Since then various members of the United States Senate, as well as numerous magazine and newspaper editors, have similarly demanded that the blockade of Russia be lifted."

The amnesty committee of the Central Federated Union issued yesterday an appeal headed "Labor, Free Your Prisoners," which said:

"Now the forces of labor must not rest until all representative war laws are repealed and all labor and political prisoners are freed. If labor does not take action in this matter, it will mean that more chains will be fastened that will be hard to break. If the resolution that was passed at the last A. F. of L. convention in Atlantic City, that injunctions be ignored, is carried into action, more jails will have to be built."

"I know," he continued, "that millions of dollars are being expended. If I am informed correctly, that ought not to be expended in this country without it being known for what purpose it is being expended."

He added that he was not trying to restrict the investigation, but to enlarge it.

## Says He Is Revolutionist.

Senator King charged that Martens had acted as representative of a revolutionist movement. He said he was not objecting to Martens and his assistants collecting funds in this country, but added that his objection was "that he is trying to overthrow our government and stir up sedition in this country."

Under this resolution the committee was directed to investigate as speedily as possible Martens' status, if any recognition had been accorded him by this government, whether he was an alien enemy, and other facts relating to his activities and his alleged diplomatic representation. Hearings probably will begin early in January.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Communist Labor Party Activities, Jacksonville, Fla. [19]19  
Dec. 17 / Tho[ma]s R.L. Carter [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Jus-  
tice]. — 2 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Carter details the activities of Mr. Essis, who is soliciting money for Goldman and Berkman's  
deportation defense fund and selling anarchist literature.

Notes: Barely legible.

379 37  
R. L. Carter Jacksonville, Fla., 12/17/19  
COMMUNIST LABOR PARTY ACTIVITIES AT JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA  
One Essis Duval Furniture Company

At Jacksonville, Fla.

RADICAL

DEC 19 1919

Agent learned through confidential source that one Essis who is a partner in the Duval Furniture Company, 823 W. Adams Street, Jacksonville, Fla., is being asked to solicit money for DEPORTATION CONTRIBUTION. In said application for money the contribution is asked TOWARD THE FIGHT AGAINST DEPORTATION OF DEPORTATION AND BANISHMENT. The committee on same being named as EMMA GOLDMAN and ALEXANDER BERGMAN. It requested also that all checks and money orders be sent to JULIA COHEN, 36 GROVE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Agent also learned that ESSIS is distributing printed statement of ALEXANDER BERGMAN re Deportation made to the officials of the U. S. Federal Immigration Service at the Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, September 18, 1919.

Agent also learned that ESSIS is distributing, or rather solicited to take orders for the following propaganda:

A FRAGMENT  
of the Prison Experiences

EMMA GOLDMAN and ALEXANDER BERGMAN

An account of the abuses and brutalities prevalent in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, and in the State Prison at Jefferson City, Missouri.

ANARCHISM AND OTHER ESSAYS

By Emma Goldman

(Postage included)

THE  
and the  
of CHRISTIANITY

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Agent Report] In re: Communist Labor Party Activities, Jacksonville, Fla. [19]19  
Dec. 17 / Tho[ma]s R.L. Carter [Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Jus-  
tice]. — 2 p. ; 28 x 22 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Carter details the activities of Mr. Essis, who is soliciting money for Goldman and Berkman's  
deportation defense fund and selling anarchist literature.

Notes: Barely legible.

GOD AND THE STATE  
By Michael Bakunin  
75¢ cloth 50¢ paper

TRIAL AND SPEECHES  
OF  
Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman  
\$1.00 cloth 50¢ paper.

NEW LIMITED EDITION  
PRISON MEMOIRS OF AN ANARCHIST  
BY  
Alexander Berkman  
Now on the Press  
Two Dollars the copy

It was further learned that Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, were writing to said ESSIS as to the matter of financial assistance in the fight against Deportation, that they stated "that even tho the fight against the Deportation of Emma Goldman should prove unsuccessful, that the fight against the present reaction, the ANARCHIST HUNT, WHICH IS AMERICA must and will go on".

The activities of the said ESSIS will continue to have the attention of the Agents of this office.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Telegram] 1920 Jan. 28, Detroit, Mich. [to Frank] Burke [Assistant Director and Chief, Bureau of Investigation] Department [of] Justice, Washington [D.C.] / [Arthur L.] Barkey [Agent in Charge, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice].— 1 p.; 25 × 19 cm.

Obtained from the United States National Archives. Institutional Location: Record Group 65.

Summary: Barkey wires Burke that he is sending the copies of Goldman and Jacob Margolis's speeches.

Notes: Dark copy; barely legible. Reply to 880606322. For reply, see 880606313.

Edwa 86 collect sent

Detroit, Mich. January 28, 1920

Burke,

Department Justice,

Washington

Five stop referring your telegram I sent following telegram

January twenty sixth quote Reference Outlets stenotyp and stenotyp

transmission I forwarded to you with my letter December third trans-

cript of the notes taken by stenographer of their speeches given

November twenty third and twenty sixth in event you do not locate

them please advise and I will forward our copy unquote In event

that you are not able to locate them I am forwarding to you today

our office copies.

Barkey

1 29 P.M.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Russians at the Communist Party Congress in Marseille] Paris, 1921 Dec.  
 23 / [author unknown]. — 1 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.  
 Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
 Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.  
 Summary: An anonymous agent reports that it is likely that Goldman and Berkman, dangerous anarcho-  
 communists, will attend the upcoming Congress in Marseille.  
 Notes: In French.

P. 2487 J.

22

Paris, le 23 Décembre 1921 -

9

D'un correspondant :

Les Russes au Congrès du  
 P.C. de Marseille .

-0-0-0-0-0-0-

Il est possible, d'après des rensei-  
 gnements de bonne source, qu'au Congrès de Marseille se  
 trouvent présents les nommés : 124.786

BERKMAN Alexandre et GOLDMANN Emma (Juifs) .

Tous deux sont des militants anarcho-communistes dange-  
 reux. Ils sont récemment partis de Russie pour la Fran-  
 ce, par Berlin, chargés par leur groupe, d'une mission  
 spéciale à l'étranger.

Si, pour des raisons quelconques, ils n'assis-  
 tent pas aux séances, leur présence pendant la durée  
 du Congrès à Marseille, de toute façon, est probable .





# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1921 Dec. 24, Paris [to] Préfet de Police, [Paris] / Directeur, Sûreté Générale. — 1 p. ; 30 × 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The head of the Sûreté Générale sends the prefet of police a list of Russian citizens living in Paris. The list includes Goldman and Berkman.

Notes in French

MINISTÈRE  
DE L'INTÉRIEUR

DIRECTION  
DE LA

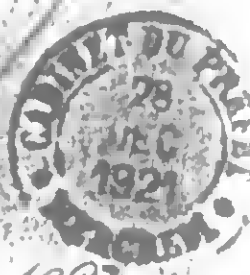
SÛRETÉ GÉNÉRALE

CONTRÔLE GÉNÉRAL  
DES SERVICES DE  
POLICE ADMINISTRATIVE

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE



Paris, le 24 Décembre 1921



LE MINISTRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR  
(Direction de la Sûreté Générale)

à Monsieur le PRÉFET DE POLICE,  
Cabinet.

N<sup>o</sup>: P. 5695.U.

Prière de mentionner dans la réponse  
les indications ci-dessus

J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre  
aux fins utiles les renseignements ci-joints concernant  
des sujets russes séjournant à Paris.

P. LE MINISTRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR,  
LE DIRECTEUR DE LA SURETE GENERALE,

*pour information  
des Goldmann  
fait le 3-1-1922*

*Kater R. f.  
fait le  
3-1-22*

Goldmann - Berkman	Sonder	124.786
Kevorkian, Margot	dossier	180.904
Bacovian del Basil	—	21.023
Galonsdian ou Calousdian	—	104.559
Kotcharian Kevork	—	14.757
Brandwayn	—	257.373

*répondre à l'Intérieur pour Brandwayn - le 16-2-1922*



## The Emma Goldman Papers

The Crushing of the Russian Revolution / Emma Goldman. — London : Freedom Press, 1922 [excerpt]. — 1 p. ; 22 × 14 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the United States Library of Congress. Institutional Location: Radical Pamphlet Collection, Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

Summary: The numbers indicate that the Library of Congress obtained Goldman's pamphlet from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

# THE CRUSHING OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

By  
EMMA GOLDMAN

PRICE FOURPENCE.

U.S.A.: 10 cents.

LONDON:  
FREEDOM PRESS, 127, Ossulston Street, N.W.1.  
1922.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

270

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1929 Nov. 19, Paris [to] Préfet de Police, Service des Etrangers, Paris /  
Président du Conseil, Ministre de l'Intérieur. — 2 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The president of the council reports that Goldman or Kohlmann has been speaking in favor of  
the soviets. She is living in St. Tropez under the name of Goldemann.

Notes: In French.

MINISTÈRE  
DE L'INTÉRIEUR

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

DIRECTION  
GÉNÉRALE  
DE LA SÛRETÉ GÉNÉRALE

SERVICE CENTRAL

Cartes d'identité des Etrangers.  
7, rue Cambacérès, Paris (8<sup>e</sup>)

N° 124.450

Paris, le 19 NOV 1929



LE PRÉSIDENT DU CONSEIL

MINISTRE de l'INTÉRIEUR

à Monsieur le Préfet de Police

Service des Etrangers

91-11-29
23-11
ONIENTHEUX
COMMENTS

On m'a signalé qu'une nommée GOLDMANN ou KOHLMANN aurait fait durant son séjour à St Tropez une active propagande en faveur des soviets **C.C.**

Or, M. le Commissaire de Police de cette ville n'a pu recueillir aucun renseignement utile, mais il ajoute qu'une nommée COLTON Emma, de nationalité britannique, titulaire d'une carte d'identité délivrée par vos Services le 30 Mars 1928, a résidé à St Tropez où elle se faisait parfois appeler GOLDEMANN.

Cette étrangère se dit écrivain et fréquente des littérateurs et des journalistes. A son départ de St Tropez au mois d'Octobre dernier, elle a prescrit au bureau de poste d'acheminer sa correspondance (au nom de COLTON, ou GOLDEMANN) sur Paris, 16, villa Saurat (XIV<sup>e</sup>) et 101 rue de la Tombe-Issoire. Elle a déclaré à des amis qu'elle se rendait Paris pour faire éditer ses mémoires.



PRÉFECTURE DE POLICE  
le 21 NOV 1929



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1929 Nov. 19, Paris [to] Préfet de Police, Service des Etrangers, Paris /  
Président du Conseil, Ministre de l'Intérieur. — 2 p. ; 30 × 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The president of the council reports that Goldman or Kohlmann has been speaking in favor of  
the soviets. She is living in St. Tropez under the name of Goldemann.

Notes: In French.

tous les renseignements que vous pourriez me faire  
recueillir à son égard.

Pr le Président du Conseil  
Ministre de l'Intérieur

Pour le Conseil d'Etat,  
Secrétaire Général du Ministère,  
Directeur de la Sûreté Générale,  
Le Secrétaire de la Direction.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Emma Colton, Paris?] 1929 Dec. [12?] / [Commissaire de Police?].—

1 p. ; 30 × 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The police commissioner gives a biographical sketch of Emma Colton, alias Brady, maiden name Goldman.

Notes: In French. Same text as 910620020, but in different format. Enclosed with 910620019.

A.R

19

décembre 1929



La femme COLTON, dite "Brady", est née Goldmann Emma, le 27 juin 1869, à Kovno (Russie). Son mari est sujet britannique.

En France depuis le début de 1928, elle s'est conformée aux prescriptions concernant le séjour des étrangers.

Elle est domiciliée habituellement à Saint-Tropez (Var), maison Hussier, chemin Saint-Antoine, mais depuis le 2 novembre dernier, elle habite chez Marqkowsky, artiste, demeurant 11, villa Seurat (14me); elle compte rester trois ou quatre mois à cette adresse, puis retourner à Saint-Tropez.

Militante anarchiste juive, d'origine russe, la femme Colton commença il y a de nombreuses années à faire de la propagande aux Etats-Unis, en compagnie du militant Beckmann. Tous deux furent arrêtés et subirent plusieurs condamnations, la dernière à deux ans de prison et 10.000 dollars d'amende.

C'est au cours d'un procès devant la Chambre Criminelle de New-York qu'elle déclara: "Si c'est un crime de donner l'avis dans le but d'éveiller la conscience sociale des masses—une conscience telle qu'elle les portera à introduire dans la société la qualité et non la quantité—, je suis heureuse d'être une criminelle".

Déportée à la fin de sa peine, la femme Colton quitta l'Amérique et parcourut alors la Russie, la Suède, la Suisse, puis la France d'où elle fut expulsée en 1910.

Toutefois, elle est revenue dans notre pays à plusieurs reprises, avant de s'y fixer à nouveau en 1918; c'est ainsi qu'en 1926, elle a pris la parole en allemand au cours d'un banquet organisé 36, rue de l'Orillon, par les anarchistes juifs de Paris.

Journaliste de talent, la femme Colton a collaboré au "Libertaire", à "l'Idée Anarchiste", au "Journal du Peuple", etc..

Actuellement, elle semble avoir cessé toute propagande, tout en restant en relations avec les principaux militants anarchistes.

Elle serait venue à Paris pour travailler à la mise au point de ses "Mémoires" qu'elle doit publier très prochainement.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1929 Dec. 12, Paris [to] Préfet de Police, [Paris] / Commissaire de Police, Préfecture de Police. — 2 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The police commissioner summarizes the life of Goldman, now Colton, alias Brady. He concludes that she has stopped her propaganda to work on her memoirs.

Notes: In French. Enclosed with 910620019.

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

PRÉFECTURE

DE

POLICE

Direction des Renseignements Généraux  
et des Jeux

CABINET  
Service des Etrangers

Le Directeur des Renseignements Généraux et des Jeux

à Monsieur le PREFET DE POLICE.

N° 570.826

Objet :

A.S. de la femme Colton  
soupçonnée de propagande  
communiste

La femme COLTON, dite "Brady" est née Goldmann Emma, le 27 juin 1869 à Kovno (Russie). Son mari est sujet britannique.

En France depuis le début de 1928, elle s'est conformée aux prescriptions concernant le séjour des étrangers.

Elle est domiciliée habituellement à Saint-Tropez (Var) maison Mussier, chemin Saint-Antoine, mais depuis le 2 Novembre dernier, elle habite chez Markowsky, artiste, demeurant 16 Villa Seurat (13ème); elle compte rester trois ou quatre mois à cette adresse, puis retourner à Saint-Tropez.

Militante anarchiste juive, d'origine russe, la femme Colton commença il y a de nombreuses années à faire de la propagande aux Etats-Unis, en compagnie du militant Beckmann. Tous deux furent arrêtés et subirent plusieurs condamnations, la dernière à deux ans de prison et 10.000 dollars d'amende.

C'est au cours d'un procès devant la Chambre Criminelle de New-York qu'elle déclara: "Si c'est un crime de donner sa vie dans le but d'éveiller la conscience sociale des masses, — une conscience telle qu'elle les portera à introduire dans la société la qualité et non la quantité — je suis heureuse d'être une criminelle".

Déportée à la fin de sa peine, la femme Colton quitta l'Amérique et parcourut alors la Russie, la Suède, la Suisse, puis la France d'où elle fut expulsée en 1910.

Toutefois elle est revenue dans notre pays à plusieurs reprises, avant de s'y fixer à nouveau en 1918; c'est ainsi qu'en 1926, elle a pris la parole en allemand au cours d'un banquet organisé 36 rue de l'Orillon par les anarchistes juifs de Paris.

Journaliste de talent, la femme Colton a collaboré au "Libertaire", à "l'Idée Anarchiste", au "Journal du Peuple" etc...



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1929 Dec. 12, Paris [to] Préfet de Police, [Paris] / Commissaire de Police, Préfecture de Police. — 2 p. ; 30 × 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The police commissioner summarizes the life of Goldman, now Colton, alias Brady. He concludes that she has stopped her propaganda to work on her memoirs.

Notes: In French. Enclosed with 910620019.

Actuellement, elle semble avoir cessé toute propagande, tout en restant en relations avec les principaux militants anarchistes.

Elle serait venue à Paris pour travailler à la mise au point de ses "Mémoires" qu'elle doit publier très prochainement.

~~La femme Colton est inconnue aux Sommiers Judiciaires.~~

P. Le Directeur  
Le Commissaire de Police :

*M. Brady*



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1929 Dec. 27 [Paris to] Président du Conseil, Ministre de l'Intérieur, [Paris] /  
Préfet de Police. — 1 p. ; 30 × 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The prefet de police forwards information about Emma Colton, who is doing propaganda for  
the soviets.

Notes: In French. For enclosure, see 910620020 or 910620022.

Confidentiel



Le Préfet de Police

à Monsieur le Président du Conseil, Ministre  
de l'Intérieur.

(Direction de la Sûreté Générale — Service central  
des Cartes d'Identité des Etrangers — N° 124.450)

Le 19 novembre dernier, vous avez bien voulu me deman-  
der de vous renseigner sur les agissements de la nommée COLTON  
Emma, de nationalité britannique, signalée comme faisant une  
active propagande en faveur des Soviets.

J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre, consignés dans  
le rapport ci-joint, les renseignements recueillis sur cette  
étrangère.

Le Préfet de Police,



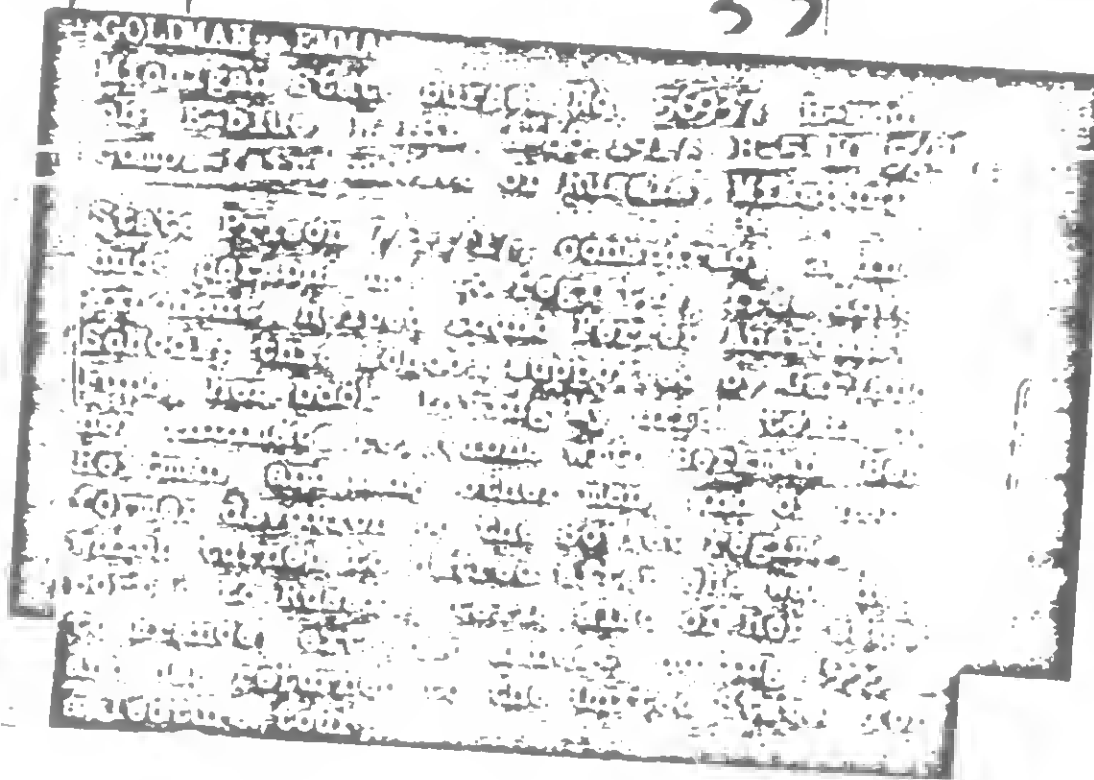
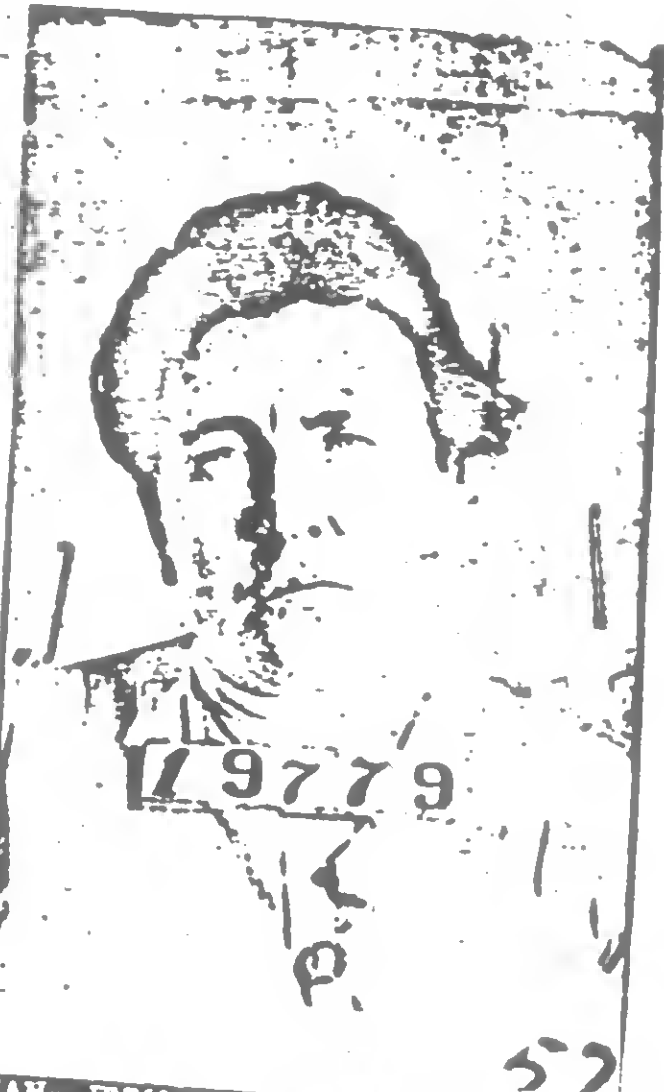
276

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Photograph of Emma Goldman, 193-?]. / [author unknown]. — 1 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation via FOIA.

Summary: The Federal Bureau of Investigation keeps Goldman's photograph in its files.  
Notes: Barely legible.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

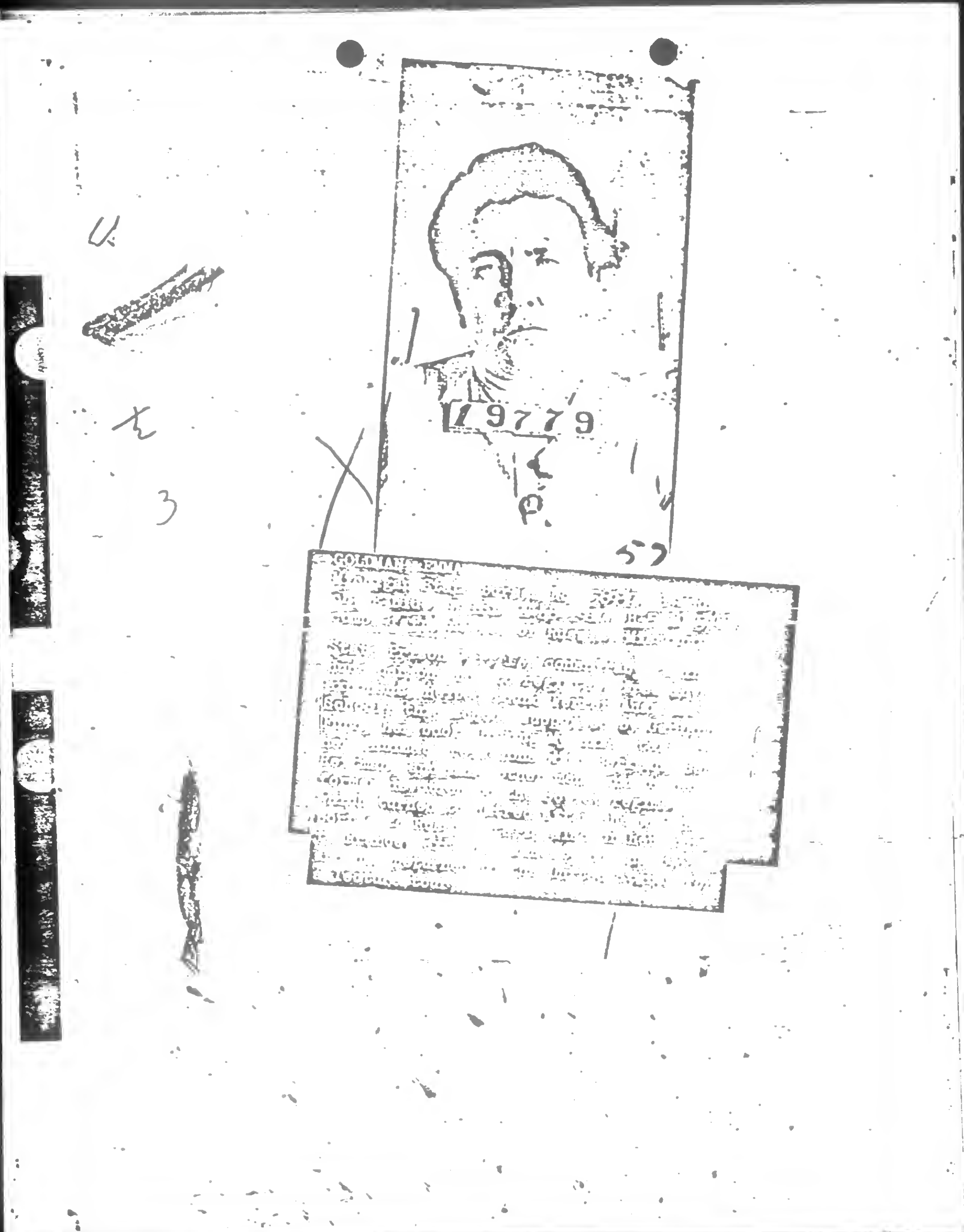


# The Emma Goldman Papers

[File of Emma Goldman, 193-?] / [Federal Bureau of Investigation?].—  
1 p. ; 28 × 22 cm.

Obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation via FOIA.

Summary: The Federal Bureau of Investigation summarizes Goldman's criminal record.  
Notes: Illegible.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1930 Feb. 5, Paris [to] Préfet de Police, [Paris] / Président du Conseil, Ministre de l'Intérieur. — 1 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The president of the council asks if the Emma Colton or Emma Goldman from a prior report is the same Goldman who was ordered expelled in 1901.

Notes: In French For reply, see 910620017. For report mentioned, see 910620019 and 910620020.

MINISTÈRE  
DE L'INTÉRIEUR

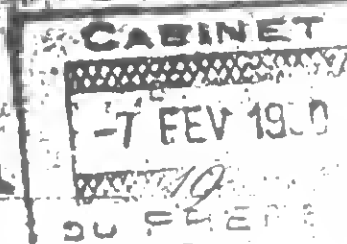
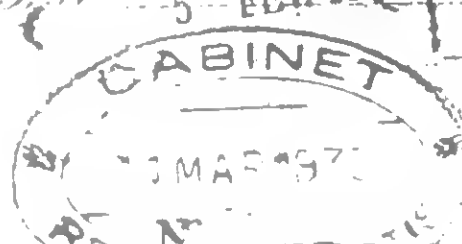
DIRECTION

DE LA

SURETÉ GÉNÉRALE

2<sup>e</sup> BUREAU

Police Générale.



Le Président du Conseil  
Ministre de l'Intérieur

à Monsieur le Préfet de Police.  
Cabinet.

(Sous-Direction Administrative - 1er Bureau.)

11  
1182 924  
10.6.30

Comme suite à votre rapport du 27 Décembre 1929,  
j'ai l'honneur de vous prier de me faire connaître si la su-  
jette britannique COLTON dite "BRADY", née GOLDMAN Emma, ne  
s'identifie pas avec une étrangère de ce nom, expulsée par  
arrêté du 26 mars 1901, arrêté qui ne paraît pas avoir été ex-  
tifié.

Il y aurait lieu, en cas d'identité, de notifier  
cette mesure et de procéder à l'expulsion.

Pour le Président du Conseil  
Ministre de l'Intérieur

Le Conseiller

Section Générale

Directeur de la Section

Le Sous-Directeur

chargé du 2<sup>e</sup> Bureau



*[Signature]*

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Emma Colton] Paris, 1930 Feb. 28 / Commissaire de Police.—  
2 p.; 21 × 16 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The police commissioner confirms that Emma Colton is the same person as the Emma Goldman under an expulsion decree in 1901. He gives her address and identity card number.

Notes: In French. Reply to 910620018.

14

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

Paris, le 28

PRÉFECTURE DE POLICE

Direction des Renseignements Généraux  
et des Jeux

C A B I N E

1er BUREAU

Section

N° 124.786.

A.S. de COLTON née  
Goldmann  
A la demande de la  
Sûreté Générale

*Handwritten notes:*  
H. 5.2  
pour unifier  
file 27.1.30  
Note remise  
circulaire au Bureau  
124 avec pièce  
compte rendu  
sans délai

**RAPPORT**

Comme suite au rapport du 12 Décembre 1929 concernant la nommée Colton, née Goldmann Emma, dite "Brady", née le 27 Juin 1869 à Kovno (Russie) de Abraham et de Thérèse Binovitch, je fais connaître que celle-ci s'identifie avec l'étrangère qui a fait l'objet d'un arrêté d'expulsion en date du 26 Mars 1901.

La nommée Colton habite actuellement 16, Villa Seurot, 101, rue de la Tombe Issoire.

Elle possède la carte d'identité N° 485.511 délivrée à Paris le 31 Décembre 1928, établie sous le nom de Colton Emma.

Elle est inconnue aux archives de la

ARCHIVES



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Emma Colton] Paris, 1930 Feb. 28 / Commissaire de Police.—  
2 p.; 21 × 16 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The police commissioner confirms that Emma Colton is the same person as the Emma Goldman under an expulsion decree in 1901. He gives her address and identity card number.

Notes: In French. Reply to 910620018.

Police Judiciaire ainsi qu'aux Somniers Judi-  
ciaires.

P. le Directeur,  
Le Commissaire Spécial de Police,

J. Audard

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[File of Emma Goldman] Paris [1930? March? (cover page)] / [author unknown]. —  
 1 p. ; 21 × 14 cm.  
 Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
 Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.  
 Summary: The Préfecture of Police prepares a file on Goldman's expulsion from France.  
 Notes: In French.

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

Paris, le 192

PRÉFECTURE  
DE  
POLICE

CABINET DU PRÉFET

Sous-Direction Administrative  
1<sup>er</sup> BUREAU

*Ammanville  
Paris, suite à la  
lettre du 11.3*

*124786*

*Goldmann Emma*

*27 juir 1869 - a' 26*

*Kowno,*

*Schulkei.*

*Mère jadis le sonier*

*a M. Callend*

PRÉFECTURE DE POLICE  
ARCHIVES

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Etrangers Detenus Possibles D'Expulsion: Notice Individuelle [Paris, 1930? March?] / [author unknown]. — 1 p. ; 30 x 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The French police prepare a biographic data form for Goldman, as a foreigner threatened with expulsion. They note that she was imprisoned in the United States in 1917 for fascist propaganda.

Notes: In French. Enclosed with 910620013.

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE  
PRÉFECTURE DE POLICE

CABINET DU PRÉFET

SOUS-DIRECTION ADMINISTRATIVE

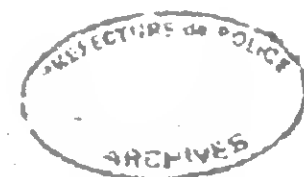
Service des Étrangers

570.826

ÉTRANGERS DETENUS POSSIBLES D'EXPULSION

## NOTICE INDIVIDUELLE

1. Nom et prénoms COLTON Emma née Goldmann dite "Brady"
2. Filiation de feu Abraham et de feu Binovitch Thérèse
3. Date, lieu de naissance et nationalité 27 Juin 1869 à Kovno (Russie)  
Domicile actuel des parents décédés
4. Célibataire, marié, veuf, nombre d'enfants. mariée, sans enfant  
Est-il séparé ou accompagné de sa famille. vit seule, le mari résiderait en Angleterre
5. A-t-il satisfait à la loi du recrutement  
Est-il déserteur, de quel régiment et à quelle date.
6. Depuis quand réside-t-il en France. depuis 1925  
Villes où il a demeuré Saint Tropez et Paris
7. Chez qui a-t-il travaillé, combien de temps. femme de lettres  
Conduite habituelle son travail  
Moyens actuels d'existence
8. Domicile lors de son arrestation 16 Villa Seurat (101 rue de la Tombe Issoire)
9. Motifs et date de la condamnation  
Circonstances de fait dans lesquelles elle est intervenue  
Tribunal qui l'a prononcée
10. Libérable le
11. Antécédents  
A-t-il subi d'autres condamnations, soit en France, soit dans son pays.  
En indiquer la nature, le nombre et les dates.  
déclare n'avoir jamais été condamnée en France. Mais avoir subi, en Amérique en 1917 une p. de 2 années d'emprisonnement pour propagande fasciste
12. A-t-il déjà été expulsé.  
A quelle date et par quelle autorité. oui  
par les autorités américaines à la suite d'une condamnation
13. Y-a-t-il des motifs qui s'opposent à son retour dans son pays.  
Si oui, avoir bien soin de les énumérer. non





# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Emma Colton] Paris, 1930 March 1 / Commissaire de Police.—  
 1 p.; 21 x 14 cm.  
 Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
 Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.  
 Summary: The police commissioner reports that the expulsion order against Goldman was delivered on  
 March 1. She has until the 11th to leave.  
 Notes: In French. For expulsion order, see 910620045.

PREFECTURE DE POLICE

Paris, le 1er Mars 1930.192

Cabinet du Préfet

Sous-Direction Administrative

SERVICE DES ÉTRANGERS

## RAPPORT

Cabinet -1er Bureau  
 124.786  
 C.C. 570.826

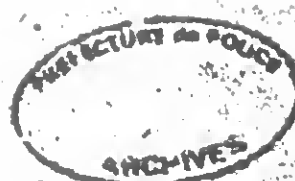
L'arrêté d'expulsion pris le  
 26 Mars 1901 par M. le Ministre de l'In-  
 térieur à l'égard de la nommée COLTON,  
 Emma, née GOLDMANN, dite "Brady" de natio-  
 nalité britannique par mariage, née le 27  
 Juin 1869 à Kovno (Russie) lui a été  
 notifié ce jour.

Un sursis de départ valable jus-  
 qu'au 11 courant lui a été accordé.

Ci-joint la notice individuelle  
 Les photographies seront transmises  
 ultérieurement.



Le Commissaire de Police



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1930 March 9, Baltimore [Md. to] Acting Secretary of State, Washington, D.C. / H.L. Mencken. — 1 p. ; 12 x 20 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations. Institutional Location: H.L. Mencken Papers, Rare Books and Manuscripts Division.

Summary: Mencken asks the acting secretary of state how Goldman might obtain a visa to visit the United States.

Notes: For reply, see 910722001.

H.L. MENCKEN  
1524 HOLLINS ST.  
BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, March 9th, 1930

Dear Sir:-

The following is submitted as a petition:  
In January last, happening to be in Paris, I had a meeting with Emma Goldman, the anarchist, who is now living there. She has a British passport and is unmolested by the French police. She is somewhat along in years and is apparently not active in politics: for several years past she has been at work upon her autobiography. She has no relations with the Russian communists, and is in fact opposed to them.

Most of her youth was spent in the United States, and she now desires to come back to visit her old friends. Also, she hopes to recover certain papers that were taken from her in 1917 -- private papers of little if any political importance. I am petitioning the Attorney-General for their release.

Would it not be possible to grant her a visa-- of course, with the usual time limit and other safeguards? If any further information about her is desired I'll be glad to obtain it. I am appearing in the matter because of my interest in her purely literary work, and because she wants her case presented by someone not associated with her political ideas.

Very truly yours,

The Acting Secretary of State  
Washington, D.C.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1930 March 11, Paris [to] Président du Conseil, Ministre de l'Intérieur,  
[Paris] / Préfet de Police. — 1 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.

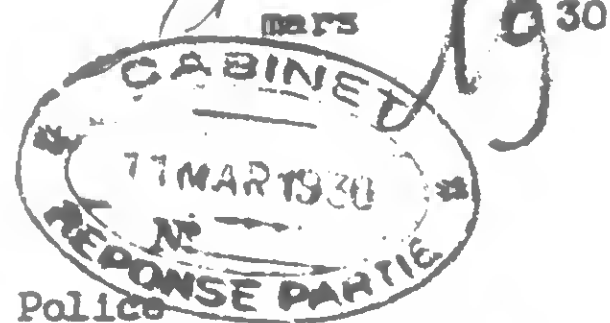
Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The prefet of police confirms that an order of expulsion has been delivered to Emma Goldman  
Colton. She received notice and has until the 11th to leave.

Notes: In French. For enclosure, see 910620015.

A.B

1124786



Le Préfet de Police

à Monsieur le Président du Conseil, Ministre  
de l'Intérieur.

(Direction de la Sûreté Générale - 2e Bureau -  
Expulsion)

Le 5 février dernier, vous avez bien voulu me  
demander si la nommée COLTON dite "Brady", née Goldman  
Emma, de nationalité britannique, ne s'identifiait pas  
avec une étrangère de ce nom expulsée par un arrêté du  
mars 1901, qui n'aurait pas été notifié.

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaître que c.  
arrêté s'applique effectivement à la nommée COLTON,  
Emma, née le 27 juin 1869, à Kovno (Russie), objet de  
ma communication du 27 décembre dernier, sous le timbre  
"Service central des Cartes d'identité des Etrangers".

En conséquence, cette étrangère en a reçu no-  
tification le 1er mars courant et un sursis de départ,  
expirant le 11 de ce mois, lui a été accordé.

Vous trouverez ci-joint copie de la notice  
individuelle d'usage; les quatre photographies de cette  
étrangère vous seront transmises ultérieurement.

Le Préfet de Police,





Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldman, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

**Notes:** In French.

cont. from

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1930 March 18 [Paris to] Président du Conseil, Ministre de l'Intérieur, [Paris]  
/ Préfet de Police. — 1 p. ; 30 × 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The prefet of police sends four photographs of Goldman to the president of the council.  
Notes: In French. Follow-up to 910602013.

H.C.

9

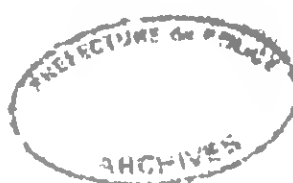
124786C  
1930

Le Préfet de Police

à Monsieur le Président du Conseil, Ministre de l'Intérieur  
(Direction de la Sécurité Générale. 2ème Bureau. Expulsion)

Pour faire suite à ma précédente communication du 11 m  
courant, sous le présent timbre, concernant la nommée COLTON,  
dite "Brady", de nationalité britannique, expulsée, j'ai l'hon  
neur de vous transmettre, ci-joint, quatre photographies de c  
étrangère.

Le Préfet de Police,



DA

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1930 March 26, Washington [D.C. to] H.L. Mencken, Baltimore, Md. / John Farr Simmons, Chief, Visa Office, Department of State. — 3 p. ; 24 × 18 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations. Institutional Location: H.L. Mencken Papers, Rare Books and Manuscripts Division.*

**Summary:** In answer to Mencken's query regarding Goldman's ability to obtain a visa, Simmons explains that as an anarchist deportee she can only return with the prior approval of the secretary of labor.

**Notes:** Reply to 910722000. For reply, see 910722002.

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to  
811.111 Goldman, Emma

March 26 1930

Mr. H. L. Mencken,  
1524 Hollins Street,  
Baltimore, Maryland.

Sir:

In reply to your letter, dated March 9, 1930, you are informed that the proper procedure to be followed by aliens who desire to visit the United States is to apply to an American consular officer abroad for an appropriate visa.

It may be stated, however, that in the case of Emma Goldman, mentioned in your letter, the records of the Department indicate that she was deported from the United States under the provisions of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, 39 Stat. 874, and the Act entitled "An act to exclude and expel from the United States aliens who are members of the anarchistic and similar classes", approved October 16, 1918, 40 Stat. 1012. Section 3 of the last mentioned Act, as amended by the Act approved June 5, 1920, 41 Stat. 1008, provides



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1930 March 26, Washington [D.C. to] H.L. Mencken, Baltimore, Md. / John Farr Simmons, Chief, Visa Office, Department of State. — 3 p. ; 24 x 18 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations. Institutional Location: H.L. Mencken Papers, Rare Books and Manuscripts Division.*

**Summary:** In answer to Mencken's query regarding Goldman's ability to obtain a visa, Simmons explains that as an anarchist deportee she can only return with the prior approval of the secretary of labor.

**Notes:** Reply to 910722000. For reply, see 910722002.

-2-

provides as follows:

"That any alien who shall, after he has been excluded and deported or arrested and deported in pursuance of the provisions of this act, thereafter return to or enter the United States or attempt to return to or to enter the United States shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than five years; and shall, upon the termination of such imprisonment, be taken into custody, upon the warrant of the Secretary of Labor, and deported in the manner provided in the immigration act of February fifth, nineteen hundred and seventeen."

It is also provided by Section 1 of the Act approved March 4, 1922, 45 Stat. 1551, as amended by the Act approved June 24, 1929, that

"If any alien has been arrested and deported in pursuance of law, he shall be excluded from admission to the United States whether such deportation took place before or after the enactment of this Act, and if he enters or attempts to enter the United States after the expiration of sixty days after the enactment of this Act he shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall, unless a different penalty is otherwise expressly provided by law, be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment: Provided, That this Act shall not apply to any alien arrested and deported before March 4, 1922, in pursuance of law, in whose case prior to his reembarkation at a place outside the United States, or his application in foreign contiguous territory for admission to the United States, and prior to March 4, 1929, the Secretary of Labor has granted such alien permission to reapply for admission."

In view of the foregoing provision of law it would seem that should Miss Goldman apply to an American

consular

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1930 March 26, Washington [D.C. to] H.L. Mencken, Baltimore, Md. / John Farr Simmons, Chief, Visa Office, Department of State. — 3 p. ; 24 × 18 cm.

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**Summary:** In answer to Mencken's query regarding Goldman's ability to obtain a visa, Simmons explains that as an anarchist deportee she can only return with the prior approval of the secretary of labor.

**Notes:** Reply to 910722000. For reply, see 910722002.

-3-

consular officer he would have no choice other than  
to refuse her a visa.

Very truly yours,

  
John Farr Simmons,  
Chief, Visa Office.

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1930 March 27 [Baltimore, Md. to] John Farr S]immons [Chief, Visa Office, Department of State, Washington, D.C.] / [H.L. Mencken]. — 1 p. ; 9 x 19 cm.

*Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations. Institutional Location: H.L. Mencken Papers, Rare Books and Manuscripts Division.*

**Summary:** Mencken explains that he is asking the secretary of labor to revoke Goldman's order of deportation.

**Notes:** Reply to 910722001.

March 27, 1930.

Simmons:

Re: #811.111 Goldman, Emma.

Thanks very much for your reply to my petition regarding Emma Goldman. I note that it is impossible, under the existing statutes, for you to give her a visa, and am, accordingly, petitioning the Secretary of Labor for a revocation of the order for her deportation.

My best thanks again.

Sincerely yours,



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1930 March 27 [Baltimore, Md. to Harry E. Hull, Commissioner General, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.] / [H.L. Mencken].—  
2 p.; 12 x 19 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations. Institutional Location: H.L. Mencken Papers, Rare Books and Manuscripts Division.

Summary: Mencken asks the Department of Labor to revoke Goldman's deportation order so that she may visit the United States.

Notes: For reply, see 910722004.

March 27, 1930.

Dear Sir:

Re # 133149 OKL

The following is the nature of a petition:

In January, while visiting in Paris, I encountered Emma Goldman, the anarchist, and she told me that she greatly desired to return to the United States for a visit. On my return to America, I accordingly applied to the Department of State for a visa for her. I am now informed by Mr. John Farr Simmons, Chief of the Visa office, that he is unable to issue it because of the provisions of the immigration acts which forbid the State Department to issue visas to aliens who have been deported.

I, accordingly, offer a petition that the order deporting Miss Goldman be revoked in order that the State Department may legally grant her a visa.

My reasons for making this request are that Miss Goldman is now somewhat advanced in years, and has abandoned active politics. For a year or two past she has been at work upon her autobiography, and upon other literary enterprises. She greatly desires to visit

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1930 March 27 [Baltimore, Md. to Harry E. Hull, Commissioner General, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.] / [H.L. Mencken].— 2 p.; 12 x 19 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations. Institutional Location: H.L. Mencken Papers, Rare Books and Manuscripts Division.

Summary: Mencken asks the Department of Labor to revoke Goldman's deportation order so that she may visit the United States.

Notes: For reply, see 910722004.

-2-

Re " 135149 OKL

of her old friends in the United States, where she spent most of her youth. She maintains that her deportation was ordered under a misapprehension, and that the verdict of the court which declared her husband an alien was reached on a basis of insufficient evidence. She has since married a British subject, and has a British passport.

My interest in her case is purely personal. She desired to have her application presented by some one not associated with her political ideas.

Sincerely yours,

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Report on Emma Goldman] Paris, 1930 April 4 / Commissaire de Police. —  
1 p.; 21 × 14 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The police commissioner reports that the president of the council has revoked Goldman's expulsion order.

Notes: In French.

6

(70-E)

**M.R.**  
**PREFECTURE DE POLICE**

Cabinet du Prefet

Sous-Direction Administrative

SERVICE DES ÉTRANGERS

Cabinet - 1er Bureau  
I24.786  
C.C. 570.826

Paris, le - 4 Avril 1930 - 192 -

RAPPORTE SE PARTIE

Par arrêté en date du 12 Mars 1930 M. le Président du Conseil, Ministre de l'Intérieur a rapporté la mesure d'expulsion qu'il avait prononcée le 26 Mars 1901 contre la nommée GOLDMANN Emma, de nationalité russe.

Cette mesure de bienveillance a été notifiée le 26 Mars 1930 à la Née. GOLDMANN et sa carte lui a été rendue.

Le Commissaire de Police

COMMISSAIRE DE POLICE

PREFECTURE DE POLICE

ARCHIVES



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1930 April 10 [Paris to] Président du Conseil, Ministre de l'Intérieur, [Paris]  
/ Préfet de Police. — 1 p. ; 30 × 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The prefet of police reports that he notified Goldman on March 26 that her expulsion was lifted and he returned her identity card.

Notes: In French.

A.R

5

10 AVRIL

30

Confidentiel

Le Préfet de Police

à Monsieur le Président du Conseil, Ministre  
de l'Intérieur.

(2<sup>me</sup> Bureau - Expulsion)

Le 12 mars dernier, vous avez bien voulu  
m'informer que vous rapportiez la mesure d'expul-  
sion prise, le 26 mars 1901, contre la nommée  
GOLDMANN, Emma, de nationalité russe.

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaître  
que votre arrêté a été notifié, le 26 mars 1930;  
à la nommée GOLDMANN à qui la carte d'identité a  
été restituée.

Le Préfet de Police,



DA

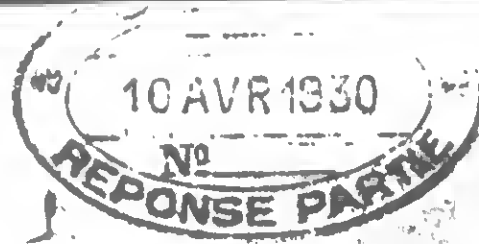
# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 19]30 April 10 [Paris to] Président du Conseil, Ministre de l'Intérieur, [Paris]  
/ Préfet de Police. — 1 p. ; 30 × 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Notes: In French. Copy of 910620008.

A.R



8

10 avril

30

Confidentiel

Le Préfet de Police

à Monsieur le Président du Conseil, Ministre  
de l'Intérieur.

(2<sup>me</sup> Bureau - Expulsion)

Le 12 mars dernier, vous avez bien voulu  
m'informer que vous rapportiez la mesure d'expul-  
sion prise, le 26 mars 1901, contre la nommée  
GOLDMANN, Emma, de nationalité russe.

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaître  
que votre arrêté a été notifié, le 26 mars 1930;  
à la nommée GOLDMANN à qui la carte d'identité a  
été restituée.

Le Préfet de Police,



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1930 April 17, Washington [D.C. to] H.L. Mencken, Baltimore, Md. / Harry E. Hull, Commissioner General, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor. — 2 p. ; 23 x 18 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations. Institutional Location: H.L. Mencken Papers, Rare Books and Manuscripts Division.

Summary: Hull explains that under a new law, deportees who reenter the United States are guilty of a felony. Therefore, he advises that Goldman not return.

Notes: Reply to 910722003. For reply, see 910722005.

### U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION  
WASHINGTON

ADDRESS REPLY TO  
COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION  
AND REFER TO

No. 52410/43-D

April 17, 1930.

Mr. H. L. Mencken,  
1524 Hollins Street,  
Baltimore, Maryland.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your petition which you submitted March 27, 1930, in behalf of the alien EMMA GOLDMAN, requesting that the order of deportation be revoked in order that the Department of State may grant her a visa, you are informed that under the immigration statutes it is not practicable to take the desired action.

The Act of March 4, 1929, as amended June 24, 1929, provides in part as follows:

"That if any alien has been arrested and deported in pursuance of law, he shall be excluded from admission to the United States whether such deportation took place before or after the enactment of this act, and if he enters or attempts to enter the United States after the expiration of sixty days after the enactment of this act, he shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall, unless a different penalty is otherwise expressly provided by law, be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment: Provided, that this act shall not apply to any alien arrested and deported before March 4, 1929, in pursuance of law, in whose case prior to his reembarkation at a place outside the United States, or his application in foreign contiguous territory for admission to the United States, and prior to March 4, 1929, the Secretary of Labor has granted such alien permission to reapply for admission."



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1930 April 17, Washington [D.C. to] H.L. Mencken, Baltimore, Md. / Harry E. Hull, Commissioner General, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor.— 2 p. ; 23 × 18 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations. Institutional Location: H.L. Mencken Papers, Rare Books and Manuscripts Division.

Summary: Hull explains that under a new law, deportees who reenter the United States are guilty of a felony. Therefore, he advises that Goldman not return.

Notes: Reply to 910722003. For reply, see 910722005.

52410/43-D

-2-

April 17, 1930.

The Bureau's record shows that EMMA GOLDMAN was deported on December 21, 1919, on the SS "Buford". Permission was not granted for her to reapply for admission to the United States.

In the light of the record and the mandatory provisions of the law, I have to advise you that it will not be lawful for this alien to return to the United States.

Respectfully,

*Harry E. Hull*  
HARRY E. HULL,  
Commissioner General.

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 1930] April 20, Baltimore [Md. to Harry E. Hull] Commissioner General  
[Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.] / [H.L. Mencken]. —  
1 p. ; 13 × 19 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox  
and Tilden Foundations. Institutional Location: H.L. Mencken Papers, Rare Books and Manuscripts Division.  
Summary: Mencken presses Hull for some unofficial advice as to how Goldman could legally return for a  
visit.  
Notes: Reply to 910722004. For reply, see 910722006.

BALTIMORE.

April 20th

Mr. Commissioner General:

Thanks very much for your courteous reply to my inquiry of  
March 27th regarding Emma Goldman. The Act you refer to, I observe, makes  
it impossible for the Secretary of Labor to rescind the order for her  
deportation. What is to be done about it, if anything? I ask  
unofficially, and shall be grateful for any suggestion that you may  
care to make. It seems dreadfully hard that it should be impossible to  
let the poor woman come home to visit her relatives. She seems to be  
quite out of politics. Moreover, her complete disillusionment in Russia  
brings her views into accord with the prevailing ones in the United States.  
My apologies for troubling you again.

Sincerely yours,

300

## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1930 April 28 [Washington, D.C. to H.L. Mencken, Baltimore, Md.] / Harry E. Hull, Commissioner General [Bureau of Immigration [Department] of Labor.— 1 p.; 17 x 18 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations. Institutional Location: H.L. Mencken Papers, Rare Books and Manuscripts Division.

Summary: Hull reiterates that until the law is changed, Goldman cannot legally return to the United States.

Notes: Lower document only. Reply to 910722005. For reply, see 910722007.

April 30th.  
In Re  
52410/43-D  
FS

DEPT. OF LABOR  
IMMIGRATION

April 28, 1930.

Dear Mr. Hull:

Thanks very much for your  
reply to my note. I am conveying  
the information to Miss Goldman.

Sincerely yours,

I regret your letter of the  
reference to your interest in  
the desire of Emma Goldman to return to the United States.  
In my letter to you of the 17th instant, I advised you that  
under the law this alien can not return to the United States,  
yet you again request to be advised what is to be done about  
effecting her return.

In reply thereto, I can only again state what  
I have set forth before, to wit, that as long as the present  
law remains in effect Emma Goldman can never return to the  
United States and if she does enter or attempt to enter she  
will be guilty of a felony which carries a heavy penalty.

Very truly yours,

  
HARRY E. HULL,  
Commissioner General.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter, 1930] April 30 [Baltimore, Md. to Harry E.] Hull [Commissioner General, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.] / [H.L. Mencken]. — 1 p. ; 18 x 18 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations. Institutional Location: H.L. Mencken Papers, Rare Books and Manuscripts Division.

Summary: Mencken thanks Hull for his reply.

Notes: Broken type. Upper document only. Reply to 910722007.

April 30th.  
In file  
52410/45-D  
ES

DEPT. OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

April 28, 1930.

Dear Mr. Hull:

I thank you very much for your  
reply to my letter. I am conveying  
the information to Miss Goldman.

Sincerely yours,

I thank you for your letter of the  
28th and for your interest in  
the case of Emma Goldman to return to the United States.  
In my letter to you of the 17th instant, I advised you that  
under the law this alien can not return to the United States,  
and I again request to be advised what is to be done about  
allowing her return.

In reply thereto, I can only again state what  
I set forth before, to wit, that as long as the present  
law remains in effect Emma Goldman can never return to the  
United States and if she does enter or attempt to enter she  
will be guilty of a felony which carries a heavy penalty.

Very truly yours,

*Harry E. Hull*  
HARRY E. HULL,  
Commissioner General.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

302

# The Emma Goldman Papers

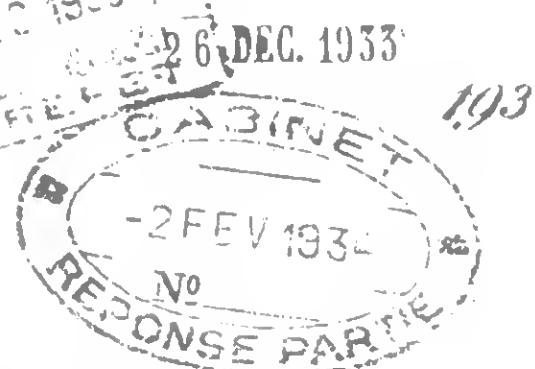
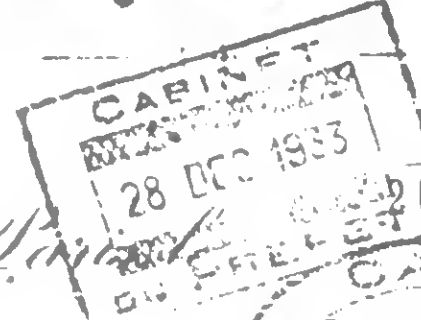
[Letter] 1933 Dec. 26, Paris [to] Préfet de Police, Direction du Cabinet, 1er Bureau,  
[Paris] / Président du Conseil, Ministre de l'Intérieur. — 1 p. ; 30 × 21 cm.  
Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.  
Summary: The president of the council asks for information about Goldman, who was expelled from Hol-  
land to Paris.  
Notes: In French. For reply, see 910620000 and 910620001.

## MINISTÈRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR

DIRECTION  
DE LA  
SURETÉ GÉNÉRALE

2 BUREAU  
P. G.

124.786 3267  
RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE



Le Président du Conseil  
Ministre de l'Intérieur

Mr



à Monsieur le Préfet de Police

Direction du Cabinet - 1er Bureau

M. le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères vient

de me faire connaître, et je vous en avise aux fins utiles,  
que la ressortissante russe GOLDMAN (Emma), qui avait fait  
l'objet d'un arrêté d'expulsion, mesure rapportée le 12 mars  
1930, vient d'être expulsée par le Gouvernement hollandais.

Cette anti-militariste notoire devait prendre  
la parole, le 24 Novembre dernier, devant la section anti-  
militariste d'Apeldoorn; elle en fut empêchée et fut recon-  
duite à La Haye et de là à la frontière, à destination de  
Paris.

Pour le Président du Conseil  
Ministre de l'Intérieur  
Le Directeur de la Sûreté Générale

*H. H. H. H.*

# The Emma Goldman Papers

910620001

[Letter] 1934 Jan. 27, Paris [to] Préfet de Police, [Paris] / Commissaire de Police. — 2 p.; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B1A 305.

Summary: The police commissioner summarizes Goldman's life, emphasizing her contacts with France. He notes that she was expelled by the Dutch government and searched without success upon her return to Paris.

Notes: In French. Enclosed with 910620000 and 910620002. Reply to 910620003.

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

PRÉFECTURE

DE

POLICE

Direction des Renseignements Généraux  
et des Jeux

Direction de l'Administration  
et de la Police Générales  
1ère Sous-Direction

Service des Affaires de  
Sûreté Générale  
1er Bureau

N° 124.786

Le Directeur des Renseignements Généraux et des Jeux

à Monsieur le PRÉFET DE POLICE.

Objet :

A.S.de COLTON, née Goldmann,  
A la demande de la Direction  
de la Sûreté Générale.

COLTON dite "Brady" est née Goldmann Emma, le 27 juin 1869 à Kovno (Russie) de Abraham et de Binovitch Thérèse. Son mari est sujet britannique.

Arrivée en France en 1925, elle s'est conformée aux prescriptions réglementant le séjour des étrangers sur notre territoire.

Cette étrangère qui, pour avoir voulu prendre la parole le 24 novembre 1933, devant la section antimilitariste d'Apeldoorn, aurait été expulsée par le gouvernement hollandais et reconduite à la frontière à destination de Paris, a vainement été recherchée dans le département de la Seine.

Elle est domiciliée habituellement à Saint-Tropez (Var), maison Kussier, chemin Saint-Antoine.

Colton Emma est venue dans la capitale à plusieurs reprises et en dernier lieu, du 19 octobre 1931 au 12 février 1932, elle a logé seule 6 rue Chevert; précédemment en mars 1930, elle logeait chez E. Warkowsky, artiste, 101 rue de la Tombe Issoire et 16 villa Seurat.

Militante anarchiste juive, d'origine russe, la femme Colton commença il y a de nombreuses années à faire de la propagande aux Etats-Unis en compagnie du militant Beckmann. Tous deux furent arrêtés et encoururent plusieurs condamnations, la dernière à 2 ans de prison et 10.000 dollars d'amende.

C'est au cours d'un procès devant la Chambre criminelle de New York qu'elle déclara: "Si c'est un crime de donner sa vie dans le but d'éveiller la conscience sociale des masses, une conscience telle qu'elle, les portera à introduire dans la société la qualité et non la quantité, je suis heureuse d'être une criminelle".

304

## The Emma Goldman Papers

910620001

[Letter] 1934 Jan. 27, Paris [to] Préfet de Police, [Paris] / Commissaire de Police. —  
2 p.; 30 x 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The police commissioner summarizes Goldman's life, emphasizing her contacts with France. He  
notes that she was expelled by the Dutch government and searched without success upon her return to  
Paris.

Notes: In French. Enclosed with 910620000 and 910620002. Reply to 910620003.

PRÉFET

Déportée à la fin de sa peine, la femme Colton quitta l'Amérique et parcourut alors la Russie, la Suède, la Suisse, puis la France d'où elle fut expulsée par arrêté ministériel du 26 février 1930, notifié le 1er mars 1930. Cette mesure fut rapportée le 12 du même mois par ~~arrêté de M. le Président du Conseil, ministre de l'Intérieur.~~

Journaliste de talent, la femme Colton a collaboré au "Libertaire", à "L'Idée Anarchiste" et au "Journal du Peuple".

Lors de son dernier séjour en 1932 à Paris, où elle était venue pour travailler à la mise au point de ses mémoires qu'elle devait publier, elle semblait avoir cessé toute propagande tout en restant en relations avec les principaux militants anarchistes.

Au privé, les renseignements recueillis sur son compte sont favorables.

La femme Colton est tenue en observation.

Elle n'est notée aux sommiers judiciaires que pour la mesure de rigueur qui l'avait frappée.

P. le Directeur,  
Le Commissaire de Police,

*M. Chavigny*



305



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1934 Feb. 2 [Paris to Président du Conseil] Ministre de l'Intérieur, [Paris] /  
 Préfet de Police. — 1 p. ; 30 × 21 cm.  
 Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
 Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.  
 Summary: The prefet of police sends a report on Goldman, as requested.  
 Notes: In French. For enclosure, see 910620001. Reply to 910620003. Same text as 910620002, but in different format.

62174  
 Copie reçue de  
 22 FEV 1934  
 2 février 1934  
 34

Le Préfet de Police  
 à Monsieur le Ministre de l'Intérieur  
 (Direction de la Sûreté Générale - 2e Bureau -  
 Police Générale)

Le 26 décembre 1933, vous avez bien voulu m'informer  
 que la nommée GOLDMAN, Emma, objet d'une mesure d'expul-  
 sion rapportée le 12 mars 1930, aurait été récemment ex-  
 pulsée de Hollande et reconduite à la frontière de ce  
 pays à destination de Paris.

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire parvenir, consignés dans  
 la notice ci-jointe, les renseignements recueillis sur la  
 nommée COLTON, dite "Brady" née Goldmann, Emma.

Le Préfet de Police,



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] 1934 Feb. 2, Paris [to Président du Conseil] Ministre de l'Intérieur, [Paris] /  
Préfet de Police. — 1 p. ; 30 × 21 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police,  
Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

Summary: The prefect of police forwards a report on Goldman as requested.

Notes: In French. For enclosure, see 910620001. Reply to 910620003. Same text as 910620000, but in different format.

31. 1-19 34

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

Paris, le

2 février 1934

2

1934

## PRÉFECTURE DE POLICE

Direction de l'Administration et de la Police  
Générales1<sup>re</sup> Sous-Direction

Service des Affaires de Sureté Générale

1<sup>er</sup> BUREAU

N°

MH. 486

1207/101

P. de C. Tintin

Sous-secrétaire. Lemaire. P. C.

Me 25 Janvier 1934, vous auriez voulu  
m'informez que la Goldman Emma,  
objet d'une mesure d'expulsion rapportée le  
1<sup>er</sup> Mars 1930, aurait été récemment expulsée  
de Hollande et se rendrait à la frontière  
de ce pays à destination de Paris.

J. notes modifiées

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire parvenir  
ci-joint dans la notice et renseignements  
recueillis sur la M. Bolton dite "Prady"  
ni Goldman Emma.



Préfet.

J

307

# The Emma Goldman Papers

Russian Literature / Emma Goldman. — 64 p. ; 29 × 19 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the International Institute of Social History.  
Institutional Location: Emma Goldman Archive.

1918

## RUSSIAN LITERATURE

( WHEN I CAME TO RUSSIA (JAN. 1920, I LEARNED  
OF THE WONDERFUL VENTURE THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAD  
LAUNCHED. ( THE PROLECTCULT, THE ORGANIZATION FOR  
PROLETARIAN CULTURE THAT WAS TO USHER INTO RUSSIA  
A GREAT PROLETARIAN LITERATURE STRIPPED OF ALL  
BOURGEOIS BALLAST <sup>and</sup> ~~SCIENCE~~ AND VALUES.

( I HAD COME TO RUSSIA WITH A BURNING FAITH.

I MEANT TO LEARN, NOT TO <sup>teach</sup> ~~PREACH~~. ( STILL THE

SUGGESTION THAT THE ~~ART IS ENLIGHTENED AND HUMANITARIAN~~

~~FOR CENTURIES COULD CREATE A NEW CULTURE OUT OF~~

NOTHING, AS IT WERE, SEEMED FAR FETTERED TO ME.

( SOON MY OWN DOUBTS WERE STRENGTHENED BY THE

PESSIMISTIC ATTITUDE OF ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF

THE PROLECTCULT, ANATOLE LUNACHENSKY. ( THOUGH

HE SPEND MUCH TIME AND DEVOTION ON THE PROLECTCULT,

HE ~~YET MAINTAINED THAT NOTHING OF OUTSTANDING~~

TALENT HAD COME. NOR DID HE HOPE FOR ANY ~~PROBLY~~

with many ~~good~~ real proletarian

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1919

AS A RESULT OF THE ~~ARBITRARY DECREE FROM THE~~

~~GOVERNMENT.~~

*officially concentrated  
of ~~power~~ official exalt*

( I CONFESSED TO HIM THAT IN MY EARLY DAYS IN

THE ANARCHIST MOVEMENT I HAD BELIEVED THAT THE

SOCIAL REVOLUTION WOULD TURN A GREAT MANY PEOPLE

INTO ~~A~~ SHAKESPEARE, GOETHE, TOLSTOY, MICHAEL

ANGELO OR DA VINCI. ( BUT LIFE HAD TAUGHT ME

THAT CREATIVE GENIUS IS BORN ~~WHENEVER~~.

TALENT CAN BE DEVELOPED IN THE RIGHT SOCIAL AND

ECONOMIC CONDITION. ~~GENIUS IS BORN~~. NO

ONE YET DISCOVERED THE FORCES THAT MAKE FOR

GENIUS.

( HAVING BEEN SO NAIVE MYSELF I DID NOT WISH  
TO BE IMPLICATED WITH THE PROLECTCULT.

( I MADE IT MY BUSINESS TO VISIT EVERY PROLECT-

CULT CLASS IN THE CITIES I CAME TO. NOTHING BUT

MEDIOCRITY AND DILETTANTISM COULD I FIND ANYWHERE.

*naturally, I did not expect  
miraculously within 4 years, say  
the revolution*

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1820

NOTHING EVEN AT THE END OF 25 MONTHS IN RUSSIA.

*Still I did hope for a beginning  
But finally I did not find a  
TO BE SURE THERE WERE WRITERS OF MERIT IN RUSSIA.*

(MOSTLY OF PREREVOLUTIONARY TIMES. (SOME WERE OF

PEASANT STOCK. SOME PROLETARIAN. AND SOME AGAIN

OF THE BOURGEOISIE. *in accordance* THE MOST ARISTOCRATIC

AESTHETE OF ALL WAS ALEXANDER BLOK. THE AUTHOR

OF "THE SOYTHIANS" AND "TWELVE."

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IT WAS ALEXANDER BLOK.

*1821*  
*He is the maker of*  
*the Scythians & the*

BORN IN 1880 BLOK HAD ATTAINED POETIC GREATNESS AND RECOGNITION.

LONG BEFORE THE REVOLUTION. THE OCTOBER INFLAMED HIS CREATIVE

SPIRIT. HIS LYRE GAVE PASSIONATE EXPRESSION TO IT IN TWO

LONG POEMS, THE SCYTHIANS AND TWELVE. IN THE FIRST POEM BLOK

REPRESENTS THE RUSSIAN MASSES AS ASIATIC SCYTHIANS. THEY ARE

CAPABLE OF APPRECIATING AND LOVING THE WEST. AND THEY ARE

READY TO CO-OPERATE FOR THE GOOD OF THE WORLD AND HUMANITY.

BUT WOE TO THE WEST, IF IT REFUSES TO RESPOND TO THE RUSSIAN

CALL AND ATTEND "THE FEAST OF WORK AND PEACE." THEN THE UNITED

HORDES OF SCYTHIANS WOULD SWEEP IN AN AVALANCHE UPON THE

DOOMED PLAINS OF EUROPE AND WOULD DEVASTATE THE OLD AND DYING

WORLD OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION.

*In the Blok song,  
He has my hand made  
of the revolution -  
rhythm of the war, stamp  
of soldiers, war cry,  
it is a, pulling down  
the old world. Rousing*

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1822  
the outcast, he insulted, and  
degrading to him a cold  
stroke by mangled the heart  
of a new birth - a wild  
game in the m. passed  
humanity

BLOK VISUALIZED THE REVOLUTION AS A LIBERATING FORCE NOT AS  
THE ORGANIZED TERROR. HE COULD HAVE NO TRUCK WITH THAT  
MONSTER THAT HAD COME TO SLAY THE REVOLUTION.

HE PROTESTED. HE WAS PROMPTLY ARRESTED AND KEPT IN THE  
CHEKA IN IGNORANCE OF HIS CRIME AND IN SUSPENSE OF HIS DOOM.  
BUT HE WAS TOO FAMED IN THE WORLD OF LETTERS AND THE AUTHOR  
OF A STIRRING EPIC OF THE REVOLUTION. HE COULD NOT JUST BE  
SENT OFF *quietly to some remote part* AS SO MANY DURING THAT PERIOD. HE WAS SET FREE.  
*and since*  
THE SHOCK BROKE BLOK'S SPIRIT AND KILLED HIS FAITH.  
INSUFFICIENT FOOD, SEVERE SUFFERING FROM LACK OF FUEL IMPAIR  
HIS HEALTH.

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1023

I WAS FORTUNATE TO MEET BLOK AT ONE OF HIS READINGS. THE  
MARK OF DEATH WAS ALREADY GRAVEN IN HIS PALE EMACIATED FACE.  
HE DIED A YEAR LATER. AFTER REPEATED ATTEMPTS TO BE  
PERMITTED TO GO TO EUROPE FOR A CURE AND REST, <sup>a</sup> THE PASSPORT  
WAS GRANTED. IT ARRIVED ON THE DAY OF HIS FUNERAL.

A MORE DRASTIC END WAS METED OUT TO ANOTHER POET THOUGH NOT SO  
GREAT AS BLOK.

*He*  
NICOLAI GUMILEV WAS SHOT IN 1921 IN PETROGRAD. *for supposed party*  
*in a flat*  
*the real story, Samokov's wife, a*  
POLISH WOMAN, HAD ON HER WAY FROM POLAND ACCEPTED A SEALED  
NOTE FROM A POLISH OFFICER TO A FRIEND IN PETROGRAD. IT WAS  
A STUPID AND IRRESPONSIBLE THING TO DO. SHE MAY NOT EVEN  
HAVE KNOWN THE CONTENTS OF THE NOTE. CERTAINLY GUMILEV KNEW  
NOTHING ABOUT IT UNTIL THE RAID WHICH TOOK PLACE AT THE  
VERY HOUR WHEN THE "FRIEND" OF THE POLISH OFFICER CAME TO  
THE GUMILEVS FOR THE NOTE. GUMILEV TOOK THE BLAME AND WAS  
PROMPTLY LED OFF TO THE CHEKA.

NO ONE IN PETROGRAD BELIEVED GUMILEV CAPABLE OF *conned* TRICK

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1924

WITH THE WHITE FORCES. SOME OF HIS FELLOW-

WRITERS APPEALED TO GORKI TO SAVE GUMILEV.

HE REFUSED TO INTERCEDE. <sup>was away at the</sup> ~~ERECVIEV~~ PROVED MORE

<sup>but in his return</sup> ~~HUMAN.~~ BUT BEFORE THE CASE CAME TO HIS <sup>attention</sup>

<sup>on the way</sup> ~~KNOWLEDGE~~ GUMILEV WAS SHOT. <sup>already dead</sup>

AS I ALREADY STATED THERE WERE WRITERS IN

RUSSIA WITH PRE-REVOLUTIONARY <sup>names</sup> -- POETS AND <sup>some took to career they went abroad</sup> NOVELISTS. <sup>most were remained</sup> NEARLY ALL OF THEM GLORIED IN THE

REVOLUTION. THOUGH NOT ALL OF THEM WERE WITH

THE NEW REGIME. NEITHER WERE THEY ACTIVELY

AGAINST IT.

IN MOSCOW THE GROUP WAS KNOWN AS THE

COSMITS. <sup>they met in the few dismal and poverty-</sup>

STRICKEN CAFES TO READ THEIR POETRY. BUT THEIR

EFFUSIONS HAD NO BEARING ON THE CRUEL REALITY

AROUND THEM. SO THEY WERE NOT INTERFERED WITH.

ONE OF THE GRE TEST AMONG THEM WAS SERGEI

YESSENIN. I WILL COME TO HIM LATER.

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1825

*Petrograd*

THE ~~MOSCOW~~ WRITERS WERE KNOWN AS THE

"SERAPION BROTHERS." (THEY ORGANIZED AND HELD

THEIR LITERARY EVENINGS LARGELY TO ESCAPE THE

EVER PRESENT HORROR OF HUNGER AND COLD. (THE

*the name of this group*  
NAME SERAPION BROTHERS WAS TAKEN FROM THE TALES

*Romanticist*  
OF A.T. HOFFMAN -- THE CHARACTER A MONK WHO

*unhindered*  
BELIEVED IN THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT SPIRIT OF

CREATIVE ART.

EUGENE SMILGIN, ONE OF THE MOST GIFTED

WRITERS WAS THE LEADING SPIRIT OF THE PETROGRAD

GROUP. (AND SO WAS ALEXANDER BLOCK.

*Dneprochinski*

IN ADDITION THERE WERE THE (FELLOW TRAVELLERS.

*andrey belin, Reppan  
and some other*

*changed to that group  
as long as Lenin was  
alive, the group were  
permitted to have  
being, more or less any day  
which, and changed all  
that.*

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*the American*  
( MAX EASTMAN, HIMSELF A POET OF NOTE AND A  
BRILLIANT WRITER, HAS WRITTEN A SCATHING  
ARRAIGNMENT OF THE LITERARY DICTATORSHIP UNDER  
STALIN BETWEEN ~~4-23~~ *3-23*. THE WORK IS CALLED *He Stalin*  
"ARTISTS IN UNIFORM." ~~IT IS A KNOPP PUBLICATION~~  
*in the New York Times from George Allen*  
AND I STRONGLY RECOMMEND IT TO ALL OF YOU.

( MR. EASTMAN IS AN ARDENT TROTSKIST.  
NATURALLY HE CONSIDERS EVERYTHING UNDER STALIN  
ANATHEMA. *He* ( THIS HE TRIES TO MAKE HIS READERS  
BELIEVE THAT UNDER LENIN'S AND TROTSKY'S  
SCEPTER THERE WAS COMPLETE LITERARY AND ARTISTIC  
FREEDOM, EXCEPT OF COURSE FOR "COUNTER-  
REVOLUTIONISTS." ( IT IS HARDLY WORTH STOPPING  
AT THIS TERM WHICH HAS GROWN BANAL AND MEANINGLESS.  
*since every one is out of Russia*  
~~ESPECIALLY NOW WHEN EASTMAN HIMSELF IS CONSIDERED~~  
*who dares to express an independent*  
A COUNTER-REVOLUTIONIST. *of opinion*  
*in the New York Times*

( NOW, I HOLD NO BRIEF FOR STALIN'S REGIME.  
BUT THE TWO CASES I HAVE ALREADY CITED, NAMELY,

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1827

(BLOCK AND GULILEV AND ~~THOSE I WILL NOT DENY~~

SHOULD PROVE TO YOU THAT LENIN AND TROTSKY'S

~~REIGN ALSO PERMITTED NO FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION IN~~

~~LITERATURE BY OR OTHER FORM.~~

(IT IS TRUE THAT BOTH LENIN AND TROTSKY KNEW

MORE OF THE CREATIVE SPIRIT THAN STALIN. THEY

UNDERSTOOD PERFECTLY THAT CREATIVE ABILITY IS

NOT GRAFTED ON AND CANNOT BRING FORTH GREAT

WORKS.

(MAX EASTMAN BRINGS COPIOUS QUOTATIONS FROM

LENIN AND TROTSKY'S WORKS ON ART TO PROVE THAT

THEY BELIEVED THAT WHILE ART IS LIFE CONCEIVED

THROUGH THE VISION OF THE CREATIVE ARTIST. IT

HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH PROPAGANDA, INDUSTRY

OR THE PARTY LINE. YET THE FACT REMAINS

THAT PRECIOUS FEW NON-PROPAGANDA WORKS APPEARED IN

RUSSIA BETWEEN 1917-24.

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1828

( LENIN AND TROTSKY WERE TOO OCCUPIED IN  
 BUILDING UP THE STATE MACHINE TO CONSIDER NON-  
 PROPAGANDA LITERATURE IMPORTANT TO WASTE PRECIOUS  
 PAPER NEEDED FOR MILLIONS OF PRODUKS (PERMITS)

WITHOUT WHICH NO ONE IN RUSSIA WAS PERMITTED TO

GET ABOUT.

NOTHING SO FAR WRITTEN AGAINST THE BUREAU-

CRACY IS SUCH A BITING SATIRE AS "ARTISTS IN

UNIFORM."

( NO WONDER THE OFFICIAL COMMUNISTS

IN AMERICA THROUGH THEIR MOUTH-PIECE "THE DAILY

WORKER" AND "THE NEW MASSES" DECLARED THAT

MAX EASTMAN IS A WORSE RENEGADE THAN EMMA GOLDMAN.

( NOW WHAT IS THE APOSTASY OF MAX EASTMAN?

HE IS A TROTSKIST.

( THAT'S ENOUGH TO DAMN HIM.

( WORSE YET. HE IS A DECEITFULLY CLEVER WRITER.

( THAT IS A CRIME MEDIOCRITY CANNOT FORGIVE. ( STILL.

THE PROOFS EASTMAN GIVES FOR THE DISASTROUS EFFECT

OF STALIN'S SATRAPS ON THE LITERARY LIFE IN

RUSSIA NO ONE BUT BIGOTS WILL DENY.

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*The Russian as a writer*

*1929*

THE RAPP ORGANIZED AT THE KHARKOV WRITERS

CONFERENCE IN '23 FAIRLY STRANGULATED ALL LITERARY

ENDEAVOURS. THE MISGUIDING SPIRITS OF THIS

ORGANIZATION WERE TWO ~~CHEAP~~ *writers* SCRIBBLERS.

AVERBAKH AND LELEVITCH.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE SLOGANS THAT EMANATED

FROM THESE LITERARY LIGHTS:

THEIR VERY TERMINOLOGY FOR ART SUSTAINS

EASTMAN'S CONTENTION AS REGARDS THE STEAM-ROLLER

APPROACH OF THE RAPP TO ART.

"THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN IN POETRY"

"THE MAGNETOSTROY OF ART AND LITERATURE"

"POETIC SHOCK TROOPS"

"COLLECTIVE CREATION"

"THE ART JOB"

"THE TURNING OUT OF LITERARY COMMODITIES"

POETRY AS SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE LABOR"

THE "CREATIVE DUTY TO THE SOCIALIST FATHERLAND"

THE "MILITANT STRUGGLE FOR PARTYISM IN THE ARTS"

"THE SEIZURE OF POWER IN LITERATURE"

"THE BOLSHIEVICK CREATIVE LINE".

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( THE AMERICAN COMMUNISTS BARREN OF ANY ORIGINAL  
 IDEA IMMEDIATELY MADE THESE SLOGANS THEIR OWN.  
 ADDING THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM TO IT FOR  
 AMERICAN CONSUMPTION.

( ARTISTS ARE TO ABANDON "INDIVIDUALISM" AND  
 THE FEAR OF STRICT "DISCIPLINE" AS PETTY  
 BOURGEOIS ATTITUDES.

( ARTISTIC CREATION IS TO BE SYSTEMIZED,  
 ORGANIZED, "COLLECTIVIZED," AND CARRIED OUT  
 ACCORDING TO THE PLANS OF A CENTRAL STAFF LIKE  
 ANY OTHER SOLDIERLY WORK.

( THIS IS TO BE DONE UNDER THE "CAREFUL AND  
 YET FIRM GUIDANCE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY."

( ARTISTS AND WRITERS OF THE REST OF THE  
 WORLD ARE TO LEARN HOW TO MAKE PROLETARIAN ART  
 BY STUDYING THE EXPERIENCE OF THE SOVIET UNION.

( "EVERY PROLETARIAN ARTIST MUST BE A  
 DIALECTICAL MATERIALIST. THE METHOD OF CREATIVE

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1031

ART IS THE METHOD OF DIALECTIC MATERIALISM."

"PROLETARIAN LITERATURE IS NOT NECESSARILY

CREATED BY THE PROLETARIAT. IT CAN ALSO BE

CREATED BY WRITERS FROM THE PETTY GOURGEOISIE."

AND ONE OF THE CHIEF DUTIES OF THE PROLETARIAN

WRITER IS TO HELP THESE NON-PROLETARIAN WRITERS

"OVERCOME THEIR PETTY BOURGEOIS CHARACTER AND

ACCEPT THE VIEW-POINT OF THE PROLETARIAT."

THE RAPP RULED FOR NINE YEARS WITH AN IRON  
ROD AND WITH ALL THE AUTHORITY VESTED IN IT  
BY STALIN'S POWER.

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JUSTLY MAX EASTMAN WRITES:

"THE ARTISTIC EXPERIENCE OF THE SOVIET UNION DURING THIS TIME  
CAN ONLY PROPERLY BE DESCRIBED AS A FAILING STRUGGLE OF THE  
CREATIVE SPIRIT AGAINST TWO FORMS OF SUBSERVANCE--SUBSERVANCE  
TO A RAPIDLY CONSOLIDATING BUREAUCRATIC CASTE--AND SUBSERVANCE  
TO A STATE RELIGION."

THIS BUREAUCRATIC CASTE AND STATE RELIGION DROVE THREE RUSSIAN  
POETS TO SUICIDE, SEVERAL WRITERS TO RETICENTATION, OR COMPLETE  
SILENCE, AND <sup>others</sup> TWO WRITERS OUT OF RUSSIA.

clean

2 years ago

EIGHTH ~~MONTH~~ <sup>YEAR</sup> RAPPY THAT HAD EVEN OUTDONE STALIN IN  
RELENTLESS POLITICAL POWER, WAS DISBANDED. BUT IT WOULD BE  
A GRIEVOUS MISTAKE TO ASSUME THAT FREEDOM OF CREATIVE

EXPRESSION HAS TAKEN ITS PLACE. <sup>It has become</sup> ~~ENOUGH THAT STALIN MAY NOW~~  
~~BE ONLY RESULT IN THAT HE (STALIN) HAS BECOME~~  
~~BE ONE LESS SNUG AND STUPID~~ <sup>is all</sup> ~~THAT~~

Beyond no other country  
Radek, L. N. S. S. R.  
now using another survey

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ass 1/

1833

THE PROLETARIAT OF 1920 AND THE RUSSIAN SOVIET PROLETARIAN

WRITERS OF '23-'31 AGREED PERFECTLY, LITERATURE MUST FOLLOW

THE PARTY LINE, FORGETTING THAT THE POLITICAL WHIP AND

ARTIFICIALLY DRIVEN INDUSTRIALIZATION NEVER HAVE OR WILL

BRING FORTH WORKS OF ART. ANYONE IN HIS SENSES KNOW THAT

POETS ARE MINSTREL MAGIANS WHOSE CREATIONS ARE CONDITIONED

BY INNER FORCES AND NO AMOUNT OF DRIVING, FORCING OR

ORDAINING WILL MAKE THEM SO.

SUCH A MINSTREL WAS SERGEI YESSENIN.

*Goldman understood Yessenin the  
first Russian lyric poet since Pushkin  
who did not go so far as to believe  
that Yessenin's poetry was just  
music. His line was a real one  
and he was a real one. I don't  
know if a word of poetry was at all  
I can just say that his poetry  
had more of a human touch than  
his poetry in 1920-1921, and that  
great poetry was not a word of*

*Yessenin was very human  
to have understood*  
LIKE BLOK, YESSENIN ACCEPTED THE REVOLUTION AND WAS READY

TO GIVE TO IT HIS WHOLE BEING.

~~"I ACCEPT ALL JUST AS IT IS I TAKE IT"~~

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*He sang*

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1834

"I ACCEPT ALL--JUST AS IT IS I TAKE IT.

I AM READY TO TRAVEL THE NEWLY BROKEN ROAD.

I GIVE MY WHOLE SOUL TO OCTOBER AND MAY."

~~AND THEN HE ADDED:~~

"ONLY MY LOVED LYRE I WILL NOT GIVE."

(NAIVE TO EXPECT HE WOULD TAKE ROOTS IN THE RIGIDITY OF THE  
SYSTEM WITHOUT A <sup>paying</sup> PRICE. HE WAS SOON MADE TO FEEL SUPERFLUOUS.

*In his disillusionment he needed*

"BY WHAT ODD CHANCE DID I GO SHOUTING IN MY SONGS

THAT I AM A FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE?

MY POEMS ARE NO LONGER NEEDED HERE.

AND I TOO--BY YOUR LEAVE--I AM NO LONGER NEEDED.

BLOOM, YOUTHS, GROW HEALTHY IN YOUR BODIES!

YOU HAVE ANOTHER LIFE, A NEW REFRAIN.

BUT I GO ON ALONE TO THE UNKNOWN COUNTRY.

MY REBEL SOUL FOREVER HUMBLLED."

*affair*  
AFTER A SHORT-LIVED ROMANTIC MARRIAGE WITH ISADORA DUNNAN OF  
WHOM NEITHER UNDERSTOOD A WORD YESSENIN SHOT HIMSELF IN 1925.

*of Newbury Hall*

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THE ONLY EXPLANATION THE BUREAUCRATS COULD GIVE FOR YESSENIN'S  
ACT AND THE EPIDEMIC OF SUICIDES OF OTHER POETS THAT FOLLOWED  
WAS:

"THE MAJORITY OF THEM WERE OF PEASANT ORIGIN, WERE NOT ENGAGED  
IN ANY SOCIAL WORK, AND FOUND IN THE POEMS OF YESSENIN SUPPORT  
AND JUSTIFICATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIVIDUALISTIC  
EXPERIENCES WITHIN THEMSELVES."

THAT IS A CHEAP AND SUPERFICIAL EXPLANATION. BUT BY A WIDE  
STRETCH OF IMAGINATION IT MAY APPLY TO YESSENIN WHO WAS  
COUNTRY BRED AND TOO PRIMITIVE TO SURVIVE THE CRUSHING MARCH  
OF INDUSTRIALIZATION.

*more than any else he had accepted  
the hard question*

BUT WHAT ABOUT VLADIMIR MAYAKOVSKY? VLADIMIR MAYAKOVSKY (1894-1930) *if*

WAS EDUCATED AT A GYMNASIUM AND LATER STUDIED PAINTING. HIS *more*

LITERARY ACTIVITY DATES FROM 1911, WHEN HE MET BUKLIUK AND

CHLEBNIKOV AND HELPED THEM TO COMPOSE THE FUTURIST MANIFESTO,

"A WORD ON THE ROAD TO RUSSIA" (1912). MAYAKOVSKY WAS NOW

WRITING STEADILY, AND IN 1917 HE PUBLISHED ONE OF HIS BEST POEMS,

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1836

BUT WHAT ABOUT MAYAKOVSKY? A MEMBER OF  
THE BOLSHEVICK PARTY SINCE HIS BOYHOOD HE  
REMAINED HUNDRED PER CENT PARTY MAN TO THE DAY  
OF HIS DEATH. (HE OUTDID MOST OF HIS COLLEAGUES  
IN COMMUNIST ~~REAL~~ <sup>political adherence</sup> AND CONSPIRACY. HE EVEN  
DENOUNCED YESSSENIN'S SUICIDE AS THE ACT OF A  
DEFEATIST -- AN UNCONSCIOUS ENEMY OF THE REVOLU-  
TION. (SHORTLY AFTER MAYAKOVSKY FOLLOWED  
YESSSENIN.

AGAIN THE RAPP G.P.U. WERE NOT BACKING IN  
AN EXPLANATION. (WHY WOULD NOT MAYAKOVSKY END  
HIS LIFE. (WAS HE NOT OF THE BOURGEOISIE.  
OF COURSE HE WOULD RUN TO TYPE," THEY SAID.

(TRUE, HE CAME FROM THE MIDDLE CLASS AND  
HIS EDUCATION WAS OF THE HIGHEST. (HE HAD  
STARTED WRITING IN 1911, BECAME FAMOUS THROUGH  
HIS POEM "THE CLOUD IN TROUSERS." ~~IN 1917~~  
HE WROTE ANTI-WAR POEMS. IN ADDITION HE WAS

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(A GIFTED PAINTER TO THE STUDY OF WHICH MAYAKOVSKY  
HAD DEVOTED SOME YEARS.

(AFTER THE REVOLUTION MAYAKOVSKY ORGANIZED  
THE LEP (LEFT FRONT). WHICH WAS ~~CONSIDERED~~

*a part of*  
"FUTURISM AT THE SERVICE OF THE REVOLUTION,"

AND ISSUED HIS "COMMANDS TO THE ARTS ARMIES.

(1918. AND NUMEROUS OTHER WORKS DEDICATED TO

THE REVOLUTION. ~~AND ALL THAT HE HAD TO~~

DO WITH MAYAKOVSKY'S ~~END.~~

*Why Ben  
didn't have to stand away h.c.*

(A TALK BETWEEN AVERBAKH AND HIS AIDES WHICH

MAX EASTMAN QUOTES GIVES THE KEY TO MAYAKOVSKY'S

SUICIDE.

RODOV: "WE THINK THAT THE PARTY, AT

WHATEVER COST, OUGHT TO DOMINATE THE LITERARY

MOVEMENT OF THE WORKING CLASS, AND ALL REMAINING

PROBLEMS. PROBLEMS OF LITERARY ARTISTIC

CRITICISM OR ANY OTHER PARTY PROBLEMS....SHOULD

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- 21 -

1938

BE RAISED ONLY AFTER THE FINAL SOLUTION OF THIS  
FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEM."

( AUERBAKH: "WE CAN AND OUGHT TO CO-OPERATE,  
SET THE SCENES, SURROUND THE WORKER WRITERS WITH  
THE NECESSARY ATMOSPHERE, INFLUENCE, AND TO A  
CERTAIN DEGREE -- WE HAVE THE PRESS, THE  
PUBLISHING HOUSES, ETC.) -- DETERMINE THE MANI-  
FESTATION OF THE NEW LITERATURE."

"WE HAVE THE PRESS, THE PUBLISHING HOUSES,"  
AND WE MIGHT ADD EVERYTHING ELSE, *thus* SHOW BY WHAT  
MEANS THE CREATIVE ARTIST WAS BULLIED INTO  
SUBMISSION.

( MAYAKOVSKY RESISTED THE STRAIGHT JACKET  
AS LONG AS HE COULD. *he was not made* BUT TOWARDS THE END HE  
WAS NOT MADE TO BEND HIS BACK FOR LONG. LIFE  
HAD BECOME TOO UNBENEFICIAL. HE PREFERRED TO  
DIE BY HIS OWN HAND RATHER THAN BE INTELLECTUALLY  
*murdered* ~~RENDERED~~ BY THE SOVIET BLACK HUNDRED.

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- 22 -

1839

YESSENIN WAS OF PEASANT STOCK. (MAYAKOVSKY  
OF THE BOURGEOISIE. ENOUGH TO DARE THEM AS  
UNDESIRABLE. BUT THERE WAS KUZNETSOV, THE  
PAINTER OF INTIMATE PICTURES OF PROLETARIAN LIFE.

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1040

*(K)* KUZNETSOV WAS A PROLETARIAN OF PROLETARIANS.  
THE SON OF A WEAVER. HE HAD WORKED IN FACTORIES  
SINCE HE WAS 15 YEARS OF AGE. HE WAS A MEMBER  
OF THE KONSARKOTZIE. SURELY HUNDRED PER CENT  
*poor man what causes him to kill*  
~~DESIRABLE.~~ ~~WHAT SHOULD HE HAVE DONE WITH HIS~~  
~~YOUNG LIFE?~~

*(C)* <sup>*said*</sup> VORONSKY, ONE OF THE CRITICS NAIVELY TELLS  
US "WE COULD NOT SEE FROM THE JOYFUL POEMS WHAT  
WENT ON IN THE POET'S SOUL. ONLY AFTER HIS  
~~death~~ DEATH WE LEARNED FROM TWO POEMS OF KUZNETSOV'S  
INNER TURMOIL." *(nature)* (VORONSKY DOES NOT DISCLOSE THE  
~~CONTENT~~ OF THESE POEMS. BUT IT REQUIRES LITTLE  
IMAGINATION TO UNDERSTAND THAT THE JOYOUS SINGER  
OF THE PROLETARIAN STRUGGLE HAD ALSO FELT THE  
STRANGLEHOLD OF THE RAPP. LIKE YESSENIN AND  
MAYAKOVSKY HE WAS DRIVEN TO END HIS LIFE.

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- 24 -

1041

THE ZAMIATIN CASE WAS ESPECIALLY FLAGRANT.

*is another example*

EVGENYI ZAMIATIN (B. 1884) FINISHED THE

GYMNASIUM AND POLYTECHNIC AS A SHIPBUILDING

ENGINEER. TOOK PART IN THE REVOLUTIONARY

MOVEMENT AS A STUDENT AND WAS BANISHED FROM

PETERSBURG. (WAS SENT TO ENGLAND DURING THE

WAR, WHERE HE CONSTRUCTED RUSSIAN ICE-BREAKERS.

(AFTER THE REVOLUTION HE LECTURED ON NAVAL

ENGINEERING AT THE POLYTECHNIC. (HAS WRITTEN

MANY TECHNICAL WORKS. (HIS LITERARY ACTIVITY

DATES FROM 1911. (WHEN HIS DISTRICT TALES

(BROUGHT HIM TO THE NOTICE OF THE CRITICS. (HIS

*"At the World's End" was censored under the law.*

*He faced no further under the reign of the Raps. In regard to exact fabrication found himself in 1922 in the same prison, and same cell the jail occupied as a political inmate in the Romanovs autocracy.*

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*judicial wars of imperialism are the*  
A SATIRE ON ENGLISH LIFE. "THE FIRES OF ST.  
DOMINIC" (1922) *1842*  
~~HE A HOLDER OF PLAYS~~  
SINCE 1932 ZAKHATIN IS LIVING IN FRANCE.

*have*  
ZAKHATIN WAS ACTUALLY DRIVEN TO FLIGHT OUT  
OF RUSSIA BY THE MOST VILLANOUS CONSPIRACY  
AGAINST HIM. *Excerpts of Zakhatin's work*  
"WE" HAD APPEARED IN PRAGUE IN THE ~~THE~~

REVOLUTIONARY PAPER "VOLIA RUSSIA" (THE WILL OF  
RUSSIA). *It was done in Paris - Zakhatin*  
STRAIGHTWAY ZAKHATIN BECAME A MARKED  
MAN. HE WAS ACCUSED BY THE RAPPE ~~TORGUENADO~~ *gangster*

AS BEING IN LEAGUE WITH THE WHITE FORCES ABROAD.

IT WAS A DELIBERATE PRANK-UP WHICH MIGHT WELL  
HAVE ENDED IN GRAVE CONSEQUENCE FOR ZAKHATIN HAD  
HE NOT SUCCEEDED IN GETTING OUT OF RUSSIA.

*directed parody on*  
"WE" AND THE SHORT STORY "MAHAY" ARE  
THE ~~PRANK~~ DESCRIPTION OF THE PREVALENT CONDITION  
IN RUSSIA. *Sound of Russia*

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332

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2512-

1043

2572-1043  
It appears that the name  
"Kassia" had never been  
used in the U.S. as "We"  
as it had never appeared  
in Russian. Obviously  
the name Kassia was used  
by the Russian Revolution  
the only one I believe  
that was used in America  
in 1925.

The opinion conveyed  
 of the integrity and  
 published by Mr. R. H.  
 and the other K. H. H.  
 Russian Literature

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1844

25/2 26

principles in Moscow  
 Rautledge told that  
 the way much  
 an hour times at Aldous  
 Huxley's imagination  
 had. That's what  
 suggest the cap  
 American. Incidentally  
 he had the same  
 tendency, which  
 to the Huxley way  
 the that I can't  
 see the romantic  
 capital the advantage  
 of which accord  
 of all machine made  
 civilization - all

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1945

<sup>26</sup> 27  
hoarded mechanical  
achievements that  
is "making" phys-  
ical, as intellectual  
values, and as art  
as well.

He wants at the Soviet  
can do it, "the" is, but  
~~does~~ make it for  
the ~~theoretical~~ Soviet  
solidarity of the Machine  
an ~~idea~~ <sup>idea</sup> by no less  
significant <sup>than</sup> that  
of the can. The actual  
back ground of the  
Utopia in the 26th  
Century. "He" is  
a picture of the "single"

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335

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1046

24 1/2

These are citizens  
 have no names  
 and are wandering  
 by nameless. They  
 are dressed alike  
 and are expected  
 to be alike as  
 cocker hatching and  
 cocker need, and  
 every ~~with~~ <sup>scarcely</sup>  
 scarcely legible  
 & are <sup>is</sup> merged  
 special names  
 issued and even  
 used said, when  
 have making in  
 in the place

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336

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**Institutional Location:** Emma Goldman Archive.

27/2 28 1947

my attempt at such  
unjustified exploitation  
of the public, especially  
the poor, is a disgrace  
to all who claim to be  
socialists. I am sure  
that the people of the  
country will not be  
deceived by the  
allegations of the  
Government that the  
National Union is  
a mere tool of the  
Government. The  
National Union is  
a genuine and  
independent organization  
which has been  
known for many  
years. It is not  
a mere tool of the  
Government. It is  
a genuine and  
independent organization  
which has been  
known for many  
years.

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- 28-1/2 1899  
*in the hands of Soviet power*  
FROM THE EARLY DAYS OF THE REVOLUTION.  
*raids*  
FEAR OF CONFISCATION CAUSE THE PEOPLE TO HIDE  
THEIR WRETCHED POSSESSIONS. (THE TRAGEDY OF AN  
OLD BOOK-LOVER WHO HAD SAVED FOR YEARS TO BUY A  
MUCH COVETED RARE VOLUME. (HE HAD HIDDEN THE  
MONEY FOR IT UNDER THE FLOORING OF HIS ROOM.  
ONLY TO FIND IT EATEN UP BY MICE. ---  
A SIMPLE STORY OF FINE LITERARY QUALITY.  
POIGNANTLY REAL.

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## THE CASE OF ISAAQ BABEL.

11 - 29/29 29 1850

HE WAS BORN IN 1894 IN ODESSA OF JEWISH  
PARENTS. HE STUDIED AT THE COMMERCIAL SCHOOL  
AND BEGAN WRITING AT THE AGE OF 15. ~~AT FIRST~~  
~~EXCLUSIVELY IN FRENCH.~~ IN 1916 BABEL WENT TO  
PETERSBURG, WHERE HE WAS RECEIVED AND ENCOURAGED  
BY GORKY. FROM 1917-1923 BABEL LED THE ACTIVE  
LIFE OF A SOLDIER AND SERVED IN BOUDYONY'S  
CAVALRY. (IN 1923-24 HE WENT BACK TO LITERATURE  
AND WROTE A NUMBER OF BOOKS OF SHORT STORIES  
WHICH WERE DESTINED TO BRING HIM INTO THE VERY  
FRONT RANK OF SOVIET WRITERS. (HE PUBLISHED  
TWO VOLUMES OF SHORT STORIES IN 1925;  
*Re Boudyony, Army*  
"RED CAVALRY" IN 1927; AND "STORIES OF ODESSA"  
IN 1928.

(BECAUSE HE WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE LIBELLED THE  
RED ARMY IN HIS STORIES AND WOULD NOT ADMIT THE  
CHARGE BABEL WAS SILENCED. TRUE, HE STILL  
WRITES HIM ONLY OF THE PAST.

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30 291/2

1851

The morning, and  
 morning, I got a  
~~letter~~ Reddman  
 was a man  
 with a very many  
 in many &  
 I can see by the  
 man, and a name  
 to the dance, &  
 my eyes at Bud  
 of the new  
 let the ~~man~~ played  
 the ~~man~~ of  
 dance, I can see  
 we did not see  
 what the Reddman  
 of the Reddman  
 that the Reddman  
 the man's name  
 & the

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1852

30/2  
The declaration of the  
Lapp ~~new~~ in 1848  
as ~~new~~ 4/1/1848  
Read 4/1/1848  
are already known  
in America and the  
Russian Empire  
G. H. 1. 1848  
Lynn, a book  
unavailable as yet  
as the Russian people  
have received a  
disadvantage. The  
sale of an undistinguished  
man  
his purpose, to be

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1853

31

an accident at the  
 a meeting of the  
 Finance Committee  
 of the Red Army  
 He had been with  
 the same committee. Her  
 my recollections added  
 an indication which  
 I cannot describe  
 the situation added  
 my own view  
 under the circumstances  
 I cannot describe  
 the situation  
 The 18th of July  
 1853  
 Her old friend

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343

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1054

31 1/2

~~Symplektas, an  
the far East. Men  
the spread. The  
had the plan of a  
lowa. The  
spread of the~~

His name is Hassan

His name is  
 Allen R. C. and his  
 brother is Allen

V. arec.

March 1971  
H. 102, sample of  
H. 102, sample of

It was a very  
by a wheel  
~~the~~  
he said by  
black

and an black  
to create a construction  
It was

and  
So called  
~~The top~~  
Hejeda

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1855

3,2  
 I need the Russian  
 can publish it in  
 'Revolutions' by L. N. K.  
 had to publish  
 in Germany  
 as to charge against  
 Zamenhof  
 the one against L. N. K.  
 as being in danger  
 with the White Guard  
 abroad. He was  
 driven out of Russia  
 by the White Guard  
 last year. He  
 was expelled from  
 Russia. He was  
 debarred from  
 the war. He was  
 debarred from

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1856

34/2

at a time, I'll never caught  
desperately, against the  
mad man, at. He  
even wrote:

"I very well know  
that I can not write  
as well as I do  
I am, unable and  
I will not let  
my mind. In  
the end, he succeeded  
in the name of the  
apple

CONSIDERABLE CAPITALIST FIFTY LUCRE.

~~He devoted himself to writing a book on~~

AMERICAN CAPITALISM AFTER A SHORT VISIT THERE

AND A HISTORY OF CAPITALISM AND COMMUNISM SINCE

THE VERSAILLES TREATY. ALL THESE OCCUPATIONS

AS YOU SEE.

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- 53 -

3.11/2

1857

FEDOR GLADKOV WHO BEGAN WITH GREAT PROMISE

WAS THE SON OF A PEASANT WHO HAD TURNED

WORKMAN. BORN IN 1883, HE SPENT HIS CHILD-

HOOD AND YOUTH IN POVERTY AND STRUGGLES FOR

EXISTENCE. (HE TOOK PART IN THE REVOLUTIONARY

*under the tsar*  
MOVEMENT AND WAS DEPORTED TO THE PROVINCES.

WHERE HE TAUGHT IN AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN KUBAN.

(~~HE BEGAN WRITING IN 1901.~~ AFTER THE

REVOLUTION, IN 1922, HE BEGAN WRITING TALES

~~AND PLAYS.~~ HE CAME INTO PROMINENCE THANKS

TO HIS NOVEL ("CEMENT" (1926). IT WAS

TRANSLATED INTO MANY LANGUAGES.

( HIS SUBSEQUENT TILES, "THE OLD DUNGEON,"

"THE TIPSY SUN"(1927), ~~"THE RED SHIRT"~~ AND

"POWER"(1933), PROVED THAT THE LITERARY

CHEKA HAD SUCCEEDED IN HARNESSING GLADKOV'S

TALENT EXCLUSIVELY FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES.

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*Homage to 36 is clearly*  
"CEMENT" IS A VERY GREAT ACHIEVEMENT --

(A PANORAMA OF THE WAR, THE REVOLUTION, THE

CIVIL STRIFE AND THE TRULY HEROIC EFFORTS

OF A GROUP OF WORKERS TO BUILD THE NEW ~~PLAN~~ *uplan*

RUINS OF THE OLD.

(( GLADKOV'S POWER IS HIS FEELING FOR NATURE.

FOR ATMOSPHERE AND HIS PORTRAYAL OF WOMEN.

DASHA CHUMALOV — THE WIFE OF GLEB CHUMALOV.

THE RETURNED PEASANT RED SOLDIER -- THE HERO

OF THE BOOK AND POLYA MECHOVA ARE BRILLIANTLY

DRAWN.

*simple*  
( DASHA'S STORY OF HOW SHE HAD BEEN TORTURED

AND RAVISHED BY THE WHITES. POLYA'S STRUGGLE

AFTER THE NEP WAS INTRODUCED BY LENIN'S DECISION

*experience*  
REACH GREAT LITERARY HEIGHTS.

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1053

33

Comandant & Kaldell  
 were equally played  
 (The new woman and  
 made "21" one of  
 the mystery of the Soviet  
 Government that Komarov  
 looks like a ghost  
 to me from 1918  
 the forced intimacies,  
 the dedication back of  
 the system the great  
 suspicion of the new  
 the decade struggle  
 with the old - the  
 all displayed the  
 revolutionary and  
 had an many in the  
 "new."

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349



3312

There is no mystery  
in that game, every  
one who is a German  
has escaped the  
machinery of the  
Kapp, and it is clear  
consequence that  
it happened to the  
people. It is clear  
the situation in the  
Kaiser's man had  
been a hard one  
for all men  
and the Kapp  
made good  
what he had  
promised. It is clear  
in the Kapp's  
loyalty.

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# 350

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1861a

3-3 1/2  
Immediately the paper  
made a photo stat  
copy of it published  
it in the

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# 352

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1062

341/2

What be all omnipotent  
 happy in the world  
 knew what they  
 as paid what at what  
 the duties at a  
 would be all  
 and

Wanted to change  
 to a man of good  
 he needed a fact  
 than that regime  
 as to tell under  
 the law! the sheep  
 of making a law  
 the law, law and  
 rules, instead of  
 the law, law and

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1862a

25

We, had never yet appeared  
in Russian. The English  
translation was published  
in the U.S. in 25.

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- 31 -

1863

## VALENTINE KATAEV WAS EQUALLY PLIABLE.

VALENTINE KATAEV WAS BORN IN 1897 AND, WHILE

STILL A SCHOOLBOY, ENROLLED AS A VOLUNTEER

DURING THE GREAT WAR. ( HE WAS WOUNDED AND

GASSED. HE HAD AN ADVENTUROUS TIME IN THE

UKRAINE IN 1918-20. HIS WRITINGS HAD BEEN

PUBLISHED BEFORE THE REVOLUTION. ( IN 1925-1925

KATAEV WROTE A SERIES OF ROMANTIC HUMOROUS

SKETCHES: "EDWARD THE IDLER" "SIR HENRY

AND THE DEVIL."

( IN 1926 HE PUBLISHED "THE EMBEZZLERS."

THE EMBEZZLERS DESCRIBES THE ADVENTURES OF THE

EMPLOYEES OF A MOSCOW TRUST WHO HAVE ABSCONDED

WITH A SUM OF MONEY, AND WHO IN THEIR PER-  
*contact*

ORINATIONS ~~COME~~ ACROSS A CROWD OF PARASITES

AND ABSURD PERSONAGES NOT ONLY FILLING

SOVIET ORGANIZATIONS BUT ALSO GOVERNING THE

PROVINCES. (LATER, (ILF AND PETROV IN THEIR

HUMOROUS NOVELS, "THE TWELVE CHAIRS" AND

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- 32 -

1864

"THE GOLDEN CALF" DESCRIBE THE TYPE OF SOVIET

BOOTLEGGERS AND GANGSTERS LIVING AT THE EXPENSE

OF OTHER PEOPLE'S STUPIDITY AND THE RESPECT

PAID TO COMMUNIST TITLES AND SEALS.

*The Golden Calf is one of the funniest satirical since the lead Russian earnest. Rar also - what*

"THE SQUARING OF THE CIRCLE" IS BASED

UPON CONSCIOUS LIFE.

HE WAS SOON ORDERED TO STOP HIS NONSENSE

ABOUT LOVE AND LIFE. DUTIFULLY HE BECAME

THE ZEALOT OF THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

*The Golden Calf is a very funny and satirical novel of the Russian Revolution.*

*Laugh & Schaden*

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1865

34  
and so the poet and  
Nidea, Katarina, as  
seen last and the  
Mappayandost Katarina  
is, many is left  
at the crack of  
~~the Russian~~ need  
of the declaration

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*1866*  
MICHAEL SHOLOHOV, A DON COSSACK, FOUGHT

IN BOTH THE GREAT AND CIVIL WARS. A MEMBER

OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY. HE BEGAN PUBLISHING IN

1925. HIS FAME REST ON HIS LONG EPIC OF

COSSACK LIFE. "THE SILENT DON" (1929-30),

"AND SILENT FLOWS THE DON" WRITTEN WITH

~~TOLSTOYAN REALISM.~~ HIS SECOND IMPORTANT

WORK, "VIRGIN SOIL" (1932-33), DESCRIBES

THE LIFE OF THE COSSACK VILLAGES UNDER THE

NEWLY INTRODUCED COLLECTIVE FARM SYSTEM.

~~WITH PABST. HE IS THE OUTSTANDING REP~~

~~RESENTATIVE OF THE RE LITIC-PSYCHOLOGICAL~~

~~SCHOOL AND THE MOST TALENTED PROLETARIAN PROSE~~

~~WRITER.~~

"AND SILENT FLOWS THE DON" (KNOW

PUBLICATION) - AN EPIC IN PROSE. PORTRAYS

ELEMENTAL PASSION, WAR, CIVIL WAR, LOVE

AND DEATH. (BANCHUK AND ANNA PAGOODKIN.

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1067

## THE CASE OF BORIS PILNYAK

BORIS PILNYAK WHOSE REAL NAME IS "OGAN

WAS BORN IN 1894, A DOCTOR'S SON. HE FINISHED

HIS EDUCATION AT THE MOSCOW COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.

HE HAS TRAVELLED MUCH IN RUSSIA AND EUROPE.

HIS LITERARY ACTIVITY DATES FROM 1915.

(HIS

FIRST GREAT POST-REVOLUTIONARY NOVEL, "A BARE

YEAR" WAS HIS FIRST LITERARY ATTEMPT AT AN

ACTUAL AND HISTORICAL PANORAMA OF THE RUSSIAN

REVOLUTION.

(THIS WAS FOLLOWED BY MANY OTHER

STORIES, SUCH AS, "MOTHER DAMP EARTH"

"MACHINES AND WOLVES"

"IVAN AND MARYA."

"DISORDERED TIME."

(AS A RESULT OF A TRIP

TO CHINA AND JAPAN, PILNYAK WROTE "THE

CHINESE TALE," "STORIES OF THE ORIENT" ETC.

(HIS TALE "THE UNEXTINGUISHED MOON" (1927)

AND "MAHOGANY" PROVOKED BITTER ATTACKS BY THE

LITERARY DICTATORSHIP.

HE WAS ACCUSED OF

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- 29 -

1868

BOURGEOIS TENDENCIES. "MAHOGANY" WAS

DENCUNED AS SLANDER OF THE SOVIET SYSTEM,

(AN ATTACK ON ~~THE~~ SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION.

(WHEN HE OFFERED THIS STORY FOR PUBLICATION IN

THE SOVIET UNION IT WAS REJECTED ON GROUNDS OF

POLITICAL UNDESIRABLENESS. ~~HE THEN GOT~~

CONTACTED WITH A PUBLISHER OF ~~BERLIN~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~WHICH~~

GUARDS. ~~HE WAS ORDERED~~ <sup>He</sup> ~~AND~~ ARRANGED TO HAVE

HIS TREASONABLE NOVEL BROUGHT OUT IN A FOREIGN

COUNTRY. ~~But~~ <sup>as it</sup>

*result he was made to*

HE WAS FORCED TO REWRITE HIS STORY

"MAHAGANY" UNDER A NEW TITLE "THE VOLGA

FLows INTO THE CASPIAN SEA."

(THE ORIGIN OF PILNYAK'S HIGH TREASON WAS

THE STORY CALLED "A TALE OF AN UNEXTINGUISHED

MOON." IT WAS ABOUT PRUNSE THE COMMISSAR

OF THE RED ARMY WHO HAD BEEN ORDERED BY

STALIN TO UNDERGO AN OPERATION AGAINST HIS

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39.10. last page 40  
1869  
Sholomshen  
Perhaps no other Soviet  
Russia has shown  
by its actions the  
days, which  
will be a propaganda  
for just laws  
the state "daddy"  
creating all in  
all its ways ready  
to pass, to reveal  
it, to reveal the  
truth all its power  
is, despite its  
defeat, an academy  
can be a so to

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361



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[illegible]

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# 363

1872

1872  
40  
right place - the pigme  
concept can of all  
models, a the way  
a party, 1872.

In a very early cement  
 and the garden of  
 the house and the day  
 of the arrival of the  
 United States Army at  
 the Hawaiian Islands  
 Hawaiian Islands. The  
 Hawaiian Islands are  
 now a very important part  
 of the world and are  
 as the result of the  
 decision of the United  
 States Army, all action

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1073

401/2

4012  
 pretty much not according  
 to Macdonald's method  
 in a summary  
 manner unless the  
 same which is  
 usually not.

begins with, Kipling  
 a 20, a Putnam  
 magazine in  
 a number of the  
 Cambridge Mag  
 the Dec 21 1911  
 It is a magazine  
~~the~~ ~~magazine~~ only  
 a few copies  
~~valued~~ of nature  
 Holbrook magazine. 20  
 well.

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- 35 -

3612

1074

LYDIA SEIFULINA WAS BORN IN 1899 IN THE  
ORENBURG DISTRICT. HER FATHER WAS A CONVERTED

TARTAR. HER MOTHER A PEASANT WOMAN. ON

FINISHING SCHOOL, SHE BECAME A VILLAGE SCHOOL-

TEACHER, AND ALSO WORKED AS A LIBRARIAN AND FOR

THE COUNTY COUNCIL IN THE URALS AND SIBERIA.

AFTER THE REVOLUTION, SHE FINISHED A HIGHER

TRAINING COURSE AND CONTINUED HER SCHOOL WORK.

IN 1921 SHE BEGAN WRITING AND SOON BECAME

PROMINENT.

SEIFULINA'S WORKS WERE POPULAR UNTIL SHE

WAS PUT UNDER THE BAN FOR TREATING ONLY OF THE

NEGATIVE SIDE OF REALITY AND FOR BEING INSPIRED

WITH A SPIRIT OF OPPOSITION.

"THE LAW BREAKER", "THE VILLAGE

INSTRUCTOR," AS WELL AS VERINA,

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- 36 - 37

1075

(C) "THE VILLAGE INSTRUCTOR" IS A SIMPLE  
YOUNG DEBILITATED TURNED COMMUNIST. (THE SPIRIT  
OF AUTHORITY GONE TO HIS HEAD. THE OVER-  
ZEALOUS BOLSHIEVNIK. THE TEACHER AND INSTRUCTOR  
OF THE RED YOUTH. EXPOSED BY THE CLASS-  
CONSCIOUS VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

("THE LAW BREAKER" A DESTITUTE CHILD IN  
THE DRAB AND PRISON-LIKE REFORMATORY WHERE  
DESTITUTE CHILDREN ARE BEING KEPT.

is as if you who  
have seen the  
future of the regular  
if the destitute class  
might find a path  
to believe that they  
was a show sent  
for foreign consumption  
Reality is quite deflated

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Levaid (1976)

IN "BADGERS" (1925), LEONOV DESCRIBED THE YEARS PRECEDING THE REVOLUTION AND THE PERIOD OF FREQUENT REVOLTS AGAINST THE SOVIETS. IN THE "THIEF" (1928), (THE SOCIAL ASPECT MAKES WAY FOR THE PORTRAYAL OF THE INNER CONFLICTS AND SUFFERINGS OF THE FORMER COMMUNIST, VEKSHIN, WHO HAD BECOME A CRIMINAL, AND WHO WAS LIVING A STRANGE AND NIGHTMARISH LIFE TOGETHER WITH THE DENISENS OF THE MOSCOW UNDERWORLD. VEKSHIN'S MORAL REGENERATION BECOMES THE FUNDAMENTAL THEME OF THE NOVEL.

( IN LEONOV'S SUBSEQUENT WORKS, SOTJI (1930) AND SKUTAREVSKY (1933) REINFORCED ATTENTION IS PAID TO PUBLIC EVENTS AND FIVE-YEAR PLAN ACTIVITY. BUT THE REAL POINT OF THESE NOVELS LIES IN THE PHILOSOPHICAL PROBLEMS WHICH THEY RAISE.

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1077

( AND EVEN WHEN LEONOV RESPONDS TO THE  
"SOCIAL COMMAND" OF HIS TIME, HE CANNOT  
SUBDUE HIS ROMANTICISM, HIS ELEVATED  
SPEECH, HIS HUMANISM, AND, AS HE  
HIMSELF CALLS IT, THE "CURIOSITY IN  
MAN'S SECRET SPRINGS." (LEONOV, WITH  
HIS "EMOTIONAL TENSITY," WITH HIS HEIGHTENED  
SENSIBILITY TO SUFFERING, WITH HIS CON-  
VICTION THAT "THERE IS NO HAPPINESS  
WITHOUT TORMENT," AND WITH HIS MORAL  
ANXIETY, OBVIOUSLY CONTRADICTS THE  
RATIONALISTIC TENDENCIES OF THE EPOCH.

( HE CONSTANTLY RAISES THE PROBLEM OF THE  
INDIVIDUAL AND OF MAN'S RIGHT TO AN  
INDEPENDENT AND VARIED EMOTIONAL AND  
SPIRITUAL EXPERIENCE; HE WOULD EVEN  
FAVOUR A CERTAIN SIMPLIFICATION OF LIFE  
AND RENUNCIATION OF MACHINE-RUN CIVILIZATION.

getting away from  
a be machine life  
and machine life

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369



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- 40 -

1278

HER HEROIC AND FUTILE DEATH.

BANCHUK'S TORTURE AND END.

*Re Cassa*  
GREGOR, THE HERO, THE IDEALIST.

*may be most*  
THE FUNDAMENTAL THEME COMMON TO THESE

*had* WRITERS IN RUSSIA IS THE CONFLICT BETWEEN

INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE MAN, A CONFLICT

WHICH SOVIET REALITY HAS MADE "TRAGIC."

AS ONE CRITIC HAS POINTED OUT, ALL

RUSSIAN STORIES AND NOVELS ARE THE RECORDS

OF A VAST AND UNENDING DIALECTIC BETWEEN MAN

AND THE EPOCH. THE EPOCH COMMANDS MAN TO

LOSE HIMSELF IN THE COLLECTIVITY AND DEMANDS

OF HIM A SACRIFICE OF HIS INDIVIDUALITY,

OF FEELINGS, AND PERSONAL HAPPINESS. IT ALSO

*to partly tone*  
EXACTS OBEDIENCE AND CONDEMS MEDITATION.

BUT MAN CONTINUES TO DEFEND HIS RIGHT TO CRAZY

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- 41 -

1079

THOUGHT. IMPETUOUS LOVE. (DISARMING

TENDERNESS. (UNACCOUNTABLE PASSIONS. AND THE

SPIRITUAL FREEDOM HE HAS WON.

Now, well, he must  
 have this, he has  
 needed himself  
 to get the CACCC,  
 that he had from an  
 ignorant age in  
 the document called  
 the people.

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371

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Unpublished Part  
of L M L

2431a

372

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2431/1

54019  
 continue an "idea" <sup>idea</sup>  
 until my return from  
 my 3 weeks lecture  
 course in Chicago  
 Meanwhile they would  
 get in touch with our  
 comrades on various  
 cities & arrange dates for  
 return tour  
 On the Saturday before  
 our departure to the  
 South East we were  
 in my room preparing  
 letters for M & Lillian



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2431/2

57,000

wants before me. to  
 spend much time  
 in ~~extra~~ idle intraposed  
 City I was busy with  
 the task of getting my  
 new quarters in decent  
 condition, packing  
 everything in removal  
 in the old house and  
 moving around seeing  
 people whom I could  
 talk to for loans  
 to pay the most pressing  
 bills. I believe Rae had

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54019 243211  
Steffens & Hatcher  
Hapgood arrived in  
a gay mood. He invited  
us to come with him  
for a drink and  
to see H. S. He said  
I suggested him to bring  
us along on to lot  
him come to us. I'm  
wondering if I could to  
have it I don't see at his  
time, it is a dangerous  
now can I drop the way  
and visit you much as  
long to see our ~~best~~ friend



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2432/2

57001  
 succeeded in getting  
 me out from the house  
 at the loss of 1/60 from  
 the blood and discharge  
 of my seed from  
 the land. I was now  
 to give up the  
 house, and began  
 anew in 2 rooms  
 Reg were promoters  
 enough that they a  
 left but I preferred  
 to the doubtful luxury.

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2433/1

54024  
 corruption of men  
 in office, you were  
 made ~~endless~~ to  
 trust the "gentleman"  
 agreement regarding  
 still well that any  
 thieves and men  
 state officials keep  
 their hands. Math  
 David Kaplan  
 already Page years  
~~established~~ to dad you  
 the terrible the kid



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2433/2

53091

the music of  
ecstatic dance  
of harmony and beauty  
as needed for the  
of means and love  
of new energy to  
inspiration and  
renewed vigor  
at energy in the  
world for my work  
I want to see  
it all in the  
new

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2434

57028  
 saved for Beyn key  
 But despicable creature  
 Wm. J. Bryan. (I don't  
 he said of of Stephen  
 said, don't judge  
 without your eyes  
 He didn't see  
 affair my and  
 in the affair! I am  
 not want ever if was  
 you can't get away  
 many facts. Here it  
 no let up in the race



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2435

57029  
certainly is here. I don't  
know <sup>where</sup> ~~men~~ <sup>men</sup> in  
India <sup>papers</sup> ~~papers~~ <sup>papers</sup>  
have already been  
forced to pay the  
price of <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup>  
hope <sup>one</sup> ~~one~~ <sup>one</sup> <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup>  
will be carried out and  
succeeded? <sup>anyway</sup> ~~anyway~~ <sup>anyway</sup>  
I can't <sup>consequence</sup> ~~consequence~~ <sup>consequence</sup>  
endanger <sup>that</sup> ~~that <sup>that</sup> <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup>  
having <sup>any</sup> ~~any~~ <sup>any</sup> <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup>  
in broad daylight~~

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2436

54030

on being seen with  
me in a public  
place. At night it  
is a different thing  
I talk and most  
119 of sheet is very  
quiet & can easily  
be recognized  
before it comes in  
leaves. We have had  
him since several  
times at 2 or 3 o'clock  
of being him always  
at such a time with



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2437

54031

not now  
 I told <sup>assured</sup> ~~well~~ <sup>surely</sup>  
 I knew perhaps  
 from his <sup>had</sup> ~~terrible~~ <sup>terrible</sup>  
 language of that <sup>far</sup>  
 companionship I saw  
 he revelled in the  
 power when he was  
 at my <sup>new</sup> ~~old~~ <sup>clue</sup>  
 doing <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup>  
 Pardon, paper <sup>range</sup>  
 and read <sup>man</sup> ~~man~~ <sup>man</sup>  
 all in one I told





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2439

39633

running in the ~~dark~~  
~~was~~ ~~shadow~~  
~~was~~ ~~was~~  
 lifted from her ~~my~~  
 and she was ~~safely~~  
 while she was ~~working~~  
 away and ~~talking~~ ~~at~~  
 me. ~~Never~~ ~~did~~  
 believe anybody could  
 drink so ~~eagerly~~ ~~and~~  
 full named yet her  
 taste. Her ~~regalence~~  
 spirit & her ~~gayety~~

Living My I  
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2440



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2441/1

54034

the impelling need of  
people has already  
driven him apart  
the place of safety  
I had secured for  
him with a friend  
in Mass a Purse  
"It will probably drive  
him sudden - to his  
own undaunted - in the  
end - It is up to  
us to put him out  
dreadful moment

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-2441/2

54035

lie his ~~unhappy~~ <sup>in</sup>  
 be end <sup>It is up</sup> <sup>to</sup>  
 us <sup>we should give</sup> <sup>as</sup>  
 long (as possible)

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2442

54036

as lucky as possible,  
to shield him from  
himself. But why  
I can not say. I don't  
very near as  
near that to come  
back in the day  
time. I told her  
visitors. Reg agreed  
and went away taking  
Lasha with her.  
Reg returned towards  
the late afternoon



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2443

59034

and met Ben we  
Matt. "He absolutely would  
listen to <sup>any</sup> ~~you~~ <sup>my</sup> ~~any~~ <sup>Ben</sup>  
Ben repaired ~~the~~  
insisted stubbornly  
he would come along  
Before I could get  
over my shock. He  
say a word Matt  
warned me around  
and pleaded not to  
be angry with Ben  
"Damn it, I had to



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57038 2444  
come" he cried. I am  
tired of ride as seek  
I long for companion  
shop with my own  
kind - a hell with  
he & a gang - he  
M. H. Hays District  
grey other. He thought  
Attorney & pleads  
Burns - I am going  
to have an audience  
you people. I don't  
give a damn for anything

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2445

57039

see. Besides, I have  
 tracked the trail for  
 3 years; I mean the  
 track them for many  
 more. ~~When~~ ~~and~~  
 well am ~~travelling~~  
 not wondering about  
 I shall give myself  
 up. They ~~days~~ want to  
 get me after we see  
 not give any way  
 see first gun, I ~~will~~  
 cannot do me as well



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2446

5-17-40

~~and I want good work~~  
~~many back of the~~  
~~lot of work you have~~  
~~will take my left~~  
~~off these - hope to do~~  
~~and gun off keep~~  
~~to close as nearly~~  
~~can use" We will~~  
~~all add in and by~~  
~~this man's name~~  
~~his marvelous power~~  
~~his marvelous courage~~

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2447

54041  
 not a trace of fear  
 in his eyes or flinching  
 in his manner  
 his splendid face  
 was as erect and  
 straight as ever  
 his whole bearing  
 full of sternness  
 and defiance. When  
 I had a lump in  
 my throat but



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2448

54042

laughed gayly and  
said "alright you  
dare devil! name  
But you're here

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2449/

57043

we'll celebrate the  
occasion. You know  
the German saying  
"zusammen gefangen  
zusammen gehalten!"  
If the Buchs <sup>and</sup> ~~and~~  
pieces you see we'll  
all go. I say of them  
love to the last and  
if they get you ~~any~~  
man the less. always  
we go!"

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54.009 2445/2  
with shelves and desk  
to satisfy the most  
passion for taste of  
the most fastidious  
chose. In return  
and to keep the  
last many for him  
never did I see  
one takes such delight  
in his work - and  
the release he felt  
the few days



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2450

54 044

We dance and left a  
and hardly noticed  
that of our papers  
dance. Most mentioned  
David Caplan did  
anyone else knew  
dancer and was  
he still safe? I told  
you right? I told  
most but young Donald  
Vase. George Sam  
who was living you  
he dance and told



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5-4 044 2451  
me a few days ago  
but he had a message  
from some one in Wash  
ington from him. It must  
be from Captain I said  
D. "Naturally I did not  
tell him Donald gave  
me a letter."

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2452

54046

~~"But why not have~~  
~~us speak? He is a gentleman~~  
~~like you. He is a gentleman~~  
~~like you. He is a gentleman~~  
~~like you. He is a gentleman~~  
people are puzzled  
sound must know  
Donald of Bay told  
him where David  
is? I replied that  
in the end of the  
I didn't believe too  
many people should



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24531

54044

I feel sure that it was  
my ~~unintentional~~ <sup>unintentional</sup> to cause  
most ~~unintentional~~ <sup>unintentional</sup> of  
our ~~people~~ <sup>people</sup> to dis  
have disclosed ~~and~~  
and my place and  
that I certainly would  
not dream of telling  
Donalds or any one of  
I ~~was~~ <sup>know</sup> ~~where he was~~  
of his ~~intention~~  
Besides I did not like  
Donalds face. He never  
looks you straight  
in the eyes when he



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2453/2

57 002

rescue. Her disapproval  
would mean many  
years of imprisonment  
on my wife's life  
I released his father and  
called him "Daddy".  
Such a terrible thing  
and he soon accepted the  
feature that already  
been a part of the  
3 years. He was, nearly  
up his ankles, being  
kammered for the

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401



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578 5704G 2454/1  
you talk to Amy  
and I never could  
feel at ease with people  
who have some thing  
shifting in their hands  
by the way  
Moll said that if I ever  
gave a message to could  
be trust him as he would  
see him at once. We  
pleaded against it but  
Moll was insistent. Before  
he differs a Huron left

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2454/2

5-7-0/49

Know where that  
I insisted that it  
was made impossible  
up any people to  
disappear. I was  
place that I was  
disappearly appear  
to do the same in  
to too many renouncing  
where he is! And that  
I had been disappointed  
in didn't love the  
shutless eyes



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2455/1

57049

On the way, with the  
together with the  
a few days stay  
at Donald's, and  
aprove to take to the  
way. I felt a little uneasy  
about it and at the same  
time impatient with  
myself in regard to  
Donald. His mother  
was among my dearest  
women, an ardent friend  
and active worker and  
well at the on all



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2455/2

54001  
 carpenter was far  
 beyond my present  
 means and the country  
 my these trades were  
 all paid at night  
 on each piece of work  
 kind of pieces  
 cost at price of ten  
 via by a day of work  
 the best of gentle work  
 kind of work  
 every under care  
 in my came to my

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405



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2456/11

570 86

and, which he had  
not yet delivered  
Donald a very clever  
an anarchist and says  
travels, then went out  
to the farm  
Mabel used brought  
back my impression  
of Donald all evening  
after our friends had  
departed. I said  
that I was not  
get out of an uneasy  
feeling as to the  
of Dave, Mabel & Donald



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2456/2

56024

been here several  
times. The labor  
has increased in  
numbers & naturally  
they all wanted  
life leaders must  
of them and to work  
in Tacoma. I am a  
living Harkness having  
no industry of labor  
and Rose who tried  
to give me an existence

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54081  
2457/1  
kept ~~be~~ recording in  
my book  
Nath

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408



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2457/2

56025

from the soil of  
a unyielding gutter  
and I almost im-  
possible to compare  
in the open market  
with those men  
worned neck  
handcuffs  
than they

The economic release  
the Calanests and

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409



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295J  
They armed the  
Russian state, the  
the ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~  
the ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~  
men in respanche  
positions in the  
of organized crime  
which ~~which~~ ~~which~~ ~~which~~  
urgently told that  
how he could see  
his freedom with  
him of Dave. All  
he had to do was

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410



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62022  
to tell them of the  
Indians, but  
grandsons and  
they were very  
and played and  
James Ray exploring  
Wade they  
been murdered  
by trapped  
themselves to  
by the pleasing quality  
up that they  
subject to  
of the call. Dan

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2459/2  
62022  
to learn about the  
Duckman of the  
Jahangir and a  
few others

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62023  
2460  
nearly 3 months  
the dance of a truck  
dragged and. experience  
after "condemned" was  
lived on that had  
no hearing anywhere  
are that's case. they  
may always serve  
to be state was kept  
are terrorized by the  
so called conspiracy  
spread the fear  
the country

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413



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62034  
The East, the West  
as great the the  
the Proceedings of  
An assembly  
of professors and  
a male eyes under  
the new chief of  
Rivers were brought  
into court to see  
away inquest the  
Rivers and confidence  
them into a decided

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414



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62025

2462

at the Jaccal trap  
Donald Nape was the  
star witness and  
as was he did indeed  
give his case away

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415

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2463/1

57026

Matt & David Kaplan  
are two more members  
of the Mc Namara "gang"  
you make the  
said note. Cythnes  
you trust the party  
that no doubt  
you certainly would  
follow if they  
x 2 B. Mc Namara  
will admit their guilt  
you so be sure much  
taken in a of the



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5304/89 2463/2  
I am the mad leaf  
It after 2 months  
away from  
I concluded began  
to see the necessity  
of the Russian peasant  
who is damned  
a system in the name  
of the people you  
don't know what  
you are doing. You  
do it all the time  
and you are all the

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62029 2464  
His man, and his  
able. Pursued  
leaved to call on  
his very when  
surrounded by  
It was necessary  
Pursued that  
had to pull back  
Ma. He came to her  
Cape. The first follow  
at its end  
He unsuspicious

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418



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2465  
He was 67, 030  
victim of an  
on the Reels of  
the complete fate  
of Donald Vase  
which were discussed  
during and a late  
of when a case for  
came he really  
identity of the case  
in this of history since  
the Vase also added  
the lie that Matthew

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419



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in St Quentin prison  
while Captain was still  
awaiting his fate  
Reid the same fate  
Reid defeat as much  
as most leaders treat  
were due not only  
to be counted mostly  
always used by the  
headquarters  
It was the hope of  
the spineless cynicism  
of the vulgar politician

2466

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2467/1

6204

up as down the bank  
was even more responsible  
to blame. Rich business  
captains as personal  
enemy were made  
the means by which  
to make a bold and  
disrupt stamp upon  
the corrupt plan  
applied to this was the  
and continued charges  
the credibility in the  
justice of American

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421



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2467/2

62033

I menaced ~~nothing~~  
~~at all~~ ~~over~~ ~~part~~  
~~in easily~~ ~~being~~ ~~mis~~  
~~led~~ ~~with~~ ~~my~~

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422



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62042  
2468  
Cassio. All concerned  
always helped to weaken  
everyday people  
the chance of many  
cases. Let me be people  
little was half under  
way. It was dis-  
heartening to see  
his success repeated  
every time the  
craves turned away  
to the work.

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423



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2468/2

Walt Case  
1916

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424

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N 45 130.5 39  
Deciduous Kheel  
Vagabond  
French Loterie  
L. Dr 91 424.7.0

- ① Alexander Barkman's hand
- ② Emma Goldman's hand

(1) Allen student fore-  
man  
Lund & Soren

(2) Anthony, Melatate  
Self Re 66-36  
Mr Geo Ashton  
Way side, Caes and  
Haragato, York  
England  
pa grande Ca 61 97  
Hallie Ackerman  
83 Mc Rae Smith  
Del Maffair 16 77  
38 Mrs Ven  
even

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King's date 9889  
5754  
ascending

• Louis Ballenger  
740 Union St  
Van Courver B6  
Annual gematell  
date 04 15

Burtchen, Friedel  
Sigmundstr. 11.  
Braunschweig

Bergström, Hedi  
Upsalagade 16.  
Copenhagen

Beck, Bodil  
Lyskjgaardvej 25  
København Valby  
(Tel. Valby 484)

Brangelsch, Rymok  
Berlin-Meddenau

Tienarstr. 21/1  
Wiedensland

Mitter, Engelhard  
Barnett Hy. 39, 38

Mamas Bell  
3505 Lees Ave. St.  
Los Angeles

Daddy Ballantine  
69 Haystack St.  
New York City

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 Rules Book

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 M. B. B. B.  
 14590 B. B. B.  
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Belleville Calver  
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Alco Chromen  
Mod 53.02

Mr & Canus Smith  
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 Elyria 34 71  
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 Calcutta  
 Elyria  
 Elyria 3 60  
 Elyria 43 27  
 Elyria & N.Y.  
 Elyria 69 85

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Osterbachstr. 15  
Göppingen

Doster, Gustel  
Malkienplatz 1.  
Darmstadt

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Pacchhofstr. 1 III  
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Desser, Max  
Herastr. 18 91

2429 Gladstone  
Wendell Ave. 10th

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Märkisches Ufer 11.

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 Mountain View  
 3441 Levee Ave  
 Memphis  
 Delph May 10 89.

Alan Goldman  
 159 Calverton  
 Rochester N.Y.

Sarah Gerson  
 34-8  
 Mrs. A. Gillies  
 92 Smith  
 London Ont.

Gildick, Karl (able man)  
 Austr. 19.  
 Offenbach

Gladitz, Ellen  
 Jones Reins Jr. 1.  
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Dean Campy  
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 Rohlederstr. 121

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altenvickering Str. 45  
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~~Buntstein, Fritzel.~~  
~~Sigmundstr. 11.~~  
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anc.

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A B A Rayle  
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Silverstein  
wife

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Kipsdorferstr. 157  
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Killand, Eugenia  
Holtegt. 12.

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McNamee 64 91

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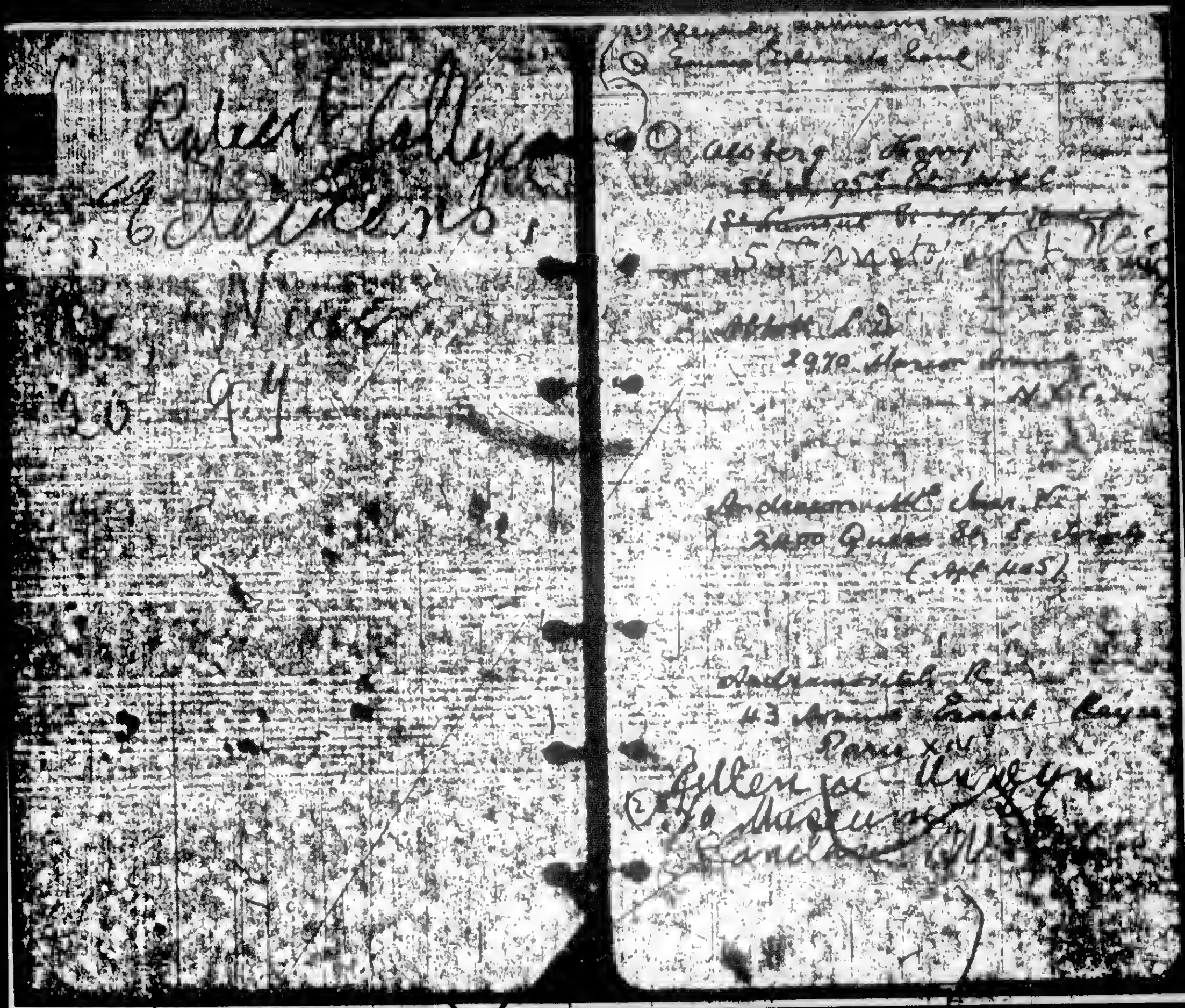
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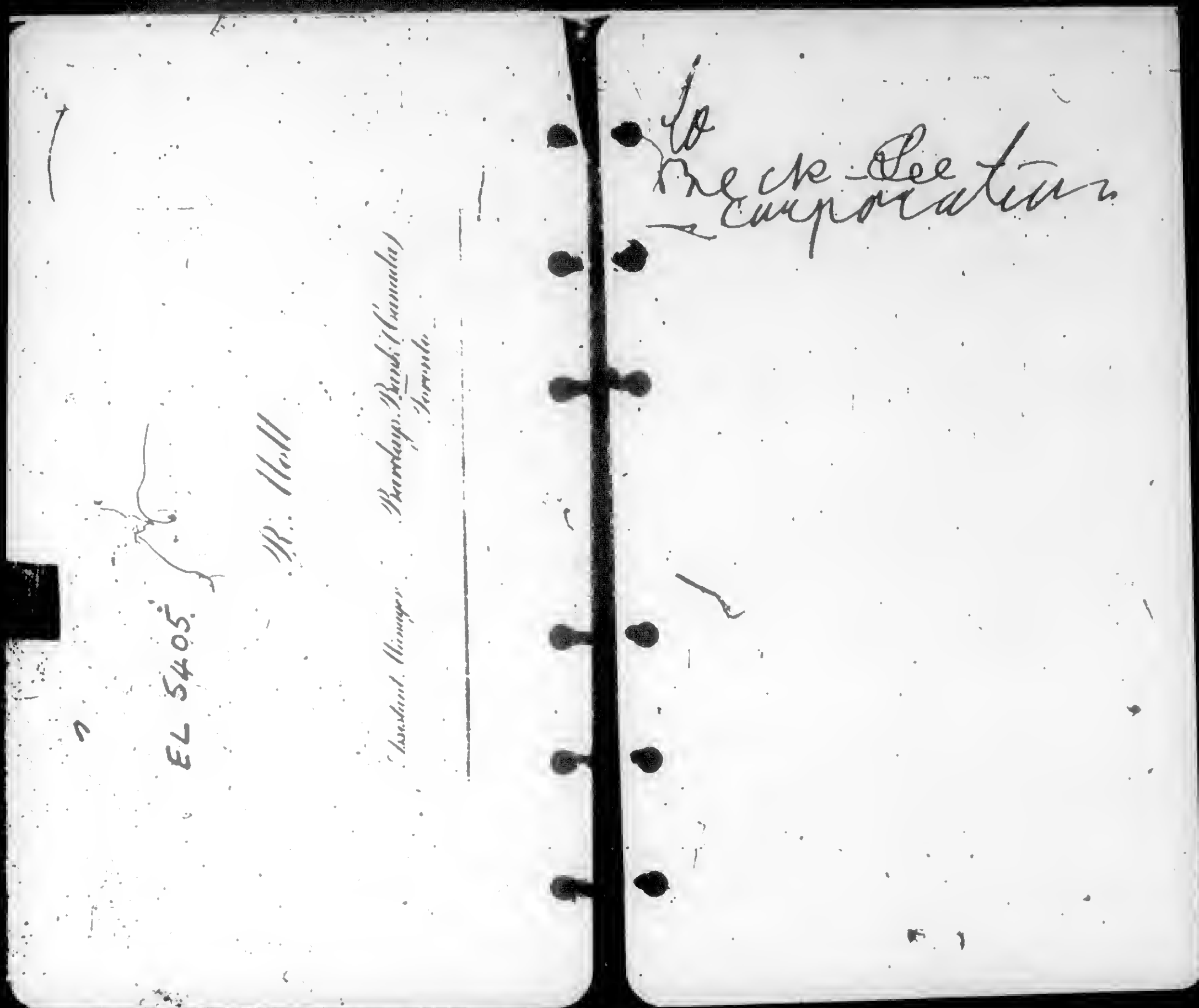
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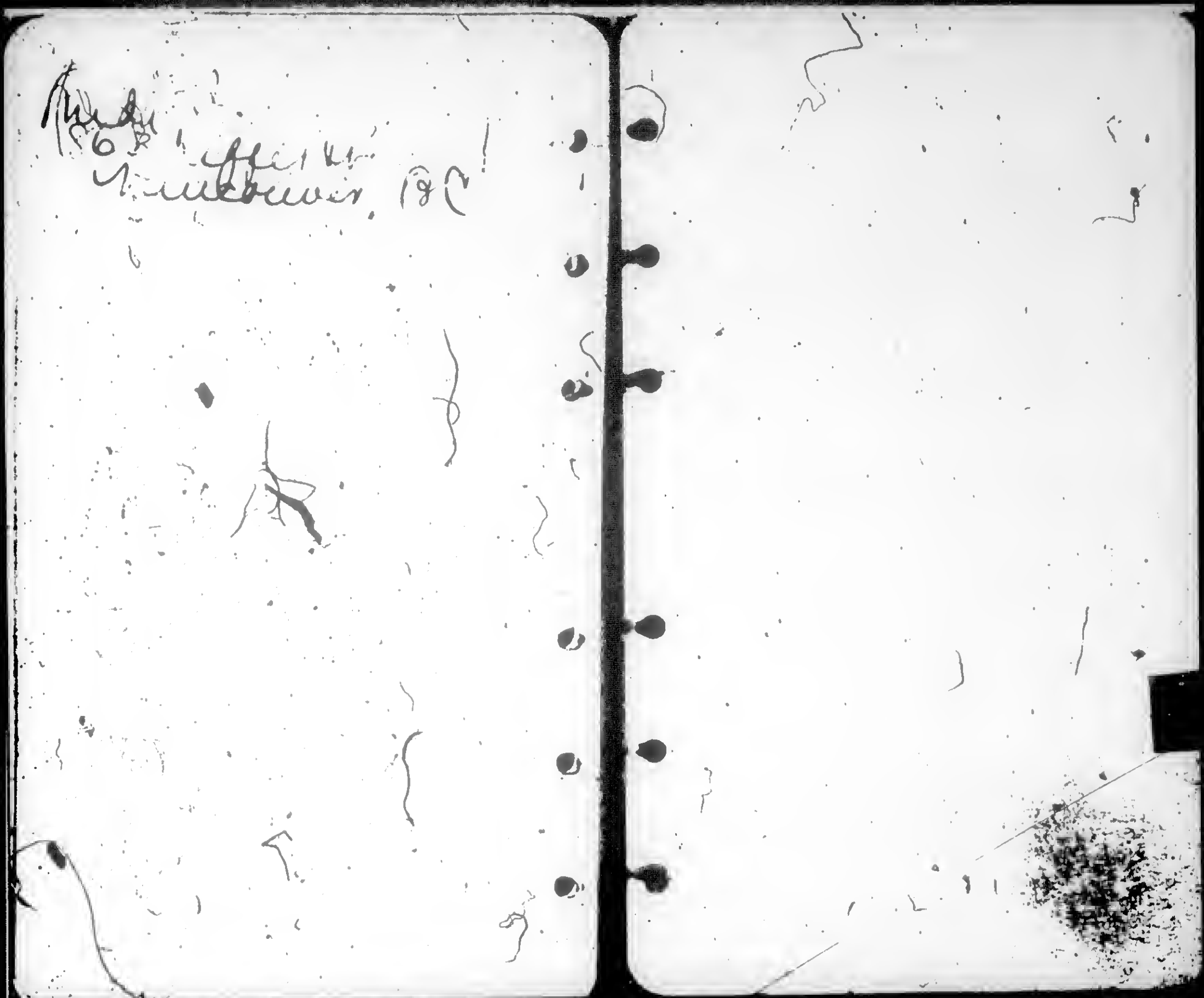
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# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Address Book] / Emma Goldman. — 60 p. ; 19 × 23 cm.

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# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Excerpt from Lecture] Babillarde Américaine [American blabbermouth. In French] / Emma Goldman. — (newsclipping). — 2 p. ; 36 x 22 cm.

Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the Archives de la Préfecture de Police, Paris. Institutional Location: Dossier Emma Goldmann, Numéro 124786, Cote B/A 305.

## BABILLARDE AMÉRICAINE

Saint-Louis (Missouri).

Mon vieux Peinard,

Les idées anarchotes prennent de l'extension aux Etats-Unis et si leur développement n'a pas été plus rapide c'est que les propagandistes de langue anglaise ont, jusqu'ici, été trop clairsemés.

Il nous faudrait beaucoup de copains de la trempe d'Emma Goldman qui, actuellement, fait une sacrée propagande partout où elle passe.

La copine est infatigable! A peine sortie de la prison de Blackwell Island, dans l'état de New-York, où elle a moi si près de deux ans, elle s'est remise à la propagande. Elle avait été condamnée pour avoir eu la langue trop longue : dans un meeting de travailleurs elle parla *trop violemment*... et pour prouver que la liberté de parole existe, dans la "libre Amérique", à peu près aussi peu que dans les monarchiques et républicains patelins d'Europe, on la ficha au bloc.

Emma Goldmann est d'origine russe et de parenté juive, mais il y a belle lurette qu'elle a renié toute religion pour se déclarer athée.

Grande, bien prise, frisant trente-cinq ans, elle a riche allure à la tribune : elle a la parole vibrante, le geste ample et parle avec facilité et éloquence, tant l'anglais que l'allemand. Aussi, u-t-elle eu un succès pyramidal dans la tournée de propagande qu'elle vient d'effectuer dans les villes du continent américain.

Le but immédiat d'Emma Goldmann est de créer une profonde agitation en faveur du camarade Bergmann qui subit 25 ans de travaux forcés pour avoir, en 1892, tenté de fricasser la garde-chiourme Frick, directeur des usines métallurgiques de Carnégie.

L'exploiteur Carnégie, chameaucrate soixante-dix fois millionnaire, et qui se fait une gueule de philanthrope, voulut, à l'époque, serrer la vis de ses prolos des bagnes de Homestead, dans l'Etat de Pensylvanie. Comme les bons bougres ne voulaient rien savoir, cette carne de Carnégie racola une bande de Pinkerton, policiers volontaires, à la solde du capital qui les embaucha, et les fit rappliquer à Homestead. Sitôt arrivés, les Pinkerton firent merveille : ils fusillèrent les grévistes désarmes et en déquillèrent une ribambelle.

C'est alors qu'exaspéré par les crimes de Carnégie et de Frick, Bergmann tenta de fricasser un des instigateurs de ces crapuleries.

Depuis, le pauvre gas est au clou!

Et Emma Goldmann se démanche pour le faire libérer.

Ce qui ne veut pas dire que, dans ses conférences, elle se borne à causer sur Bergmann. Dans sa dernière tournée — qui avait aussi pour but de raviver le souvenir de l'exécution des anarchistes de Chicago — elle a parlé dans un esprit de propagande générale. Lucy Parsons, la femme d'Albert Parsons, l'un des assassins de Chicago, l'a accompagnée. Elle aussi est une vigoureuse propagandiste! Depuis la mort de son mari elle n'a pas cessé de fustiger énergiquement la séquelle capitaliste et gouvernementale et de rappeler à ces jean-foutre qu'ils ont assassiné un innocent.

Outre l'exposé, clair et brillant de nos idées, Emma Goldmann en pince pour croquer la notice

et il n'y a pas de réunion où de façon farami-neuse elle ne se foute de cette racaille. — ce qui a le don de faire rire juune les roussins, toujours nombreux à ses meetings.

D'ailleurs, mon vieux Peinard, pour que les copains se fassent une idée du jaspinage d'Emma Goldmann, je te résume, tant bien que mal, une des conférences qu'elle a faites à Saint-Louis, devant une salle comble et aux applaudissements frénétiques du populo :

« La masse, dans son ignorance absolue, ignore le pourquoi de son existence.

Quelle est la raison d'être de l'humanité, sinon de jouir des beautés et des richesses de la nature ?

Cette jouissance, les êtres humains l'ont-ils ? Si oui, ils doivent être satisfaits et heureux. — si non, ils ont été volés de leur légitime héritage et leur droit est de le réclamer.

Ce dernier cas est le vrai : or les hommes réclament-ils ?

Peu l'osent ! Quelques-uns seulement ont cette audace. — les anarchistes ! Et ils sont haïs, traqués, ni traités, mis en prison ou pendus... Tout cela pour punir leur témérité.

Quant aux autres, esclaves des monopoles, peureux qui se soumettent et rampent, ils manquent du courage viril pour faire entendre leur pensée et réclamer ce qui leur appartient justement.

La Religion, quelle que soit l'étiquette dont elle s'accuote, a toujours été l'infatigable alliée des monopoles dans l'oppression des travailleurs : elle serine au pauvre esclave ignorant d'exécuter les ordres du capitaliste, d'obéir aux lois... et de craindre la roûissoire de l'enfer.

Au diable la Religion ! Si les bourdes que racontent les prêtres étaient vraies, je préférerais aller en enfer avec les camarades anarchistes qu'au ciel avec les lûches.

La loi n'est pas faite contre le riche, mais uniquement contre le pauvre qui souffre. Le riche fabrique les lois et, nécessairement, il prend soin de ses intérêts en légiférant contre le populo.

Si une mère vole un pain pour sauver ses petits mourant de faim, elle commet un crime, un outrage contre la Société, et la Société doit se gendarmer contre cela ! Si, au contraire, une femme portant diadèmes et vivant dans le luxe vole dans un magasin, sans besoins réels, c'est une kleptomane, on s'apitoie sur son triste sort et elle s'en tire à bon compte. »

Ensuite, examinant tous les rouages sociaux, Emma Goldmann montre que toujours le but des institutions actuelles est : protéger le riche, écraser le pauvre !

Puis, parlant des troubles de Haymarket, en 1886, à Chicago, de Homestead, en 1892, et de Hazelton l'autre mois, elle dit :

« Ce sont de purs crimes qui amèneront le peuple à avoir une saine compréhension de la besogne qui lui incombe. Ces tueries capitalistes ont pour résultat d'éveiller dans le cœur humain des sentiments de virilité qui y sommeillaient.

« Martin, le shérif d'Hazelton, le fusilleur des mineurs, croit-il qu'il ne trouvera jamais en face de lui que des moutons bêlants ?

« Et ses pareils, croient-ils qu'il en sera toujours ainsi ?

« N'est-il pas, au contraire, évident que les massacres accomplis par les capitalistes et leurs sous-ordres donneront aux travailleurs l'idée de s'armer, afin de résister à armes au moins égales, sinon supérieures ?... »

Comme il est question de faire un procès au massacreur d'Hazelton, au shérif Martin, Emma



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[Excerpt from Lecture] Babillarde Américaine [American blabbermouth. In French] / Emma Goldman. — (newsclipping). — 2 p. ; 36 × 22 cm.

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Goldmann, trouve cela dérisoire et se moque des profos qui supposent que la loi, dont il a été le fidèle observateur, en ordonnant le massacre, se retournera contre lui.

« Il faut être fou, dit-elle, pour croire cela ! Et puis, qu'avons-nous à compter sur la loi ?... La loi, nous n'en voulons pas ! Nous sommes chacun une loi vivante et nous prenons en nous le droit de redresser les torts et les injustices qu'on nous cause... »

« Au surplus, ajouta-t-elle, si les rayons X pouvaient sonder les replis de la pensée humaine, nous serions tous étonnés du nombre d'anarchistes qui existent et s'ignorent, et à qui a simplement manqué l'occasion de percer la couche de préjugés qui leur sert de gangue. Et le système social qui nous étouffe ne ferait pas long feu ! »

Pour conclure, Emma Goldmann indique que ce n'est pas par le bulletin de vote, mais bien par la force que se transformera la société :

« Et cela viendra peut-être avant qu'il soit longtemps, clame-t-elle, car des frémissements précurseurs ont déjà secoué la société capitaliste ! »

Ah, mon vieux, fallait entendre les coups de battoir, les applaudissements frénétiques quand la copine a eu fini !

Ça me ragailardissait, crédeu !

Ah, si elle pouvait dire vrai : quelle chance si le coup de chien venait vite, je suis pressé, moi ! Ça me tarde... afin d'en être !

UN VIEUX DE LA COMMUNE.





# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Summary of Lecture] Die demonstatzion fon arbeitsloze in New York [The demonstration of the unemployed in New York. In Yiddish] / Emma Goldman. — p. 2 ; 44 cm. *In* Freie Arbeiter Stimme [New York]. — (Sept. 1, 1893).

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# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Letter] Emma Goldman / Emma Goldman. — 25 cm. In The Torch [London]. — (Sept. 18, 1895).

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*Salut à toi  
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*Luoffnell and  
The Torch  
num 18. September 1895.*

## EMMA GOLDMAN.

Our comrade, Emma Goldman, from New York, who has been in London during the last few weeks, has thrown herself into the breach with all her accustomed energy, and has given a very much needed fillip to our open-air propaganda. She has addressed large and enthusiastic crowds at Regent's Park, Hyde Park, and at our different stations in the Canning Town district. On Friday, 13th, in company with Louise Michel, Lawrence, and others she addressed a meeting at North Place Institute, giving an account of the treatment our comrade Berkman is subjected to in prison, and trying to interest the public in the efforts made to bring about a reduction of the cruel and vindictive sentence of 33 years passed on him. P.

## ALEXANDER BERKMAN.

I use to call the attention of the Torch readers and liberty loving men and women everywhere, to the fact that friends and comrades of Alexander Berkman are about to appeal for a commutation of the oppressive sentence imposed upon him in 1892 for attacking Frick, the superintendent of the Carnegie Iron works, during the labor troubles of that time.

All our readers will remember the causes which led to the brave act of our comrade Berkman, and even those not sympathizing with the feeling that prompted the act of July 1892, must recognize the injustice of the sentence passed on Berkman by American "justice," and must agree with us that when, according to the law which he was accused of violating, the actual penalty should have been seven years, the tactics pursued in order to sentence him to 33 years imprisonment were unlawful, as well as unjust and inhuman. Berkman does not petition for a pardon, nor for a new trial, but simply for a reduction of sentence.

Comrades and friends who feel interested in the welfare of our brave, courageous, imprisoned comrade are requested to give us their financial aid.

Subscriptions will be received by Comrade Gundersen, 28, Wardour St., Soho Square, London, W.

EMMA GOLDMAN.

ITALY.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Interview] Noted Female Anarchist / Emma Goldman. — p. 20 ; 28 cm. In Seattle Post-Intelligencer. — (May 28, 1899).  
Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: Doe Library.

## WOMAN WHO WAS ANARCHIST

Emma Goldman, the anarchist, is in Seattle today. She is a woman of German birth and education. In 1892 she was in the Russian Empire, Goldman, the first woman to be arrested in a revolution, is now in the United States.

Emma Goldman, the anarchist, is in Seattle today. She is a woman of German birth and education. In 1892 she was in the Russian Empire, Goldman, the first woman to be arrested in a revolution, is now in the United States.

A tall, five-foot, slender, active and determined woman, Emma Goldman is in Seattle today. She is a woman of German birth and education. In 1892 she was in the Russian Empire, Goldman, the first woman to be arrested in a revolution, is now in the United States.

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Where Capt. Jos. B. Coghlan, U. S. N., Spent His B

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# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Interview] Noted Female Anarchist / Emma Goldman. — p. 20 ; 28 cm. In Seattle Post-Intelligencer. — (May 28, 1899).  
Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: Doe Library.

... through which she has passed. Her own eyes look out through golden-glowed glasses, underneath the heavy lids of a weary, but, and her thin figure leans, as if she might, any of the police force in the world, not by sight of muscle, but by the force of feminine tenacity.

... of a good family in Russia. Her mother, who died in the high school in St. Petersburg. There, almost within the shadow of the imperial throne, she spent the first years of the influence that has shaped her whole subsequent career, and that has helped her to linger for a year in prison on Blackwell island and to suffer repeated condemnations for conscience sake.

... she was only 15 years old when her life was first touched by the new philosophy and the new ideas that were to mold her future career. She found that her young contemporaries were largely in sympathy with the impoverished and miserable condition of the Russian peasant, and in a short time she gave herself to the new line of work in a whole-hearted way that meant to her the devotion of a lifetime.

... death, or martyrdom.

... at the time she first embraced the doctrine of nihilism it was a serious matter. The penalty for detection was death or banishment, and every Russian knew full well that banishment to Siberia meant a lingering and horrible death. Nevertheless, the little circles and groups met in St. Petersburg. When asked how they continued to evade the vigilance of the imperial police, Miss Goldman smiled, and said:

... "Oh, it was not so difficult as you might imagine. Of course, we fully realized the danger in which we stood, and that very fact led us to be cautious. But we had many sympathizers, and they were a help to us. Russia itself is permeated with the spirit of nihilism, and it pervades all classes alike, from the lowest to the highest. Periodical meetings were held in the homes of prominent people, where a reception had been arranged, and the very possibility and prominence of the people would safeguard against the suspicion of interference of the police. Sometimes we would meet, far out in the suburbs, where a man had his wife had simply taken rooms as lodgers.

... For two years followed the work in Russia. Then I came to this country. I had a sister who was governess to a wealthy family at Rochester, N. Y., and there I made my home. Our whole family is there now. For the first two years I devoted myself to the study of the English language. My hope at that time was to return to Russia, for I loved my native land and I loved the idea of working in it. But by degrees I became interested in the work in this country, to which I have since devoted myself. The immediate occasion of my going into the work here was the execution of the anarchists in Chicago and the Haymarket trouble in 1887 and 1888.

... Miss Goldman first came into prominence as an agitator in this country in 1888 in New York city, during the strike of the garment makers. Five years later she was again prominently identified with a similar strike. On August 13 and 14 she delivered two public addresses in New York which attracted wide attention on account of their radical and anarchistic character, and a warrant was issued for her arrest. In ignorance that any such warrant had been issued, as she claims, she went to Philadelphia to lecture for the Friendship National League of that city, leaving New York on August 15. The New York police sent officers to Philadelphia, and on August 16 Miss Goldman was arrested, and as soon as the necessary requisition papers were obtained she was taken back to New York city and tried on the charge of inciting to riot. Judge Martin, before whom the trial took place, sentenced her to a year on Blackwell island, remarking as he pronounced the sentence that he regretted that he could not make it five years. Two months afterward he died. Miss Goldman remarked when she heard the news of his death that she had never before been so tempted to believe in a supernatural power.

... Her Convictions Strengthened  
She served out her sentence patiently, and the only effect of the year's imprisonment was to strengthen her in her convictions and give her a new impetus for future work. Twice since that time she has had trouble with the police authorities, once at Providence, two years ago, when she was arrested on the lecture platform and taken to the police station and kept there over night, and again during her present tour at Barry, Va., where, though she was not arrested, the hall in which she was to appear was closed and she was not allowed to speak in the town.

... "I am very favorably impressed with the

government as a temporary expedient, but only as a stepping stone to something better. Tolstoy? Oh, yes, he has done a good work in calling attention to the condition of the peasantry, but then he is a reformer who believes in putting back into effect the teachings of Christ and the apostles; and that is different from our philosophy.

... The nihilists in Russia are practically divided into two classes, viz., anarchists and socialists. The anarchists are opposed only to the governmental theories of the nihilists. In a sense every anarchist is a socialist, but every socialist is not an anarchist.

... "No, we have no central bureau or organization now in this country. Do I think this lack of organization a source of weakness? Far from it. I think it a source of strength. We tried the other plan for a while, but it began to develop personal jealousy and ambition and the other evils that attach to politics. I was one of the first to fight it, and now we have given it up. We have our groups and circles. We know who our friends are, and that is enough for us to carry on our work."

... She will lecture in Germania hall at 125 o'clock this afternoon on "Anarchism: Its Philosophy and Ideals," and in the same hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock on "Politics and Its Corrupting Effects."

## TOOK CARBOLIC ACID.

Notorious Made Witness Attempts Suicide at County Jail.

... of more or less unscrupulous attempts made at the jail yesterday, where she is serving a term for party jealousy. She took a dose of carbolic acid, but was found in time by Dr. Green, Newland, who was summoned to attend her, and said that she had even got any acid in her mouth, and the jail are frank in saying that the witness was merely attempting to draw the sympathy of the jail.

... Van De Venter and his men have made some witness one of the most prominent persons they have ever had at the county jail. They say that she is a very clever woman and was her art very peculiar in creating trouble at the jail by her own means.

## ONLY TWO CASES.

County Physician's Report on Smallpox at Stampede.

... There is no serious apprehension of a smallpox epidemic at the little town of Stampede, according to the report made to the board of county commissioners by Dr. A. C. Neville yesterday. Dr. Neville was sent to Stampede to investigate the report that five new cases of the disease had appeared. He finds that the report was an exaggeration. There are only two cases, he says, and the original case is now almost recovered.

... Strange to say the new cases are a woman and her little daughter living across the railroad track from the house where the first patient was taken ill. No others of the latter's family have shown any symptoms of the disease. Dr. Neville thinks the disease will be stamped out effectually within a very short time.

... An incident of the quarantine has been an outbreak of jealousy between the two deputies appointed by Sheriff Van De Venter to guard the town. Deputy Sheriff Thomas H. Burke will go to Stampede this morning and straighten out matters, probably by choosing two new deputies, and giving them strict instructions regarding their duties.

## A SPLENDID SUCCESS.

Members of Post-Intelligencer Century Club Are to Be Invited.

... As a general rule people are not sorry when an enterprise is nearing a successful end, but the Post-Intelligencer regrets that its Century Club will be completed so soon. Its formation has been a delightful task. It has enabled the Post-Intelligencer to raise many old friendships and acquire many new subscribers and readers. Incidentally, it has proved that in selecting The Century Dictionary and Cyclopaedia as the best reference work to offer its readers, the Post-Intelligencer's judgment was good.

... A great many people seem to have been waiting for an opportunity to purchase The Century, and were only too glad to take advantage of the splendid Century Club. As every one knows who has heard of the club, it brings this great publication within the reach of everybody. The payments are small, and each purchaser may take more than a year to pay for his set if he desires.

... The satisfaction that the sets have given is a gratifying feature of the enterprise. Hundreds of people have written thanking the Post-Intelligencer for enabling them to

... month, that he was not too busy to be a member of the club. The whole thing, it is said, was a success. The club is now open for business, and the members are all over the United States, wagging their tails.

... The man who will write



Where Capt. Jos. B. C.

... deep ponds over the garden. Orchard dry dock is about 65 and comes of a Keating farm boat, however, was spent at and a correspondent writing town has the following tale to tell of the school days of a witty commander, whose it was thought for a time impaired his chances for ad the navy.

## Where Coghlan Went

... "There is a small building and one-half mile south of U is the pride of Clinton county, shackle affair of small dimensions, stained and generally anathema to the dilapidated condition is given more attention to place in this portion of the old annihilation of the Spanish flag over a year ago the building has been visited of persons, and is slowly away piecemeal by those who serve a section of siding or a token to remember where a attained fame to the naval United States obtained the early education. When strange lyle they are escorted to the formed that here to where B. Coghlan, of the Raleigh school. The self-appointed point out where he sat, who his battles with associates, initials 'Joe C.' carved in a wall in the interior.

... "It was some forty years ago, one 15 years and the of arrived in this city. They were two boys, named respectively Oscar. The two were brothers, Philip B. Fouke, who is elected to congress. They are out, one to a farmer named haugh, and the other, Joseph, ed to the care of Daniel W. a sonal friend of Judge Fouke, on a large farm one mile town. When Uncle and nephew former's farewell remarks may, bay, I want you to look my department, and some day your mark." Then then Fouke contemplated having enter the naval academy at which plan was successfully later.

## Fought His Friends

... "Daniel Norris had a large in the children was William H. postmaster at Carlyle. 'Joe' came home disappointed. Every

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**REPUTED PAID**

As between the A-  
to State Institutions  
was made as there  
all work in the C-  
by which boys now  
community in Wash.

to Grand Army of the  
y yesterday afternoon  
and proceeded to the  
at an address by  
rd. The day was ob-  
l Sunday, being the  
May 28. Decoration  
at 10 o'clock by the Grand  
his for a sacred ser-  
tion of their dead coun-

of the city were out their rooms in the ladies of the Wagon were on hand when they almost no old soldiers. They cry in a holy, wearing of mourning.

beautifully decorated with flowers, flags and green boughs and there on the chair of St. Paul, and rendered some to the service.

After a review of the regiments of the service, and he next occupied the address over the

to his last a verse in the of his life: "By and by speaketh - He of the men who died and gave many ransom he people should over of these men sacred is offered to these men

remember today have  
devotion to the Inter-  
lides. One work most  
memorable the grand  
it to marry the effect  
which in America  
talent traditions of the  
only patriotic and noble  
we remember how  
ravines, in mountain  
of towns controlled by  
red devils of down, in  
as they went down, in  
the valleys, provided  
black skin, that it  
was to be alive. We  
as ever waged by man  
we were contending for  
of ideas in the world.  
conquered."

ter saying, though  
at leaders of the  
the many, we all  
different  
to the brave dead  
we are now being  
loan money, both in the  
and against the Fil-  
that the soldiers were  
merely to extend but  
ay commercial system  
they had a higher and  
a view.  
the belief that we can  
be better, that we can  
have the power of liberty  
and make their lives  
brightened and more  
for self, but for mil-  
lions of men  
the war fought  
in the war are now

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

*Crawford & Co.*

...man who killed his  
murderer and  
man by his  
her  
that was in  
...man who killed his  
murderer and  
man by his  
her  
that was in  
...man who killed his  
murderer and  
man by his  
her  
that was in

theory of the ... which  
 represents the ... people can  
 to an extent not ...  
 have the ... most  
 the natural rights of  
 would protect the weak of  
 then the law now does.  
 speaks fluently and has a  
 voice and manner of ... and  
 ... was ...  
 ... was ...  
 ... were ...  
 ... must have ...  
 ... not a  
 ... that interested ... As ...  
 ... is a voluntary ... owner-  
 ... and ... one So-  
 ... ...  
 ...  
 ... in the public ... of or-  
 ... but not backed up ...  
 ... the ... little re-  
 ...  
 ...  
 ... again in  
 ... its Car-  
 ... on Mon.

THE "EMPERIAL LIMITED"

**Pacific Inaugurates Fast  
Service to the Coast.**

Fast daily service between Montreal and the Crown Point will be inaugurated by the Daily Crowns on the new railway June 15. The train will run in both directions leaving Montreal at 9:05 a. m. and returning to the fourth day. The train will be known as the Crowns and will be operated as the Montreal and Crown Point Express. Through service of going and returning will be operated on the Crowns. The train will be operated by the Montreal and Crown Point Railway and the Montreal and Crown Point Railway will be the only one of its kind in the world.

**VILLAGE DOROTHY CAMERON.**

First White Child Born in Valdez—  
Brought to Light

The first white child born in Alaska, Mrs. Y. J. Cannon, is in a line of her birth. She has been called recently by her parents, who became known around Valdez that she was the first white child born in the place. Cannon turned into the little girl, officers and crew of the steamer, pleaded money as an excuse for not taking her to Valdez.

## FLAUNCE

It will be Wednesday night, not Monday.

The opening of the new school in connection with

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[America and England. In German] Amerika und England / Emma Goldman. — 25 cm. In Beilage zu Neues Leben. — no. 16 (1900).

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Neues Leben

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Wirkliche und gemeine Grande-Lampen  
... will ich nur behaupten, dass es einem  
... schlecht steht, den Mord an eine alte  
... zu legen, oder über Verhältnisse zu schimpfen,  
... er nicht kennt.

Lucie! Doch traf auf recht ungeeignetem Ort.  
... hielt offen: Die österreichische Kaiserin  
... Das Opfer einer verdamungswürdigen  
... Methode.

Die Genannte wurde als Mätresse betrogen; als  
... Inneren verletzt und getötet, als  
... Kaiserin — wie eine Sklavin behandelt. Sie  
... Jahren nicht nur alle Festlichkeiten,  
... den ganzen Hof; ihr Benehmen gegen  
... zeigte geradezu Verachtung, so dass sie  
... Charakter besser zu zeichnen, gewiss nicht nötig hatte.

Was hätte sie sonst unternehmen sollen?  
... Schritte ist bewacht; von Spähern um-  
... Schurken umlauert; eine solche Person  
... nur nach Beschläffen. Auch ist sie das  
... und ist zur Kaiserin systematisch  
... worden.

Als sie sich nicht dagegen wehren. Ich  
... B. an den österreichischen Herzog Johann  
... Verschwinden bis heute noch nicht aufgeklärt  
... er sich untertauchen hat, aus der Schule zu  
... Macht der Hofintrigue ist nur zu gut be-  
... die feinfühligste Frau, und dadurch sich  
... Österreich.

Diesem an ihrer Entscheidung gesagt; dieses Weib,  
... betrogen und hintergangen wurde, vorläufig  
... nicht nur unser Mitleid, sondern auch  
... gerechten Menschen.

Lucie! und dieses Weib sind einfach Opfer unserer  
... Bedingungen.

Zum Schluss noch einige Worte über unsere Streit-  
... Ich glaube ruhig sagen zu können, dass  
... Ehrlichkeit und wenn auch ungeschulte  
... während der diesseitigen Er-  
... eines Gegners ein Schein von absichtlichen  
... Rechthaberei nicht abzuprechen ist.  
... nicht, sondern erschließt nur mit gedehnten  
... und das drückt seinen Fähigkeiten den  
... auf. Au revoir

A. K.

Die Verzögerung, von welcher der Einsender spricht,  
... Grund in der Entfernung „Paris“ wohnt nämlich  
... in Chicago. Im übrigen machen wir die Kombattanten  
... nicht persönlich zu werden, weil dadurch zur  
... der Streiffrage wenig beigetragen wird.

Die Redaktion

## Einige Worte über den revolutionären antiparlamentarischen Kongress.

Welche Stellung nehmen die deutschen Anarchisten  
... Kongress? Sowie man bisher bemerken konnte,  
... keine. Während sich die Genossen in anderen  
... mit dieser Frage beschäftigen, Fehler sammeln,  
... anarbeiten, scheinen die deutschen Genossen  
... Meinung zu sein, ein Kongress habe entweder nicht  
... gar keine Bedeutung.

Genosse Kropotkin hat den amerikanischen Genossen  
... Wert des Kongresses in einem Artikel der „Free  
... dargestellt, und darüber möchte auch ich einige  
... zu den deutschen Genossen sagen. Ich sage  
... Worte, denn es ist mir fast unbegreiflich, wie  
... lange darüber diskutieren können, ob sie  
... internationalen Demonstration betreiben sollen  
... nicht.

Internationale Demonstration soll und wird der Con-  
... allererste Linie eine  
... Demonstration gegen Wien  
... gegen die heutige verabschiedete Gesellschafts-

ordnung die ihre Hauptvertreter zur Weltausstellung senden  
... wird. Das Ausbeutertum aller Länder wird sich mit dem  
... von den Arbeiterschweilen ausgeprägten Vermögen von  
... das Protasium wird sich ein Renden-von geben.

Wohlan, gibt es eine bessere Gelegenheit zu be-  
... weisen, dass es Menschen gibt, die gewillt sind, der Welt  
... zu zeigen, dass sie mit den heutigen Verhältnissen nicht  
... einverstanden sind?

Demonstration gegen Wien?

Gegen die Usurpatoren innerhalb der Arbeiter-  
... bewegung, die versichern, dass nur sie allein es ernst und  
... ehrlich meinen und die noch bei jedem Congress die Anar-  
... chisten als räudige Schafe verleumdet und ausgeschloßen  
... haben.

„Genossen Millerand und Gallifet!“ Welch ein  
... Bild wird sich vor unseren Augen entrollen,  
... wenn die „Genossen“ Millerand und Gallifet die Genossen  
... Adler, Bebel, Hyndman, Plechanow, und so weiter in  
... Paris begräßen wollen.

Genossen! Jede Bewegung, welchen Standpunkt sie  
... auch einnehmen mag, muss — wenn sie erstehen und sich  
... verhalten will — in der Öffentlichkeit treten. Neue  
... Ideen sind wie Banerlein, indem sie das Alte aufzuheben  
... zwingen sie die Gehirne zum Denken, können aber nur  
... durch den Kampf zum Sieg gelangen.

Kann dies jedoch geschehen, wenn man in der Ab-  
... geschlossenheit lebt — nein vegetiert — und leben wie  
... der Öffentlichkeit?

Man misversteht mich nicht, ich bin gewiss nicht  
... der letzten, der auf den Momentserfolg, auf die revolutionäre  
... Phrase irgend welchen Wert legt, — aber, das hindert  
... mich nicht zu erkennen, dass man, um zu siegen und die  
... Weltausstellung die man für die richtige hält, zur Her-  
... schenden zu machen, — der Welt zu allererst zeigen  
... muss, dass man lebt.

Genossen, täuschen wir uns nicht, wir leben nicht,  
... wir vegetieren, unsere Blätter werden nur von Genossen  
... gelassen — nein, gekaut und bei Seite gelegt.

Wohlan, beweisen wir, dass es nur ein Scheintot sei,  
... trachten wir aufzumuntern. Versichern uns nicht unsere  
... Gegner fast jeden Tag, dass die Idee der Anarchie eine  
... von den bösen Romanen importierte Pflanze sei, die den  
... guten deutschen Arbeiter nicht nützt und im Aussterben  
... begriffen sei?

Es gibt keine Anarchisten in Deutschland, rufen die  
... Reaktionäre aller Schattierungen. Nun Genossen, heisst  
... das nicht den Leuten Recht geben, wenn man sich von  
... einer Demonstration zurückhalten will, an der sich wahr-  
... scheinlich die Genossen aller Länder beteiligen werden und  
... beitragen müssen, damit es ein Erfolg sei.

Sollen unsere Gegner tatsächlich Recht behalten,  
... dass es in Deutschland keine Anarchisten gibt?

Gewiss, es werden auf dem Congress viele prak-  
... tische Fragen diskutiert werden, es wird Arbeit genug  
... geben, doch das will ich hier nicht behandeln. Ich will  
... nur denjenigen Genossen, die aus doktrinären Rücksichten  
... gegen alle Congresses sind, zeigen, wie Unrecht sie haben,  
... sich zurückzuhalten. Denjenigen Genossen, die sich der  
... Mühe unterzogen haben, den Congress zu organisieren,  
... wird es eine Genugthuung sein, zu wissen, dass ihre  
... Arbeit nicht umsonst gewesen, dass es ihnen tatsächlich  
... gelang, einen antiparlamentarischen Congress, der Revolu-  
... tionäre aller Länder zustande gebracht zu haben.

S. H. Havel.

## Amerika und England, ihre Stellung zu dem internationalen antiparlamentarischen Congress.

Lesen von dem Organisationskomitee in der Ullrich-Strasse 15  
Paris von Emma Goldman

Genossen und Freunde!

Ich habe erfahren, dass die Hilfe, die Ihnen von den Genossen  
... Amerikas und Englands zugekommen ist, gerade nicht so  
... mangelnd ist. Ich hoffe, dass Sie deshalb den Gedanken an

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# The Emma Goldman Papers

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Neues Leben

No. 16

und englische anarchistische Bewegung nicht verloren haben, die Genossen in ihren Ländern seien nicht genügend thätig.

Ich werde also eine monatliche Propaganda-Tour in England, Irland, Schottland und Island beenden. Ich werde in England, Irland, Schottland und Island 10-20000 Menschen. Obwar die englisch-schottische Bewegung nicht so erfolgreich war wie die in Amerika, glaube ich trotzdem noch vermehren zu können, dass die Genossen, zumal die in England, Irland, Schottland und Island, die in Amerika und England mit Herz und Seele für die Sache des Anarchismus sind und die auch materiell unterstützt werden. Die Ursache, warum die Bewegung in ihnen so wenig geklärt haben, ist den verschiedenen Schwierigkeiten, mit denen wir in Amerika und England zu rechnen haben, auszuweichen. Ich werde versuchen, durch ein Bild zu erklären, wie wir derzeit in beiden Ländern stehen, damit die Genossen besser verstehen lernen. Und mit Amerika zu vergleichen, bemerke ich zuerst, dass ich mir dessen wohl bewusst bin, dass viele von ihnen mehr oder minder über die amerikanische Bewegung informiert sind. Ich meine die amerikanische Bewegung der amerikanischen Völker, der geborenen Amerikaner, nicht die der Einwanderer; denn ungeachtet der Bewegungen der italienischen, spanischen, französischen, deutschen, böhmischen und jüdischen Anarchisten an Zahl starker sind, haben sie insofern keine Bedeutung, weil die Amerikaner sich zuerst für unsere Philosophie, für unsere Weltanschauung interessieren müssen, bevor wir in der Errichtung einer freien Gesellschaft in Amerika Bewegung ausführen können. Es ist mir jedoch auch bekannt, dass die Bewegung auf durch unsere Presse kennen und daher nicht wissen, dass die amerikanische Bewegung noch als Baby zu betrachten ist, schwach an Kraft, nicht älter als 5 bis 6 Jahre. Was an dieser Zeit war die Bewegung in den Händen der Amerikaner, die, entweder nur Revolutionäre oder Anarchisten mit sozialistischen Tendenzen waren. Erst seit der Gründung des „Free Society“ in Oregon, der von den Autoritäten Amerika's verboten wurde, und jetzt in San Francisco unter dem Namen „Free Society“ existiert, begannen wir unter dem amerikanischen Volke Fortschritt zu machen. Den besten Beweis für meine Behauptung werden Sie darin finden, dass uns die amerikanischen Trade-Unionen, sozialistische Clubs, ethische und philosophische Gesellschaften nicht mehr als Bombenwerfer, wilde Bestien, Laster, ungeklärte und ungewaschene Tramps ansehen (diese Schmeicheleien werden von unseren Feinden und ihren Handlangern der Presse ersonnen), sondern freundlich mit uns zusammenkommen, unsere Reden in ihre Versammlungen einladen und den Erklärungen der Philosophie des kommunistischen Anarchismus mit Interesse folgen. Indem jedoch die amerikanischen Anarchisten nicht zahlreich genug sind und größtenteils in dem fernen Westen wie Colorado, Texas und Californien wohnen, dürfte es ihnen wohl schwierig möglich sein, 1000 Franes aufzubringen, um einen Delegierten zum Congress zu senden, abgesehen davon, dass es noch mehr als 1000 Franes kosten könnte. Nichtsdestowenig haben wir die Idee eines Delegierten zu senden, noch nicht aufgegeben. Der Genosse P. Kropotkin sandte jüngst einen Artikel an der „Free Society“ in dem er die Wichtigkeit des Congresses hervorhebt, das ist unser notwendiges. Als einzige deutsche Anarchisten in Amerika, die Congress als parlamentarische Bezeichnung, ich werde in nächster Zeit in demselben Journal mehrere der fähigsten Genossen, die wir haben, als Delegierte benutzten, und gleichzeitig eine Subskription, um das nötige Geld aufzubringen, eröffnen, so dass wir bald mit Hilfe der freundlichen Genossen, hauptsächlich der jüdischen, die alle thätigsten sind, einen Delegierten senden zu können. Sollte es uns jedoch nicht gelingen, beschloss ich die Sache über unsere Propaganda und über die allgemeine Situation einzuschicken. Die Genossen William Holmes, Morton, Noll und ich selbst haben bereits mit der Vorbereitung der Berichte für Californien, Texas, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York und anderen Staaten Amerikas begonnen.

In England gründeten die Genossen eine sogenannte „Congress Gruppe“, welche aus den Mitgliedern der „Freedom Gruppe“ und aus den Genossen Kropotkin, Tscherkosoff, Tscharkowsky, und dem erst vor kurzer Zeit nach 12jähriger Haft aus dem englischen Gefängnis entlassenen Genossen Charles als Secretär, besteht. Diese Gruppe steht in Verbindung mit Gruppen ähnlicher Tendenz in Leeds, Glasgow und anderen englischen Städten, die alle den Zweck verfolgen, Gelder zur Bestreitung der Kosten aufzubringen und Berichte über die Bewegung einzuschicken. Die Gruppe Leeds hat bereits 100 Franes aufgebracht und hat die Aussicht noch mehr aufzubringen. In Allen können sie zumal noch 10 Delegierte von England erwarten. Gegenwärtig müssen die englischen Genossen ihre ganze Aufmerksamkeit dahin richten, um Protest-Meetings und Demonstrationen gegen den brutalen, unmenschlichsten, ungerechtesten und fiesesten Krieg, den von einer Sippschaft der grossen Diebe und Geldhorden gegen eine Handvoll tapferen Patrioten, die als die Löwen von England und Großbritannien kämpfen, zu führen, von dem man sich selbst England der englischen Regierung antwortet hat. Die Genossen und Mithras, die gegen die Regierung die erste grosse Versammlung wurde, den 29. Februar in Workmen's Institute abgehalten, und ich kann Euch versichern, dass eine Londoner Versammlung in nächster Zeit kommen, deren Einfluss und gerechte Entschlossenheit gross sein wird.

Als Anarchisten ist unsere Hauptaufgabe gegen jede Art Eingriffe in die Freiheit der Bewegung zu kämpfen und ich glaube Sie werden mit uns in diesem Kampfe gegen die kälte

blutige Ermordung der Unschuldigen entschieden protestieren. Mörder Chamberlain, Carl Muelin und Mülner, hinter denen internationalen Capitalisten stehen, sind begierig, die von Transvaal in ihren Händen an bekommen und schenken selbst über die blutenden und stöhnenden Körper der Frauen ihrer Familien ihr Ziel zu erreichen. Nieht mit jeder Art der Gerechtigkeit! Es lebe die Freiheit, die Anarchie!

Lebwohl von J. H. Hovel.

Alle für die Redaktion bestimmten Sendungen sind an die Adresse des Genossen Rudolf Starke, Berlin, Skallitzer Strasse 57, Hof Quergeb. III. zu richten.

## Briefkasten.

K. Sch., Elberfeld, v. 7. 3. f. Febr. 8 M. — P. M. Hall, 2, 20 M. Grusel H. L. — Kaiserland 3 M. Das Geld für den Internationalen Fund bei Grummann bekommen, und war das Geld aus dem New-York Herald beim, so ist dasselbe so bald, wie es nur dem Minimalgehalt eines amerikanischen Marineoffiziers entsprechen kann. — Berlin, d. W. 11 M. — P. P. 10, 20 M. H. 0, 20 M.

Für den Unterstützungsfonds gingen von H. Z. folgende Beiträge ein:

1. 100 M. Schmidt, 11, 20 M., 1. 100 M., 2. 100 M., 1. 100 M., 7, 20 M.

H. Grummann.

10 Mk. von Charlottenburger Freunden erhalten durch P. P. Fritz Dampwell.

## Achtung! Oesterreich Achtung!

Den Genossen von Oesterreich zur Nachricht, dass die Genossen beabsichtigen, eine Agitationsreise zu machen! Genossen, welche darauf reflektieren und so für angebracht halten, eine Versammlung stattfinden zu lassen, mögen sich an unsere Geschäftsstelle wenden, von wo aus sie dann Antwort erhalten.

Ich ersuche die Genossinnen und Genossen, welche mir früher zum Klubbieren übergeben wollen, freundlichst, dieselben Donnerstage in der Expedition abzugeben oder mir Nachricht an die Adresse des Genossen Hildner, Hildner, Schanzenstrasse 33 ankommen zu lassen.

Mit anarchistischem Gruss  
 P. W. Dampwell, Buchhändler.

## Rixdorf.

Der Lese- und Diskutier-Klub „Helm“ tagt jeden Dienstag, abends 8 Uhr, im Lokale von Schulz, Lessingstrasse 17.

Der „Sozialistische Lese- und Diskutier-Klub“ tagt jeden Donnerstag, abends 8 Uhr, bei Bergner, Behlendorfstrasse 157.

## Genossen!

Wenn Euch an das weitere Erscheinen unserer Zeitung, etwas gelegen ist, so schaft Geld an — wir können nicht kernen Umständen pumpten.

Also Geld, Geld und nochmals Geld ist die Lösung.

Verlag: Verlag des „Neuen Lebens“, Leipzig. Druck: v. Harnack, Berlin.

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# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Summary of Lecture] Emma Goldman in Dundee / Emma Goldman.— 25 cm. In Freedom [London]. — (March 2, 1900).

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Ausschnitt

and M. 145

mat. G. P. P. P. C. 3944.7

der Stellung

Freedom

Berlin, den 2 ten März 1900

Berantwortlich als Redaktions:

## REPORTS.

### EMMA GOLDMAN IN DUNDEE.

All last summer the Dundee comrades followed with deep interest the progress of the illustrious Emma in her tour through the States, by means of the "Free Society"; and when it was announced that she intended to visit Dundee, we made up our minds that, blow high, blow low, we should have her to Dundee. The movement has languished here of late years. The only lecture we got was from comrade J. Blair Smith, of Glasgow, who came twice last winter to lecture in Cutlers' Hall, where the freethinkers and Socialists held their meetings during the winter season. The "Cutlers'" is rather small, and when we had succeeded in arranging for comrade Goldman's visit, a plan was suggested—the "Pinner's".

The engagement was for Jan. 21. Two meetings were advertised, and it was at one time feared that the afternoon lecture would have to be darkened off, owing to a sudden disagreeable change in the weather—a very common thing here; but a solvent of an audience turned up to decide the lecture to proceed. The hall was little more than half full. The "secret" that he "were represented by two, well-known, who came to try to get a copy of *Free Society*.

The lecturer professed her discourse with a witty joke on God, the church gods and the weather, which at once placed her on good terms with the audience. The address was very well received; the applause was frequent, but the lecturer avoided, with rare good taste, those artificial paces by which some speakers invite applause.

The lecture was splendid, but the debate was grand. No opponent, once suggested, attempted a rejoinder. Comrade Williams literally swept the field.

After the meeting, three of the comrades—Towson, Fraser, and the present writer—accompanied the lecturer to her hotel and had tea with her, passing a very pleasant hour and a half. The weather cleared in the interval; and when we returned to the hall, the people were cramping in. It was pushed by 2.30, and they kept coming in for some time after.

The subject chosen for the second meeting was: "The Aim of Humanity"; and our comrade acquitted herself in the same splendid manner as before, both in the lecture and in the debate which followed. The principal opponent, this time, was a Quaker who came a few to our meetings—as a lamb to the slaughter; and on this occasion it was slaughter.

The comrade had brought a large quantity of literature with her, and a good deal of it was sold at both meetings.

All who came in contact with comrade Goldman were very much impressed with her and the visit is looked upon as an event of importance. It will give the cause "a boost" here as we say in the States.

L. J. Ma. G.

Horn. No. 300.



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# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Summary of Lecture] Report from Chicago / Emma Goldman.— p. 3 ; 22 cm. In  
Free Society [Chicago]. — (June 9, 1901).  
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of revolution. The little boy, who had been shot, repeated Brechi, looking from one to the other with a malicious smile.

"Enough," said the commandant, motioning us officers to leave the cell.

The assassin seized another opportunity for playing the actor when we arrived on the island. A great many people from Genoa had assembled there to see him, and a crowd was at the landing place.

This seemed to please Brechi immensely. Stepping ashore, he stretched his emaciated figure to its full length, threw out his chest, and elevated his head. Then he moved proudly forward, tingling his fetters as he went. That he was the observed of all observers, seemed to give him great satisfaction.

This was probably the last time that Brechi saw free men, for it is extremely improbable that he will leave the island alive. One reason why he was removed from the galley was the necessity of giving him work. Brechi seemed to enjoy leisure even under the most tantalizing circumstances, reason enough why he should be forced to work. He will undergo the hardest work that ever broke a prisoner's spirit.

The discipline will be the same as formerly: absolute silence. He will never hear a human voice.

His rations will only suffice to keep him alive. He will be loaded with chains day and night. He will never see his fellow prisoners.

The result was that they had received only toys, they must depend upon themselves to improve their condition.

Wednesday she spoke at the Free Society Club, the subject being changed to "Vice," instead of on Anarchism, as at first announced. The speaker said that at frequent intervals the vice crusaders were heard from, and not only were conservative hypocrites engaged in them, but even many radicals. The ignorance on the subject is dense. She contended that any act entered into by two individuals voluntarily was not vice. What is usually hastily condemned as vice by thoughtless individuals, such as homo-sexuality, masturbation, etc., should be considered from a scientific standpoint, and not in a moralizing way. Indeed, those most active in the moral crusades are often the "black sheep." But I cannot do justice to this lecture in a brief report. Some of the conclusions were extremely interesting, even if not accepted in their entirety; however, as FREE SOCIETY need not fear the loss of four million subscribers, its readers being more or less tolerant, I hope that space will soon be found for an extended report of this important lecture.

Sunday afternoon she spoke to the Anthropological Society at the Masonic Temple. Here the subject was "Modern Phases of Anarchism." She traced the development in the idea of Anarchism. Formerly Anarchism was considered as an economic arrangement for the future society; the idea has

economic conditions has proven a failure. At a failure in modern thought, the aim of the anarchist is to bring about a new society at least. A departure to new methods may bring better results.

AME ISAAC JR.

Waldheim.

There will come a time when our silence will be more powerful than the voices you strangle today.  
—August Spies.

These prophetic words must involuntarily have come not only to those who on Decoration Day gathered around the monument of our murdered comrades at the Waldheim cemetery, but more menacingly to those passing by in costly carriages.

As their vehicles went slowly through the crowd, their side-glances were not scornful, but their conscience-smitten faces were grim and severe as they looked upon the mass of sympathizers around the monument, and the wreaths with which the statue was decorated. They were vividly reminded of the futility of suppressing humanitarian ideals by murder and brute force—the only arguments that governments have ever been able to bring forth against ideals which aim at the abolition of master and slave, starvation and misery, war and bloodshed.

At 3 o'clock, after the wreath from Comrade Peter Kropotkin arrived, two songs were given, drawing a large crowd, after which Comrade Emma Goldman and Lucy E. Parsons spoke on the occasion, urging those present to carry on the work for freedom and human happiness—the ideal for which our comrades were strangled.

Free Society Vol VII #11 Whole #317 p3



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Interview] Miss Goldman and Czolgosz / Emma Goldman. — 25 cm. In Daily Mail [London]. — (Sept. 11, 1901).

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VII 4385

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Daily Mail

George Washington

London, 11. Sept. 1901

Sept. 19 1901

Miss Goldman. Born 1879

H.  
Miss Goldman  
K. W. A. H.  
M. H.

BM

**MRS. GOLDMAN**  
from London

Miss Emma Goldman, the prominent anarchist and writer, was interviewed by the Daily Mail on her arrival in London. She at first pretended to be a stranger, but the police showed her her name in the list of arrivals, and she said, "The name is Goldman."

She confessed to a close acquaintance with Czolgosz, but disclaimed any part in his crime, which she described as a fool, and asserted that the only person who was that of Czolgosz alone.

The police have proof of recent mysterious conferences between Miss Goldman and other Anarchists, and are not satisfied with her story.

Miss Goldman earns her living as a travelling saleswoman, but a New York wholesale house.

**CHICAGO, Tuesday, Sept. 10.**

Miss Goldman's manner was defiant as she was led to the office of the Chief of Police, but she disclaimed all knowledge of Czolgosz and his crime, admitting only that she met him here on July 12.

When asked, "Do you know that your words are what Czolgosz claims stirred him to shoot?" she replied, "I do not. I have never advocated violence, and I sincerely know the man. I was leaving for Rochester via Buffalo when Czolgosz had a few words with me. He said he had heard me lecture at some memorial hall at Cleveland in May, and wanted to know me. He said he knew I was in Chicago, and had looked me up. I scarcely remember anything about him. His hair and complexion were light."

"Then how do you know this man was the one who tried to kill the President?"

"Oh," replied Miss Goldman with a shrug of the shoulders, "I guessed that from what the newspapers say." — Boston.

K. W. A. H.

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# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Interview] Miss Goldman / Emma Goldman. — 25 cm. In Morning Post [London]. — (Sept. 11, 1901).

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*Morning Post  
London, 11. Sept. 1901*

MISS GOLDMAN.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.

Miss Goldman when arrested, disclosed all knowledge of Coughlin and his aims, admitting only that she met him here on July 12. When asked: "Do you know that your words are what Coughlin claims stirred him to shoot?" she replied: "I do not. I have never advocated anything and I cannot know the man. I was leaving for Buffalo via Buffalo, when Coughlin had a few words with me. He said that he had heard me lecture at some Memorial Hall at Cleveland in May, and wanted to know me. He said he knew I was in Chicago, and had looked me up. I cannot remember anything about it. His hair and complexion were light. "Then how do you know this man was the one who tried to kill the President?" she was asked. "Oh," replied Miss Goldman, with a shrug of the shoulders, "I guessed that from what the newspapers say."

Miss Goldman added that she was visiting Mrs. Imada's family in Chicago when, on the night of July 12, the bell rang and she went to the door. A man who, she learned through the newspaper, was Coughlin stood there and said that he wanted to see her. She was then about to catch a train with Mr. Imada's daughter for Rochester, and the man went to the station with them, but she was so busy taking leave of her friends that she scarcely noticed him. It was there, however, that she had the few words with him that she had mentioned. That was all that there ever was between them. She was an Anarchist and a student of Socialism, but there was nothing in anything which she ever said to Coughlin, so far as she knew, that would have led him to Friday's act.

When questioned with reference to Coughlin's statements that her words had fired him to the act, she replied by asking if she was responsible because some crack-brained person wrongly construed her words. She was convinced that Coughlin had planned the deed alone as there was no Anarchist ring which would help him. Coughlin might have been inspired by her, but if he was he took the wrong way of showing it.

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.

The chief detective to-day served on Miss Goldman a warrant sworn to by himself charging her with conspiracy to murder the President. The warrant gives as her co-conspirators Mr. Imada and other alleged Anarchists who are now detained here. While being led to the carriage which was to take her to the lock-up Miss Goldman broke down and cried, but she quickly recovered.

Mr. G. Morris, at whose home Miss Goldman was captured, has since also been arrested.



MISS EMMA GOLDMAN.

The notorious advocate of anarchy, whose lectures, according to his own confession, influenced Coughlin in his attempt on the life of President McKinley.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Anarchy and Anarchists. In German] Die Anarchie und die Anarchisten / Emma Goldman. — 24 cm. In Beilage zu Neues Leben. — (Nov. 9, 1901).

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## Beilage zu Neues Leben.

5. Jahrg. Neue Folge. • Sonnabend, den 9. November 1901. •

No. 44

### Die Anarchie und die Anarchisten.

Von Emma Goldman.  
Übersetzt von „F. H. M. S. P.“

Das Wort „Anarchie“ hat in den Ohren der meisten Amerikaner einen abstoßenden Klang; es soll gleichbedeutend sein mit Unordnung, Verwirrung und Verwirrung. Man betrachtet die Anarchisten als eine Bande niedriger Verbrecher, die den Gebrauch von Kamm und Revolver kennen und entschlossen sind, die Nation zu überfallen, um ihre Verordnungen zu teilen. Indessen ist die Anarchie für die Anarchisten eine soziale Theorie, welche sich damit beschäftigt, Ordnung herzustellen, ohne dass es irgend welche Herrschaft von Menschen über Menschen giebt. Mit einem Worte bezeichnet sie vollständige individuelle Freiheit.

Wenn bisher das Wort Anarchie gebraucht wurde, um einen Zustand höchster Verwirrung zu bezeichnen, so geschah dies, weil man den Leuten vorgespielt hatte, dass ihre Angelegenheiten ohne Gesetz, dass sie ohne Beherrschung werden, und dass die Anarchie eine Notwendigkeit ist.

In den vorvergangenen Jahrhunderten galt jedes Individuum, welches behauptete, die Menschheit könne ohne Hilfe der irdischen oder überirdischen Autorität ihren Weg gehen, für verrückt und anders bald seine Tage im Irrenhause oder auf dem Scheiterhaufen. Dagegen giebt es heute wohl Hunderttausende von Männern und Frauen, welche über die Verstellung von einem übernatürlichen Wesen öffentlich lachen.

Aber die Feinde der Freiheit glauben e. H. noch an die Notwendigkeit eines Staates, der die Gesellschaft schütze; die Verhörer der Mordtaten suchen sie nicht zu erklären. Sie begreifen nicht, dass die Herrschaft niemals ohne Unterdrückung bestehen hat und bestehen kann; dass jede Herrschaft sich diktatorischen Taten und grausamer Verbrechen gegen die Gesellschaft schuldig gemacht hat.

Die Herrschaft hat sich zunehmend vom Despotismus zur Demokratie, Oligarchie, Plutokratie entwickelt; doch war dies stets eine Tyrannei.

Man kann nicht leugnen, dass die Zahl der Leute mit gesundem Menschenverstand und gutem Willen gross ist, welche ängstlich darauf bedacht sind, ihre gegenwärtige Lage zu verbessern. Aber sie haben die Sinne nicht hinlänglich freigemacht von Vorurteilen und abergläubischen Anschauungen barbarischer Zeiten, um zu begreifen, was die Einrichtung, welche Herrschaft genannt wird, tatsächlich in ihrem Schosse birgt.

„Wie können wir ohne Gesetze etwas anrichten?“ fragen sie. „Wenn unsere Gesetze schlecht sind, wollen wir versuchen, sie durch gute oder bessere zu ersetzen, aber wir bedürfen unbedingt der Gesetze!“

Zum Unglück aber sind die guten Gesetze ein Märchen, weil der Staat selbst auf der Unterwerfung der einen Klasse unter der Diktatur der anderen beruht. „Aber die Menschen müssen beherrscht werden“, heissen gewisse Leute, „sie verlangen danach, durch Gesetze geleitet zu werden.“ Wahn, wenn die Menschen Kinder sind, die man leiten muss, erst ist denn da hinreichend vollkommen, weise und rein, um selbst seine Mitmenschen zu beherrschen und zu leiten?

Wir behaupten, dass der Mensch als Individuum sich beherrschen kann und muss. Wenn die Menschen noch nicht reif sind, ist es mit der Herrschaft ebenso. Ist es möglich, dass ein einziger Mann oder eine kleine Anzahl Menschen die Millionen von Unmündigen leitet, welche eine Nation bilden?

„Aber wir bedürfen zum mindesten einiger Autorität“, sagen

Die Leute. Bedenken Sie schon, Zeit das Märchen von Freiheit, dass Emma Goldman im Dienste der russischen Revolution stand, ist wie immer, wenn es sich um Anarchisten handelt, den Beweis für ihre Unvernunft schuldig geblieben. D. H.

und ein Amerikaner aus der Zahl unserer Freunde. Gerecht, und diese Autorität haben wir auch. Es ist das nämlich die unerschütterliche Macht der Naturgesetze, welche sich in der physischen und in der sozialen Welt offenbart. Mögen wir diese Gesetze begreifen oder nicht, wir müssen ihnen gehorchen, denn sie sind ein Teil unserer Wesen. Wir sind unbedingt Sklaven dieser Gesetze, aber diese Sklaverei demütigt in keiner Weise.

Die Sklaverei, wie sie heute besteht, lässt einen unerbittlichen Herren, einen fremden Gesetzgeber für die, welche ihr unterworfen sind. Die Naturgesetze im Gegenteil lassen nicht ausserhalb von uns, sondern in uns. Nur diesen Gesetzen gemäss leben wir, bewegen wir uns, als ob es keine Feinde, sondern Wohltäter.

Und stimmen die Gesetze, welche durch Menschen eingegeben sind, in ihren Gesetzbüchern vorfindet, mit den Naturgesetzen überein? Wohl niemand, meinen wir, kann das mit haben, es zu behaupten.

Eben, weil die Gesetze, welche die Menschen uns gemacht haben, nicht mit den Naturgesetzen übereinstimmen, ist es die Menschheit so viel Weh. Es ist verkehrt, von Menschengeist zu sprechen, so lange die Menschen nicht frei sind.

Kein Wunder, dass gewisse Personen den Anarchismus und seine Anhänger mit so viel Erbitterung bekämpfen. Diese Leute erfordern ein so gründliches Abweichen von der jetzt üblichen Ordnung, und das begeisterte Wirken ihrer Verkünder ist weit mehr geeignet zu verwunden, als zu gewinnen.

Man predigt den Armen Stolz und Hatzung, man verspricht ihnen eine Belohnung im Jenseits. Aber was nützt dem unglücklichen Paria, der nicht den kleinsten Erdenwinkel sein eigen nennen kann, welcher am ein Stück Brot bettelt, was nützt es ihm, dass sich vor ihm die Pforten des Himmels öffnen, als vor dem Reichen? Angewiehe des furchtbaren Massenelends erscheinen solche Verheissungen als bittere Ironie.

Ich habe mehr wenige Männer und Frauen getroffen, die die Höhe bewahren, in aller Ehrlichkeit und mit gutem Gewissen die bestehende Herrschaft zu verteidigen. Alle stimmten mit mir in vielen Punkten überein, doch wenn es galt, den Gehirnen zu ziehen, hatten sie nicht den moralischen Mut, ihre Sympathie mit den anarchischen Prinzipien offen auszusprechen und zu bekennen.

Wir, die wir den Weg gewählt haben, den uns unsere Überzeugung vorschrieb, wir bekämpfen grundsätzlich die Organisation, welche Staat genannt wird, und verhindern das gleiche Recht aller zu arbeiten und das Leben zu genießen.

Einmal von den Behauptungen einer fremden Autorität erlöst, werden die Menschen in freie Beziehungen zu einander treten. Organisationen werden überall auf der Erde freiwillig entstehen. Jeder wird zum gemeinsamen Wohle und zu seinem eigenen Wohle mit der ganzen Kraft, deren er fähig ist, beitragen, und wird demgemäss seine Bedürfnisse befriedigen. Alle Entdeckungen und technischen Erfindungen der Neuzeit werden dazu dienen, die Arbeit leicht und angenehm zu machen. Und die Wissenschaft, der Unterricht, die Kunst werden, da sie allen zugänglich sind, die Menschheit vervollkommen und veredeln, während die Frau mit dem Manne gleichgestellt sein wird.

„Das ist alles recht schön“, versetzt manch einer, „aber die Menschen sind keine Engel, sie sind Egoisten.“

Nun und? Der Egoismus ist kein Verbrechen. Er wird zum Verbrechen nur unter den Bedingungen, welche einem Individuum gestatten, seinen Egoismus zum Schaden der anderen zu befriedigen. In einer anarchischen Gesellschaft wird jeder sein Ich zu befriedigen suchen. Da aber unsere Mutter Natur die Welt so eingerichtet hat, dass gerade nur die sich erhalten, welche ihren Nächsten helfen, wird der Mensch, um sein Ich zu befriedigen, seine Hilfe denen gewähren, die ihn selbst helfen werden. Und so wird der Egoismus aus einer Plage zu einer Wohlthat werden.

Das ist unser Ideal.

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# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Anarchy and Anarchists. In German] Die Anarchie und die Anarchisten / Emma Goldman. — 24 cm. In Beilage zu Neues Leben. — (Nov. 9, 1901).

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Einem Delich in der einen, ein Pochtsackel in der anderen Hand, alle Taschen voll Dynamitbomben, so wird der Anarchist von seinen Feinden geschildert. Man denkt ihn sich, halb Narr und halb Scherke. Sein einziges Ziel ist die allgemeine „Kladder-datsch“, und er kennt kein anderes Mittel, um es diesem Ziele zu gelangen, als jeden zu morden, der nicht seiner Ansicht ist. Das Gemälde ist ein groteskes Zerrbild, aber man darf sich nicht darüber wundern, dass es allgemein für wahr gehalten wird, wenn man bedenkt, mit welcher Hartnäckigkeit man diese Vorstellung der Öffentlichkeit vorzusetzen hat.

Wir glauben jedoch, dass die Anarchie — d. h. die Freiheit jedes Individuums ohne schädlichen Zwang Anderer, mögen diese Anderen Individuen oder eine geordnete Herrschaft sein, — wir glauben, dass die Anarchie sich nicht ohne Gewalt behaupten wird, und dass das dieselbe Gewalt ist, welche bei Thermopylae und Marathon den Sieg davontrug.

Es ist natürlich, dass sich mitten durch die ganze Weltgeschichte eine Erhebung hinzieht, vor welcher alle Arten von Sklaverei und der Zwang in allen Gestalten weichen müssen. Daraus muss die volle und unbegrenzte Freiheit hervorgehen, Freiheit für alle und Freiheit eines jeden. Daraus geht hervor, dass der Anarchismus keine rückwärtliche Bewegung sein kann, wie man immer fälschlich behauptet. In der Armee der Freiheitsheldkämpfer marschieren die Anarchisten im Vordertreffen. Noch eine ist unbedingt nötig, dass die Masse des Volkes keinen Augenblick den Klassenkampf vergisst, welcher der Verwirklichung unserer Ideen vorangehen muss. Und gerade deshalb benutzen die Anarchisten alle ihnen zur Verfügung stehenden Mittel — die Rede, die Presse, die Revolution der Geister, den wirtschaftlichen Kampf, die Aufklärung, die Wissenschaft und die Kunst, um einem neuen Gesellschaftszustande die Wege zu ebnen.

Wie die Zukunft zeigen muss, beruht das Wohl der Menschheit auf dem Kommunismus. Nun schließt aber das kommunistische System folgerichtig jedes Verhältnis zwischen Herr und Knecht aus und bedeutet in Wahrheit Anarchismus. Um zu diesem Ziele zu gelangen, muss man vor allem die Revolution der Geister propagieren.

## Schriften-Eingang.

„Frührot“, freiradikale Zeitschrift für Politik, Kunst und öffentlichen Leben (Illustriert). Herausgegeben von Hubert Heymann, München. Preis 30 Pf.

„Der Affenspiegel“, satyrisch-politische Wochenschrift (Illustriert). Robert Heymann, München.

„Die Rute“, illustrierte, freiradikale Monatschrift. Verlag Ferdinand Fleth in Tachau (Böhmen). Chefredakteur Robert Heymann, München.

## Zur Anschaffung empfohlen.

Multatuli, Max Havelaar. Vortragen aus dem Holländischen von Wilhelm Spahr. (Stück Nr. 34 „Neues Leben“.) Titelzeichnung von Fidus. Minden L.W., J. P. C. Bruus Verlag. Preis 4,50 M., geb. 6,50 M.

Es beziehen durch die Expedition von „Neues Leben“.

Durch den Verlag „Neues Leben“ Adalbertstr. 10, Hof I sind zu beziehen:

Die Anarchie. Von Elisee Reclus (10 Seiten.) Preis: 5 Pf.

Gott und der Staat. Von Michael Bakunin. Auszug. (20 Seiten.) Preis: 5 Pf.

Das Lohnsystem. Von Peter Kropotkin. (16 Seiten.) Preis: 5 Pf.

Die historische Rolle des Staates. Von Peter Kropotkin. Übersetzt von Ladislav Gumplowicz. (56 Seiten.) Preis: 20 Pf.

Der Londoner Kongress. Zur Behandlung der Vorgänge auf demselben. (70 Seiten.) Preis: 15 Pf.

Memoren eines Revoluts Peter Kropotkin. 21 Blätter.

Der Wohlstand für Alle. Kropotkin. Preis 2 M. Portrat von Michael Bakunin seiner Ausführung. Preis 15 Pf.

Bestellungen ist der Betrag (barg oder in Mark) beizufügen. — Versand innerhalb Deutschlands portofrei.

## Verein der Freiheitlichen Berlins und Umgegend

Am Dienstag, den 11. November, abends 8 Uhr im Lokal des Herrn O. P. Drägerstr. 1 Mitglieder-Verammlung

### Tagesordnung:

1. Vortrag: Der Oblique der Justiz. Referent: Schriftsteller M.
2. Diskussion.

Gäste willkommen.

Neu erschienen.

## Michael Bakun

Eine biographische Skizze von

Dr. Max Nettlau.

Mit Auszügen aus seinen Briefen und

Nachwort von Gustav Lan

(14 Seiten. Preis 80 Pf.)

Bei Bezug von größeren Posten entsprechend

Zu beziehen durch den Verlag „Neues Leben“.

Die Genossen in Brück (Böhmen) diesen Monat eine neue deutsche anarchistische Zeitschrift herauszugeben und erlassen deshalb folgende

### Achtung.

Alle diejenigen Genossen, welche die Herausgabe einer deutschen Zeitung dringend geboten, dieselbe ob leer oder unbenutzend Adresse einzusenden.

Auch wird gebeten mitzuteilen, welche Adressen Geld gesandt wurde, die quittiert werden kann.

Administration und Expedition „Freien Sozialist“, Brück (Böhmen) Schlachthausgasse 107.

## Leser- und Diskutierklub „I“

Der Leser- und Diskutierklub „I“ des Montags abends 8 Uhr im Lokal von Marler, Hof I. Die Mitglieder werden ersucht, zahlreich zu erscheinen.









A black and white photograph showing a dark, silhouetted landscape, likely a forest or field, against a bright, cloudy sky. The horizon line is visible, separating the dark ground from the lighter sky. The sky contains some wispy clouds and a few small, bright spots that could be stars or distant lights. The overall image is grainy and has a high-contrast, somewhat ethereal quality.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Birth control from a social standpoint. In Yiddish] Geburts-Kontrol fon sotzialn shtrandpunkt / Emma Goldman. — p. 16 ; 42 cm. In Freie Arbeiter Stimme [New York]. — (Jan. 15, 1906).

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וועמען זי ליבט און וויל זי וויל האבן  
א קינד, צי דאס קינד זאל געבוירן  
ווערן אין האט און עקל.  
נאך מער, די טאטע ערנסטע דאך-  
טורים גיבן צו, אז דאס שטענדיקע  
קינדער האבן ברענגט דער פרוי דאס,  
וואס מען רופט הויבער-קראנקייטן.  
א זייער נוטער צושטאנד פאר די גע-  
וויסנאזע דאקטוירים. אבער וועלכן  
מעגלעכן גרונט האט א פרוי צו רואי-  
נירן איר געזונט דורך דעם שטענדיקן  
קינדער האבן? און טאקע דערפאר  
דארף די פרוי באזיגן דאס וועט, וואס  
זאל איר מעגלעך מאכן צו קומען צו  
זיך פאר א משך פון דריי ביו פינף  
יאר צווישן יעדער געבורט פון א  
קינד, און נאך דאס אליין וועט איר  
געבן די נייטיקע גייסטיקע און קער-  
פערלעכע געזונטקייט און די מעגלעכ-  
קייט צו קענען בעסער אויפפאסן אויף  
די קינדער, וואס זי האט שוין.

אבער עס איז נישט די פרוי אליין,  
וועלכע הייבט אן צו באגרייפן די  
וויכטיקייט פון געבורטס-קאנטראל,  
אויך די מענער, באזונדערס די אר-  
בעטסמענער, האבן פארשטאנען, אז  
גרויסע פאמיליעס זיינען ווי א מיל-  
שטיין ארום זייערע נאקנט, וועלכע  
ווערן אבויטלעך ארויפגעצוואונגען  
אויף זיי דורך די רעאקציאנערע כוחות  
אין דער געזעלשאפט, ווייל א גרויסע  
פאמיליע פארלויזט דעם מארן און  
די מוסקולן פון די ארבעטער-מאסן,  
קיין זאך בינדט נישט אזוי שטארק צו  
דעם ארבעטער צו זיין דזשאב, ווי א  
הורע קינדער און דאס איז עס גראד,  
וואס די קעגנערט פון קינדער-באשרענ-  
קונג דארפן, טרויערדיק ווי עס זיינען  
די פארדינסטן פון א מאן מיט א גרוי-  
סער פאמיליע, קען ער נישט ריוויקירן  
די עניקע, וועלכע זיינען קעגנערט  
פון דער געבורט-קאנטראל-באוועגונג.  
פרעסענדיקן, אז זיי זיינען עס אין דעם  
נאמען פון מוסערשאפט, אלע פאליטי-  
שע שארלאטאנעס ריידן וועגן דער  
דאזיקער וואונדערבארער מוסערשאפט,  
דאך ביי עטוואס א גענטערער בא-

טראכטונג געמינען מיר, אז די דאזיקע  
מוסערשאפט האט בלינדערהייט פאר  
יאהוהונדערטער געאפערט אירע קי-  
דער צום געץ מולך, אחרץ דעם, אזוי  
לאנג ווי די מוסערס זיינען געצוואונ-  
גען צו ארבעטן פיל שווערע שטונדן,  
אום צו העלפן דערנערן די באשעפ-  
ניש, וועלכע זיי האבן ניט ווילנדיק  
געבראכט אין דער וועלט, איז די גערע-  
רעיי וועגן מוסערשאפט נישט מער  
ווי א היפאקריטסטווע, צען פראצענט  
פון די מערהייט פרויען פון ניו-יאָרק  
מוזן העלפן זייערע מענער צו מאכן  
א לעבן, טא ווי סמייעט עמעצער צו  
ריידן פון דער שיינקייט פון מוסערשאפט  
אין פנים פון אזא פארברעכן?  
אבער אפילו די בעסטע-באזאלטע  
וואס איז וועגן זיי? עס איז נישט  
אזוי לאנג צוריק, ווי אונדזער אלטע  
און רעאקציאנערע בארד און עדי-  
קעישאן האט דערקלערט, אז מוסער-  
לערערינס טארן ניט זיין קיין לערע-  
רינס, און באט די דאזיקע אלטווארג-  
הערן זיינען געווען געצוואונגען פון  
דער ענטלעכער מיינונג צוריקצוציען  
זייער באשלוט, פונדעסטוועגן איז עס  
אבטאלוט זיכער, אז אויב די דורכ-  
שניטלעכע לערערין וואלט געווארן א  
מוסער יעדעס יאר, וואלט זי געוויס  
באלד פארלארן איר שטעלע.  
דאס איז דער גורל פון דער פאר-  
הייראטער מוסער, און וואס איז מבוח  
דער אומפארהייראטער? אדער צי ווייט  
עמעצער, אז עס זיינען דא טויזנטער  
אומפארהייראטע מוסערס? זיי זיינען  
פול אין אונדזערע שאפט און פעק-  
טאריט, ניט ווייל זיי ווילן אזוי, נאר  
ווייל זיי מוזן, אין זייער טרויעריקן  
מאנאטאנעם לעבן איז זייער איינציקער  
שטיקל פארנעניגן, וואס בלייבט זיי —  
די געשלעכטלעכע באשרענע, וועל-  
כע איז די מעטאדן פון קינדער-באשרע-  
קונג פירט אומפארמיידלעך צום טויט  
פון קינד אין דער מוסערס בויך.  
טויזנטער פון פרויען ווערן געאפ-  
פערט אלט רעזולטאט פון דער דאזי-  
קער פראקטיק, וועלכע ווערט אויסגע-  
פירט דורך שארלאטאנע-דאקטוירים,  
דורך אמויטנדיקע הייבאמטע אין גע-

היים און אין איילענעס, און דאך זיינען  
די פאעטן און פאליטישעס פון מוסער-  
שאפט א גרעסערער פארברעכן אין  
נאך קיין מאל נישט איינגעפירט גע-  
ווארן קעגן דער פרוי.  
אונדזערע פארלאטען ווייסן וועגן  
דעם, דאך האלטן זיי זיך ביי אן אומ-  
אבערלייגטן ברענגען פון קינדער אין  
דער וועלט, זיי זאגן, אז רי באשרענ-  
קונג פון קינדער איז דורכאויס א  
מאדערנע שטרעבונג, ווייל די היינטיקע  
פרוי איז צעלאזן און וויל זיך בא-  
קונג פון קינדער איז דורכאויס א  
מאדערנע שטרעבונג, ווייל די היינטיקע  
פרייען פון איר פאראנטווארטלעכקייט.  
אלט ענטפער אויף דעם איז נייטיק  
אנצוואויזן, אז די ניינונג פאר דער  
באשרענקונג פון קינדער-געבורטן איז  
אזוי אלט, ווי די מענטשלעכע ראטע.  
אלט אויסארטעט פאר דעם האבן מיר  
די באהויפטונג פון א בארימטן דייטשן  
דאקטאר, טיילהאבער, וועלכער האט  
צוגעגעקליבן די היסטארישע פאקטן  
אום צו באווייזן, דאס די ניינונג איז  
געווען שטארק פארשפרייט צווישן די  
יידי, די מצרים, די פערסער און פיל  
שטאמען פון די אמעריקאנער אינדי-  
אנער, די מרא צו האבן א קינד איז  
געווען אזוי גרויס, דאס די פרויען  
האבן אנגעווענדט די שרעקלעכסטע  
מיטלען, איידער צו ברענגען אן אומ-  
דערוויינטשן קינד אין דער וועלט. דער  
טיילהאבער רעכנט אויס 57 מעטאדן  
אזעלכע, די דאזיקע פאקטן זיינען זיך  
ער וויכטיק, ווייל זיי מאכן א סוף צו  
דעם אבערגלויבן, דאס די פרוי וויל  
זיין א מוסער פון א גרויסער פאמיליע.  
ניין, נישט דערפאר, ווייל די פרוי  
ווייל פון זיך אראפטיילען די פאר-  
אנטווארטלעכקייט, נאך דערפאר, ווייל  
זי פילט פון איר פאראנטווארטלעכקייט  
צו וויסן ווי צו באשרענקען די קינד-  
שיכטע איז די פרוי נישט געווען אזוי  
אין זי נישט געווען אזוי פעאיק צו  
זיין אין דעם קינד, נישט נאר אין איר  
קינד, נאר אין יעדן קינד, דעם ווינקל-  
שטיין פון דער געזעלשאפט, אין וועל-  
כער מאן און פרוי מוזן לעבן, און צו-

ליב דעם שטייט זיך עס די געבורט-  
קאנטראל אויף אזא פעסטן גרונט.  
מען זאגט אונדז, אז אזוי לאנג ווי  
דער געזעץ פארבאט די דיטאקטיע פון  
די פארטיידיקונגס-מיטלען, דארפן די  
דאזיקע מיטלען נישט דיטאקטירט  
ווערן, אלס ענטפער וויל איך זאגן, אז  
נישט די באוועגונג פאר דער געבורט-  
קאנטראל, נאך דער געזעץ וועט מוזן  
ניין, נאך אלעמען, דאס איז דאך אלץ,  
צוליב וואס געזעצן ווערן געמאכט, אום  
זיי אפצושטאפן, זיי שרייען, זיי פאדערן,  
אז דאס לעבן זאל זיך ווי אונטער-  
ווארפן, נאך דערפאר, ווייל אן אמויטנ-  
דיקער פרומאק מיט זיין קליינעם מאח  
האט אויסגעפירט א געזעץ אין א צייט,  
ווען מענער און פרויען זיינען געווען  
אין דער מאכט פון רעליגיעזן און  
מאראלישן אבערגלויבן, דארפן מיר זיין  
געבונדן דורך דעם פאר אונדזער גאנ-  
צן לעבן? איך קען גוט פארשטיין,  
ווארום ריכטערט און געפענגניש-היי-  
טערס זאלן זיין געבונדן פון זיי, דאס  
מיינט דאך זייער פרונטה, זייער טעטי-  
קייט אין דער געזעלשאפט, אבער  
ריכטערס פראגרעסירן א מאל, אט  
וואס ריכטער נאטענט פון פארטלענד,  
ארעגאן, אין זיין פסק-דין האט גע-  
זאגט, ווען די פראגע פון געבורט-  
קאנטראל איז פארגעקומען פאר אים;  
עס שיינט מיר, אז דער טראבל מיט  
אונדזערע מענטשן איז, דאס עס איז  
דא ביי זיי צו פיל פאלשע שטענדיקייט.  
אמויטנהייט און פאלשע שטענדיקייט  
זיינען אימער געווען די מילשטיינער  
אויף דעם נאקן פון פארשריט, מיר  
אלע ווייסן, אז עס זיינען דא שלעכטע  
זאכן אין אונדזער געזעלשאפט, דאס  
מיר ליידן פון פיל איבעלע, אבער מיר  
האבן נישט דעם מוט דאס צוצוגעבן,  
און ווען א פערזאן מאכט אונדז אויפ-  
מערקזאם אויף דאס, וואס מיר ווייסן  
אויס א נאגצן גוואלד.  
דאס איז טאקע די צרה מיט די  
מייסטע אונדזערע געזעץ-מאכערס און  
מיט די, וועלכע זיינען די קעגנערט  
פון דער געבורט-קאנטראל.

(1916)

רעגירונג, די איהייע פון  
וועלכע זאלן קאנטראלירן דאס  
טישע און עקאנאמישע לעבן פונעם  
לאנד, איז אויסערגעוויינלעך וויכטיק.  
נאך אזוי לאנג ווי דאס לאנד ווערט  
באהערשט דורך דער דיקטאטור פון  
א פארטיי, מוזן די ראטן פון די פויז-  
רים און ארבעטערס פארלירן זייער  
נאנצע באדייטונג, מען דערנידערקייט  
זיי צו שפילן די זעלביקע פאסיווע  
ראלע, וועלכע די פריערדיקע פארלא-  
מענט האבן געשפילט, ווען דער קעניג  
פלעגט זיי צוגיפרופן און ווען זיי האבן  
געדארפט אנפירן דעם קאמף קעגן דעם  
אלמעכטיקן קרוינראט, אן ארבעטער-  
ראט הערט אויף צו זיין א פרייער און  
ווערטפולער ראטגעבער, אויב עס איז  
נישטא קיין פרייע פרעסע אין א לאנד,  
ווי עס איז ביי אונדז דער פאל שוין  
העכער צוויי יאר צייט, מען רעכטפאר-  
טיקט עס דורך דעם צושטאנד פון  
מלחמה, נאך מער, די ראטן פון די  
פויערס און ארבעטערס פארלירן יעדע  
באדייטונג, ווען מען אונטערדריקט יע-  
דע אגיאטאציע פאר די וואלן און ווען  
די וואלן ווערן דורכגעפירט אונטער  
דעם דרוק פון א פארטיידיקטאטור.  
נאטירלעך פארוואס מען דעם דאזיקן  
צושטאנד, צו רעכטפארטיקן, דערקלע-  
רנדיק, אז א דיקטאטארישע רעגירונג  
איז נויטווענדיק אלס א קאמפסמיטל  
קעגן דעם אלטן רעזשים, נאך אזא  
מין ראטן-רעגירונג מיינט א טריט צו  
ריק, און ווי באלד די רעוואלוציע גייט  
פארווערטס, כדי אויפצובויען א נייע  
געזעלשאפט אויף א נייעם עקאנאמישן  
באזיס, בלייבט זי א טויטער פרינציפ  
אויף א נייעם פונדאמענט.  
היינט ווייסן מיר, אז די אזוי גע-  
רופענע, דיקטאטור פון פראלעטאריאט  
איז געווען א דורכפאל אויף אלע גע-  
ביטן פון קאנסטרוקטיווער טאציאליס-  
טישער טעטיקייט, דערפאר אבער האט  
זי דערשטיקט די רעוואלוציע און האט  
אריבערגעשטיגן די טיראניי פון אלע  
דעפאסיטישע טיטעמען, אט אין דעם  
באשטייט איר טראגישע באדייטונג  
פאר דער שפעטערדיקער געשיכטע.  
(1921)



## 530



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Among barbarians. In German] Unter Barbaren / Emma Goldman. — 25 cm. In Der Freie Arbeiter [Berlin]. — (May 11, 1907).

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*Les pour Hubert  
N. 19  
Mo. 8. 11. 5. 07*

## Unter Barbaren

Der Unterschied zwischen einem Barbaren und einem wahren zivilisierten Wesen ist der, dass während der erstere seine Meinung als das Universale ansieht, der letztere keinen Stillstand in der Gedankenwelt anerkennt. Der Barbar versteht, der zivilisierte Mensch versucht zu verstehen. Der Barbar sagt: wir leben in dem fortgeschrittensten Lande, wir haben alles, was möglich ist, vollbracht. Er betrachtet entgegengetragene Meinungen als verächtlich und die Herangehensweise der Dinge als tödlich. Barbarismus ist ein steter Sumpf intellektueller Freiheit ist der ständige Fluss der reisende Strom, der die Überreste aller zerfallenden Institutionen verfrachtet.

Dieser Barbarismus ist der grösste Feind der freihellen und revolutionären Elemente in Amerika. Nicht nur die Revolutionäre allein, sondern auch die Neuerer auf dem Gebiete der Kunst und der Literatur haben nicht weniger von den Barbaren zu leiden, jedoch in einer anderen Weise. Die Anarchisten sind durch eine lächerliche Gesetzgebung verfolgt, die Revolutionäre in der Kunst und Literatur durch unsere öffentliche Meinung und Moralrichtschnur. Anarchisten sind die Opfer der Polizeibrutalität. Die Künstler, unzufrieden mit den Kunstgriffen von Salonästhetikern, erleiden die Verurteilung der Lex Heinke. Der amerikanische Künstler, welcher nicht der Sklave der puritanischen Heuchelei sein will, er würde Hungertod sterben, wenn er von seinen Kunst ablässt für seine Lebensbedürfnisse. Es würde schwierig sein, einen Richter in den Vereinigten Staaten zu finden, welcher in anarchistischen Angeklagten die Repräsentanten eines neuen Lebensbegriffes, einer neuen Weltphilosophie, eng verbunden mit den sozialen, wissenschaftlichen, künstlerischen und wirtschaftlichen Strömungen vergangener Generationen sieht. In diesem Punkte haben die Revolutionäre Europas den Vorteil.

Den Autoritäten Frankreichs, Deutschlands, Italiens und Russlands fehlt der Geist des amerikanischen Emporkömmlings, dessen charakteristischer Zug Einbildung ist. Weltlich, erfolgreich, fühlt er sich vollkommen. Jedoch ist der selbstgemachte Mann gewöhnlich ein in Gott gemachter Esel. Die europäische Zivilisation ist dem Geiste des Emporkömmlings entwachsen. Weltändernde Revolutionen haben stattgefunden, und wo diese fehlten, entwickelten tiefgewurzelte Strömungen das Bewusstsein, dass die Mensch-

*Mo. 8. 11. 5. 07  
J. H. Morg. für Hubert  
gg. Brauerette Mo.*

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# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Among barbarians. In German] Unter Barbaren / Emma Goldman. — 25 cm. In Der Freie Arbeiter [Berlin]. — (May 11, 1907).

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heit in keinem Stillstand bleiben kann. Auch das selbst die Mächte in gewissem Umfang unter dem erweiternden Einflusse einer höheren Zivilisation gefallen sind. Ihre Interessen werden natürlich ihre feindselige Haltung gegen die Héraolds der anderen Ideen bestimmen. Ihr Antagonismus ist doch nicht solcher Natur, die Revolutionäre als Zerschrecker und Degenerierte zu stampfen, wie es in diesem Lande der Fall ist. Ein Pariser Richter, welcher täglich an dem Platz vorübergeht, wo ehemals die Bastille stand, oder an dem Concordienplatz, dem Tuileriengarten, wo jeder Stein vernehmbar die geschichtliche Veränderlichkeit vor allem, was ist, proklamiert, muß zu einer klareren Schätzung der revolutionären Ideen erwachen, als sein amerikanischer Landsmann. Der letztere glaubt, daß unsere sozialen und wirtschaftlichen Zustände durch unsere Verfassung festgelegt wurde.

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p. 68

ANAL. OF ANHYDROUS COMPOUNDS.

Post No. 111, U.S.A. Route 1, No. 10, New Mexico

... shall be kept in the hands of the ...

It goes down to 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 85

...the "Eucharist" to be blessed to

ER, 127 Ossulston Street, N.W.

not be contrary to agreement with signed articles.

[illegible]

Orders should be made payable to T. H. Krell.

4. 2. 2. 2. 2.

the 8th inst. for September 11 Tom Mann in the outline of compulsory arbitration. He wants to keep the workers waiting years after a decision is given, how an "appeal" entirely reverse it, and to quote his words, "efforts of years are utterly destroyed, and the men again 'by the wall' who become a byword of reproach." So much for the Nag's Board. But Mann admits that at one time inclined towards compulsory arbitration its failure is—

generally seems to have disappeared, and green plants in the water are difficult to find. In the north, all of the central and western problems, including the New South Wales north coast, are still acute, and do not warrant a visit from the Wag's Bureau. Regions where the drainage is any way inland are not supported by the Industrial Appeal, and I feel compelled to declare that these light means, whether of Wages Boards, are not a success.

comes to conclusions in favour of Direct

8. In view of experience it must we turn to more active and  
 9. No more of the old-time, seen-of-lights lasting any  
 10. years, but definite, clear-cut, straight-out. Unversal  
 11. generally known as the Industry, the mission of the  
 12. white engineer and carpenter, tailor and hatter, baker  
 13. general mass of labourers too, shall treat each other as  
 14. great treat for Industrial Freedom.

1981

is must have shown very clearly that if the  
ill, they have the power to bring about at any  
situation in the struggle of Labour against  
they will have to do this, for the conditions  
leave them no choice. They will perhaps  
fortification of a man like Bell—whose fooling  
s method of advertisement—means putting  
man's hands that no man ought to possess.  
more absurd than the prolongation of this  
been done so that one man might have the  
while hundreds of thousands of men toil on  
s everything: the workers are mere cyphers,  
strusted by many; and everyone knows how  
join the feast of the directors and be one of  
nothing were needed what, in all this would

hundreds and mutilated in thousands, while their work entails a nervous and physical strain which is rewarded by wages that in many cases are shameful, and in the best of cases are inadequate, as wages always are. The great British public has been told of all this year after year. Has it cared? Not much. Has it called indignation meetings against the conduct of the directors? Not once. It has simply been indifferent. Very well then, no public in the world, British or other, has any right to consideration from men who slave under such conditions. So let them learn by hard experience how much they owe to those who day by day risk life and limb for their convenience.

An eager, expectant audience filled the Holborn Town Hall on October 7, to hear our comrade Emma Goldman lecture on "The Labour Struggle in America." A charge of sixpence for admission did not deter them. The gallery, which was free, was filled some time before the lecture was to begin. At the Press table quite a crowd of reporters were waiting. Prompt as the clock chimed 8.30 the chairman, John Turner, led the way on to the platform, followed by our comrade. A word or two of introduction, in which it was pointed out that few people were better qualified to speak on the subject of the American Labour Movement than our comrade, as she had just completed a tour of the States before leaving for the Anarchist Congress at Amsterdam, and the lecturer was on her feet. For about an hour she held her audience interested. Starting by saying that America no longer attracted the emigrants from Europe who desired political freedom, but almost entirely those who went there for material gain, she pointed out that almost the entire outlook was a sordid one. The only exception was the Russian refugee fleeing from the Black Hundreds, the pogroms, and all the tortures of the cowardly and bloody Czarism.

The growth of the American Federation of Labour was dealt with, and the recent unholy alliance of it with the Trust bosses, through the Civic Federation, touched on. Then the more robust spirit of the Western States was pointed out, and the revolutionary attitude of the Western Federation of Miners portrayed. The explanation of the recent acquittal of Haywood was forcible and startling. "It was not," she said, "that the State authorities had not got the human creatures ready to carry out the wishes of the mining and other capitalists of that part of America. They had the judges, the lawyers, the policemen, the gaolers, the executioners, all ready to do their bidding, just as they did it in Chicago in 1887. The reason Haywood was acquitted was that the jury knew right well that the Western Miners thoroughly understood how to handle and use dynamite."

The American workers, who were very quick, were beginning to show dissatisfaction with the tactics of Gompers and Mitchell. If the Industrial Workers of the World had kept out of politics, it might have become a powerful body. Any new organisation to succeed must certainly do so. Once the real solidarity of Labour was understood, and the General Strike made a principle of economic warfare, the Labour Struggle in America would sweep everything before it.

At the close of the lecture a large number of questions were asked, and splendidly answered by our comrade. It is very satisfactory to report that there was a surplus after paying all expenses.

As it was announced that other lectures would probably be given by Emma Goldman in London and the provinces, a word of explanation is necessary to the many applicants for her services. It seems that the publication of *Mother Earth*, and other matters in America, made it imperative for her to return after a few days' rest. This was not known till the receipt of the U.S. mail. Disappointment at this is tempered by the pleasure at the success of the Amsterdam Congress, and the anticipation of the revival of Anarchist propaganda.

COMMUNIST CLUB, 107 CHARLOTTE STREET,  
FITZROY SQUARE, W.

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# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Interview] "Reds" Plan Spread of Cult in Chicago / Emma Goldman. — p. 4 ; 43 cm.  
In The Inter Ocean [Chicago]. — (March 7, 1908).  
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to merely a belief in the equality of  
of wealth and the putting on end to all an-  
nouncement and to all private property.

A committee of anarchists, headed by Dr.  
Nathanson spent all of yesterday in a vain  
search for a hall in which Miss Goldman  
might get a chance to air her views. The  
hall in the Masonic temple in which the  
Masonic circle has invited Miss Goldman to  
speak on Sunday is on the fourth floor,  
and even at that the anarchists do not expect  
to be able to use it for the meeting, as As-  
sistant Chief Schuttler has announced that  
he will not permit the meeting to be held if  
Miss Goldman's name remains on the pro-  
gram.

## Anarchists in the Trouble.

The anarchists would much prefer a larger  
and more accessible hall, so that the police  
efforts to stop Miss Goldman's attempt to  
speak may have a bigger demonstration than  
it would have in a fourteenth story hall in a down  
town skyscraper.

Miss Goldman, despite the police ban on  
her oratory, announced yesterday that she  
would defy them to keep her from speaking,  
and that she would deliver a speech in Chi-  
cago. If she had to stay here all summer to  
do it.

"I think I am more persistent than the  
police," she said. "and I know I will finally  
have my way."

"I am in all that is happening here,"  
commented Assistant Chief Schuttler. "I  
am willing to give her an audience of patrol-  
men in some squad room some time. But she  
will not be allowed to speak at any public  
meeting, and that settles it."

## Police Watch Anarchist Leaders.

The police did not seem to be worrying  
much about Miss Goldman yesterday, al-  
though her movements were watched, as  
were those of other anarchist leaders. She  
had a number of visitors during the day,  
among them being Alfred Schneider, who  
was arrested with her in Chicago after the  
assassination of McKinley. His residence  
has been in New York since that time, but  
it is said that he is now living in Chicago.  
He denies that his presence here indicates a  
conference of the national leaders of  
anarchy.

Miss Goldman remained all day at the  
Daltich home, pleading a slight attack of the  
grip as an excuse for remaining indoors.  
She held a continuous reception to visitors,  
however, and all day the parlor of the Daltich  
home was filled with anarchists.

Except for a remarkably heavy lower jaw  
Miss Goldman could not be called an im-  
pressive figure. She is small in stature, al-  
though stockily built, brown haired, blue  
eyed, and wore a loose fitting gown of plain  
blue, and red knitted slippers. She has  
discarded the heavy black rimmed glasses  
which once gave her face a strange hard-  
ness and added to her apparent age, and now  
wears dainty, unrimmed eyeglasses that  
make her look almost as young as when she  
got into trouble with the Chicago police  
seven years ago.

## Miss Goldman Defies Police.

"I will not leave Chicago until I have  
spoken at a public meeting," she declared.  
"I will stay here all summer if that is nec-  
essary to carry my point. Of course, if the  
police try to stop me when the meeting has  
begun, I shall not fight with a burly 300 pound  
policeman to reach the platform, but they  
will have to arrest me to keep me from  
talking. That, I think, will be sufficient to  
stir up a protest against their suppression  
of the freedom of speech. The American  
people are very forgetful, and I think in  
a few days even the police will forget me,  
and I will get my opportunity to talk."

"I was to have spoken Sunday on 'Why  
Emancipation Has Failed to Free Woman'  
before the Sunray circle in the Masonic  
temple. But as I have no other chance to  
speak the subject of that lecture will be  
changed to 'What Anarchy Really Means'.  
Tuesday evening I am going to speak before  
the Painters' union."

"Would I counsel violence if I got a chance  
to speak? Well, I should not say so. Even  
if I believed in it, and I don't, do you think  
I would be fool enough to get up on a public  
stage and appeal to some one to kill some  
one else? I don't for a moment deny the  
right of rebellion on the part of anyone, but  
if I believed in killing any one I would go  
out and kill him myself."

## Chief Shippy Would Trouble Him.

Chief Shippy did not appear at the city  
hall yesterday. His wound is still causing  
him considerable trouble, but it is said that  
this is merely the result of the cauterization  
which was made when it was feared that  
Averbuch's knife might have been poisoned.  
The serious strain of the week also has told  
heavily on the chief.

His son Harry is showing remarkable im-  
provement at Augustana hospital, as is  
James Foley, his driver. The latter has  
been able to leave his bed and probably will  
be taken to his home in a few days.

Assistant Chief Schuttler has decided to  
recommend the passage of a law similar to  
the statute of New York making the advoca-  
cy of "criminal anarchy" a felony punish-  
able by ten years' imprisonment or a fine of  
\$5,000. Under that statute, "criminal an-  
archy" is defined as "the doctrine that an-  
archy or anarchy should be overthrown  
by force or violence, or by assassination of  
the executive head or of any of the executive  
officers of the government by unlawful  
means."

The law extends to speakers as well as  
writers and makes the participation in  
meetings where such doctrines are advocated  
a felony punishable by the same penalty.  
The power of the bill is to be punished by a  
fine of \$5,000 or two years' imprisonment.

Leaders Marx, a friend of Averbuch, who  
had been held by the police for several days,  
was released yesterday. Harry Goldstein is  
still in custody.

## MOURNERS THREATEN JANITOR AT GRAVE

Police Hastily Summoned to Cem-  
etery to Guard Man Blamed by  
Parents in Fire Horror at Collin-  
wood School.

### Special Dispatch to The Inter Ocean

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 6.—Muttered  
vengeance against the school janitor, as he  
stood by the open grave of his dead, mangled  
with the prayers that were being said at the  
funeral of the little fire victims today in  
Collinwood. So deep seated did the threats  
become that a police guard was hastily sum-  
moned to the cemetery and surrounded the  
man as he stood among a weeping crowd of  
mourners.

Fully 500 people followed the little coffin  
to the grave. And after their came Janitor  
Hirter. He stumbled along, with bowed head  
and tears streaming down his cheeks, alone.  
Little to Threatened.

Not until he reached the graveyard and  
timidly made his way to the graves where  
his own children were lying was he discov-  
ered by the mourners, some of whom it is  
said threatened his life.

Altogether there were fifty burials to-  
day and tomorrow the gruesome task will  
be repeated. Sunday will witness the last  
of the individual burials, and on Monday  
the remains of all those who are unidentified  
will be laid to rest with one funeral. To-  
night there are twenty-eight bodies that  
await claimants.

Testimony describing the mad rush to  
death of the school children was given to-  
day at the continued session of the coroner's  
inquest. Stories of heroism on the part of  
the women teachers were recited.

P. P. Whittier, superintendent of the Col-  
linwood schools, stated his belief to be that  
no fire department could have done any ef-  
fective work after the fire had started. Two  
of the teachers told of their unavailing at-  
tempts to open one of the double doors at the  
rear, which, they said, was locked. The in-  
quest also developed the fact that after the  
quest also developed the fact that after the  
first crush at the door it was beyond human  
possibility to aid or save those whom the  
angels of fire were devouring in the charnel  
house. The inquest will be resumed Monday.

### Some Might Have Lived.

In a statement today Chief Wallace of the  
Cleveland fire department, after an exam-  
ination of the ruins of the Collinwood school,  
said it was his opinion that the loss of life  
would not have been so great had there been  
no partitions at the sides of the storm doors  
at the rear entrance. Two feet eight inches  
had been taken off either side of the hall for  
the partitions. His examination developed  
that the doors opened outward. Chief Wal-  
lace doubtless will be a witness before the  
coroner.

Drastring steps today were taken by the  
Cleveland school board to place all the  
Cleveland educational buildings in a condi-  
tion that will preclude any loss of life from  
fires.

With the appropriation of \$25,000 today by  
the Ohio Legislature and the funds sub-  
scribed locally there will be plenty of finan-  
cial relief for the stricken families.

So far 187 bodies have been recovered. The  
list of missing now tallies with the number  
of unidentified, which would indicate that all  
of the bodies have been found and that the  
total death list will stand at 167.

### First Panic Is Averted.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Calmly singing  
"Marching Through Georgia," 2,500 boys and  
girls marched from the burning school build-  
ing of public school No. 166, in One Hundred  
and Ninth street, between Columbus and  
Amsterdam avenues, while a fire blazed on  
the fifth story and smoke filled the halls.

There was not a break in the discipline of  
the children and in a few seconds from the  
time the four bells for the drill were sounded  
every classroom was emptied.

The only trouble was experienced when  
mothers of the children, screaming and cry-  
ing, tried to break in and were stopped by  
teachers and police.

### Conditions Appall Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—In this  
city today investigation revealed an appal-  
ling condition. There is only one really  
fireproof school in the city—the McKinley.  
In the Franklin there are pipes, but no heat,  
and it is said the pipes have not been tested  
for years. This is the only school equipped  
with water pipes or hose of any kind.

The fire escapes, in many cases, including  
the Franklin school, are nothing but nar-  
row, perpendicular ladders.

In case of a panic not one of the knowl-  
garten children would get out alive," de-  
clared Miss C. L. Garrison, the principal.

The Johnson school annex is an old two  
story frame building, heated with stoves and  
provided with doors which open inward.  
These are merely samples.

### Structures Are a Menace.

NEW YORK, March 6.—That the Collin-  
wood school tragedy could be duplicated to-  
day in almost any one of thirty-two school  
buildings in Manhattan, which were built  
ten years before the end of the civil war, is

acknowledged by fire inspectors and repre-  
sentatives of the bureau of buildings who  
have looked closely into this grave danger.  
The thirty-two remarkable structures, as  
they say, are much quicker to flame and  
burn with the fury of a volcano.

### Will Inspect Schools.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 6.—Commissioner  
A. S. Draper of the state education depart-  
ment announced today that in consequence of  
the Collinwood horror he has directed the  
boards of education to the cities and school  
districts in this state to make an immediate  
examination of school buildings under their  
supervision.

### Avarice Fire Foe.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 6.—A fireman was  
narrowly averted at the city courthouse to-  
day by the calmness and determination of a  
lone city fireman, regularly stationed there.  
The 1,200 inmates were asleep when Fire-  
man William Curran discovered the incendiary  
in the basement to be on fire. Night Watch-  
man Leonard started to turn in a fire alarm,  
but was stopped by Fireman Curran. "The  
engines will start a panic and somebody will  
get killed," he declared. "I'll fight this fire  
myself." He fought and won.

### Not Scared by Smoke.

ST. JOHNS, Mich., March 6.—White smoke  
came up the steps into the schoolrooms and  
the halls of the North Ward school today the  
125 pupils marched out without the vestige of  
a panic, despite the fact that the fire drill  
had not been given in some time. The fire  
was extinguished before serious damage was  
done.

## BISHOP LEAVES \$50,000 TO RELIEF AND CHURCH WORK

Head of Episcopal Diocese of Nebraska  
Bequeaths Fortune to Missions and  
Charities.

### Special Dispatch to The Inter Ocean.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 6.—More than  
\$50,000 of the \$100,000 estate of Bishop George  
Worthington of the Episcopal diocese of  
Nebraska will go to church and relief work  
upon the death of his widow, according to  
the will presented for probate here today.  
The widow will have the use of the estate  
during her lifetime.

The largest bequest is \$15,000, to the Do-  
mestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the  
Protestant Episcopal Church of the United  
States.

Ten thousand dollars is to be set aside as  
the Bishop Worthington fund, the income to  
be used for diocesan missions of Nebraska.  
The diocese of Nebraska is given \$4,500 for  
the purpose of increasing the Episcopal fund.

## DECIDE TO OPPOSE PROHIBITION

Representatives of Trades Allied to  
Brewing Industry Meet.

At a meeting of the executive committee  
of the Manufacturers and Dealers' club yester-  
day steps were taken by representatives  
of trades allied to the brewing industry to  
assist in the promotion of the educational  
campaign, which has for its object the pro-  
tection of the millions of dollars of property  
and the thousands of laboring men involved  
in the anti-saloon movement. The meet-  
ing was attended by representatives of vari-  
ous industrial and commercial interests, in-  
cluding one or two brewers, and repre-  
sented a total invested capital of more than  
\$400,000,000. The decision of the committee  
was that every moral support possible shall  
be given by the allied industries to the  
thwarting of the plans of prohibitionists.

### New Receiver Takes Filled Bank.

Judge Walker yesterday directed the Chi-  
cago Title and Trust company, appointed re-  
ceiver for the Ravenswood Exchange bank  
in the Circuit court, to deliver all assets of  
the institution to the American Trust and  
Savings bank, made receiver by Judge Lan-  
dis on a bankruptcy petition in the federal  
court.

## SHOP DOOMS REFINED WOMAN, SAYS ROSS

Wisconsin University Professor  
Tells Club Sisters That Type  
America Is So Proud of Is Fast  
Passing Away.

American motherhood was measured with  
the rule of factory regulations by Professor  
Edward A. Ross of the University of Wis-  
consin before the Illinois Federation of  
Women's Clubs in Hull House last night.

Professor Ross told his hearers that the  
fat, footed, broad backed, straight chested,  
short necked peasant women of the European  
countries was an illustration of the survival  
of the fittest, when mentality was left out of  
the calculations.

"The refined, brainy, energetic women,"  
said Professor Ross, "that American citizen-  
ship is so proud of is fast passing out of the  
sphere of motherhood because of heartless  
factory actions."

### Factory Dooms Refined Woman.

"If this country is to find its mothers  
among the hardy immigrants that find their  
way to our land, then we must forfeit our  
fast development to the commercial product  
and be content with the plodding offspring  
that such a race produces."

The women of the federation stepped aside  
from the literary program long enough to  
pass the following recommendation of Mrs.  
S. P. Breckenridge to Governor Deneen in  
selecting a representative of the women on  
the "protected machinery" commission:

"Resolved, That in view of the fact that  
there are 250,000 women workers in the state,  
that the industrial commission of the Illinois  
State Federation of Women's Clubs respect-  
fully request Governor Deneen that the term  
'one representative citizen,' who is neither  
an employer of labor nor an employee, be in-  
terpreted to mean a woman, and that woman  
be Miss S. P. Breckenridge of the University  
of Chicago, who is an expert in sanitation  
and in law."

### Women Workers Take Part.

Women prominent in the labor world who  
took part in the program of the day session  
were: Miss Agnes Nestor, glove worker;  
Miss Josephina Casey, Elevated Railway  
Clerks' union; Miss Mary Anderson, Boot  
and Shoe Workers' union; Miss Mary Mc-  
Enaney, Bookbinders' union, and Miss Anna  
Fitzgerald, national organizer American  
Federation of Labor.

## ANTI-TRUST LAW AMENDMENT CONSIDERED AT CONFERENCE

Delegates From Civic Federation and  
Labor Organization Discuss Proposi-  
tion to Change Sherman Measure.

### Special Dispatch to The Inter Ocean.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—The ad-  
visability of securing an amendment to the  
Sherman anti-trust law, excluding labor or-  
ganizations from its provisions, was con-  
sidered at a conference held here today be-  
tween Seth Low of New York, president of  
the Civic federation, and a committee from  
the American Federation of Labor which  
included President Samuel Gompers.

While no definite conclusion was reached,  
Mr. Gompers said there was an endeavor to  
get together some measures to be introduced  
in Congress "which shall permit labor or-  
ganizations to secure relief from that body  
in order that they may perform their proper  
duties and functions within the law."

Mr. Gompers said that great progress had  
been made and that further conferences  
would be held. According to Mr. Gompers,  
Mr. Low also conferred with President  
Roosevelt today, when, it is understood, the  
subject at issue was considered.

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# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Interview] Anarchists to Gather Today at Waldheim / Emma Goldman. — pp. 1-2 ; 43 cm. In The Inter Ocean [Chicago]. — (March 9, 1908).  
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## Temple and North Side Labor Gathering, but High Priestess Fails to Make Her Appearance — Score of Members at Cult Visit Dattich Home to See Leader During Day.

Chicago "reds" will rendezvous at Waldheim cemetery today.

Denied the right of free speech within the city limits, Emma Goldman, high priestess of anarchy, plans to lead her followers to the graves of the Haymarket rioters.

"Yes, we are going to Waldheim tomorrow," said Miss Goldman at the Dattich home, 48 North Winchester avenue, last night.

Asked whether the gathering was to be in the nature of an anniversary observance or celebration and at what hour of the day she would be there, the prophetess of anarchy replied:

"I will say nothing more nor will I, but any further questions asked. The police have denied me the right of free speech within the city limits. That fact is a miserable disgrace to your city. The police will not bother me at the cemetery. I have right to go there, I am not challenging the interference of the department, but I declare again, as I have declared a dozen times, that I am in Chicago to test the right of free speech, and I will test it."

Anarchy Denounced From Pulpit.

From practically every pulpit in Chicago yesterday, some denunciation was directed against the anarchist movement. The Rev. Dr. J. J. Connelley, of the First Baptist church, denounced the anarchists as a "pestilence upon the city."

Every effort to attract leaders made to provide Emma Goldman a hall in which to speak was blocked, attempts to convert judges and labor preachers into receptionists and demonstrators for the anti-government leader were thwarted, and she was practically forced to spend the entire day in the seclusion of a friend's home. Pious formulations in the anarchist camp yesterday, however, provide Assistant Chief Schmittler and the department an opportunity for relaxed vigilance.

Miss Goldman and "Reds" Meet.

The fact that Miss Goldman, with twenty or more close friends, spent Sunday morning west of the city became known yesterday afternoon. The early morning trip given significance in connection with admissions made by several local anarchists that Miss Goldman was determined to address her followers, even though forced to go outside the city to do so. From one source information was to the effect that friends of Miss Goldman in New York had secured the use of a hall, intimating that Waldheim cemetery was to be the meeting place came from another direction.

Anarchists preferred the utmost secrecy with reference to the movements of their leader yesterday, and refused to admit or deny knowledge of the Waldheim meeting planned for today.

"We can control the situation wherever Miss Goldman tries to speak," said Assistant Chief Schmittler last night, "and I have not the least fear of trouble."

Hundreds Temple Morning Meeting.

Hundreds of anarchists and eagerly sought were at the Masonic Temple building between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock last night, bent on catching sight of the anarchist leader and possibly gaining entrance to the Social Science club hall on the fourth floor should an attempt be made to hold an anarchist meeting there. The hall was closed and twenty plain clothes men and six patrolmen were on duty in the lobby and in front of the building. Elevators refused to stop at the fourth floor. Men and women were not allowed to congregate in groups of more than a dozen.

"There will be no meeting here tonight," the police declared over and over again to the ever increasing crowd.

A woman who gave the name of Mrs. Helen Lauma and the address 100 Thirty-first street, climbed on top of a wall case in the southeast corner of the lobby and began to talk to the crowd. She had no more than started to speak when she was surrounded by a hundred men and women. She began to attack the police department and the city administration and to praise Emma Goldman. Patrolmen and detectives broke up the crowd and sent the woman from the building. She returned and tried to begin speaking again, but was prevented.

Miss Goldman Fails to Appear.

Emma Goldman did not appear at the Masonic Temple, though hundreds waited near the building until 10 o'clock, hoping she might arrive.

Realizing that Sunday offered convenient occasion for anarchistic demonstration, unusual precaution against disturbance of any sort was taken by the police department.

## 24 HAPPY WOMEN OF STORK CLUB FURNISH NEW TEXT FOR ROOSEVELT

Big Crop of Boisterously Healthy Children Comes to Detroit Homes and Unique Organization Grows and Prospers.

Special Dispatch to The Inter Ocean. DETROIT, Mich., March 2.—If President Roosevelt seeks a new text for a further explication on his widely exploited anti-anarchist theory, he can turn his eyes on Detroit. Right here there is an organization known as the Stork club that bears testimony to its civic and social value.

The membership of the Stork club grows weekly, and its principal activity is the raising of funds for the Stork club.



Mrs. Margaret C. Freer and Children

## Found Dead in Room — Mrs. Freer and Children — She Is Prostrated

## WON RENOWN AS PORTRAIT PAINTER

Chicago and the United States lost one of its foremost artists Saturday evening when Frederick Warren Freer, known the country over as a painter of beautiful women, died suddenly at his home, 224 Ontario street, of heart disease.

Mrs. Freer, whom the artist first met as his model, and who later was the subject of some of his most noted paintings, was prostrated when she returned from a social call to her husband, whom she had left a few hours before well and happy, dead. Last night Mrs. Freer was under the care of a physician, and it was feared that the shock might prove serious.

Mr. Freer had been a sufferer from heart trouble for several years, but Saturday seemed to be in unusual good health. He retired early, as was his custom, intending to work on an uncompleted painting early yesterday morning.

Found Dead by Son.

A short time afterward his son Arthur knocked on his father's room door, and, realizing no reply, entered and found his father dead. Physicians were summoned, and said that the artist had succumbed to heart disease.

Mr. Freer was probably the best known of Chicago painters who have attained international reputations for his life works in which children were the prominent characters.

He was born in Chicago June 16, 1850, the son of Dr. Joseph Freer, a prominent physician of that time. Dr. Freer indulged his son's artistic talent and after a public school education sent him to Munich, where he studied at the Royal academy for five years. Later he returned to the United States, but later completed his studies by five years more spent in different art centers of Europe.

In 1891, when Mr. Freer was first heard of

as an artist, he met Miss Margaret Keenan in New York. Miss Keenan was one of the "beautiful Keenan girls" who were the subjects of his most noted paintings. After Keenan also met him, she became his model.

"Conspicuous" posed by Mrs. Freer and her children, Arthur and Catherine. "Mother and Child," posed by Mrs. Freer and her daughter Catherine, now Mrs. "The Old Lady," "In Ambush," and "Sympathy" are some of the best known works of Mr. Freer.

"The Lady in Black," which Mrs. Freer posed for when she first met the artist, is now at the Boston Art Museum, with several other of his paintings. Mr. Freer's forte was paintings of women and children, and it was said that he received his best inspiration when members of his own family were his subjects.

Wife Most Subject.

When he was professional models as was the case in some of his pictures, written declared that there was some feeling or intensity that was lacking that was prominent in his "Mother and Child" and other works where Mrs. Freer had posed for him.

Of late years Mr. Freer had given himself up to portrait painting. At the time of his death he was just completing a painting of Mrs. Brown, the mother of Mrs. Honora Palmer. Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. H. O. Street, and nearly all the leaders of Chicago society have sat before Mr. Freer, as have the society leaders of New York and Washington.

Mr. Freer was an associate of the National Academy of Design at New York, a member of the American Water Color society, the New York Etchers' club, and of the Society of American Artists. He had received medals from the Columbian exposition, the Pan-American exposition, the Charleston exposition, the Louisiana Purchase exposition, the Martin B. Cahn prize, Chicago art institute, 1902, and the artists' prize and medal, Chicago, 1904.

Home Life.

Mr. Freer's home life was said to be ideal. His home and studio at 224 Ontario street has been the headquarters for Chicago artists. Besides Mr. Freer's studio and that of his sister, Miss Cora Freer, several other prominent Chicago artists occupied quarters at the studio. Dr. Otto Freer, a brother, also lived at the studio.

Mr. Freer is survived by his wife and four children—Frederick Church, 36 years old; Arthur Warren, 18 years old; Paul Howard, 16 years old, and Otto E., 15 years old. Catherine died in infancy, as did another daughter.

The funeral will be held Tuesday morning at the home, and will be strictly private. The interment will be at Graceland.

Both night and day shifts of the detective force were on duty all day at Assistant Chief Schmittler's office in the Central detail station, and extra details were subject to emergency calls in the outlying police districts.

Assistant Chief Schmittler reached his office late in the afternoon.

"It is perfectly ridiculous to think of paying attention to that letter of Olga Averbuch's. I think she had very little to do with the writing of it," he said. "It has been positively established that Averbuch bought the knife and gun at 110 Clark street the Saturday before the shooting took place, and gave his address when he made the purchase. The occasion does not demand that Chief Shippy be defended. There will be no investigation, that is certain."

Shippy Ignores Girl's Letter.

Chief of Police Shippy spent Sunday at home. He said yesterday afternoon: "I do not think any attention should be paid to this letter supposed to have been written by the Averbuch girl. The source of the knife and gun Averbuch had has been established beyond question. While the police are doing all in their power to quell the spirit of anarchy, I do not think it is right that so much publicity should be given these anarchist leaders and their doings. Let the matter die down and the police will take care of the situation."

At Broad's hall on North Clark street a celebration of the anniversary of the Paris Commune was held yesterday. The affair was arranged by the Arbeiter Zeitung, an anarchist publication. The program began at noon and continued until midnight. Outwardly, it was a celebration of the Paris Commune, but the real purpose was to raise money for the Arbeiter Zeitung.

Emma Goldman would be present yesterday afternoon, but she failed to appear.

Later meetings at 10 North Clark



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were well attended in expectation that Miss Goldman would appear there, but the police instructed the owner of the building to forbid her entrance.

Report that the anarchist leader was to be at the Bush Temple theater yesterday drew scores of the curious there.

Miss Goldman talked of future plans last night. "During the day we have accumulated so little evidence in connection with the investigation of our side of the Shippy shooting," she said. "We have found a man who saw the letter that was contained in the envelope the Averbuch boy gave to the police head. The letter was a request for a position in the fire department. That will be proven now beyond peradventure of a doubt."

"I did not go to the Masonic temple meeting because I received a letter from the owners of the building telling me the police had forbidden them to let me use the hall. I do not want to get into a brutal, coarse scrap with the police. If I wanted that all I need do is get out on the curbstone."

## Raise Fund for Shippy Inquiry.

"All this worry is proving pretty hard on me and I am dreadfully tired, but I shall keep on my feet as long as my services are needed. Funds for the investigation we intend to make grow rapidly today. We will employ a big array of legal talent. We intend to make a showing in this case when the inquest is held and our attorneys are already gathering the material they will present when Chief of Police Shippy is well enough for the hearing."

"I have spent a very quiet day. I went out this morning. I will not say where. This afternoon I held a little conference with members of the Social Science club. It was purely a business meeting. It was to refer to the meeting at the Masonic temple. They told me that if I wanted to go down there they would go with me and would challenge the police. But I would not agree to that. I am not going to have any of my friends clubbed. If any one must fight the police in a brutal manner it will be me alone. I shall not subject any of my friends to such brutal indignities."

"The day has been very quiet with me, though I have had very little rest."

## "Reds" Meet at Dailch Home.

Fifty anarchists gathered at the Dailch home, 778 North Winchester avenue, where Miss Goldman is staying while in Chicago, and were in conference with her for several hours.

Inspector Backus sent several men to the neighborhood of the Dailch home last night to report Miss Goldman's movements should she attempt to go to the Masonic temple.

Emanuel Poebel, 35 years old, was arrested by detectives from the Maxwell Street station yesterday afternoon when found distributing anarchist literature at West Fourteenth and Halsted streets. He will be held pending investigation.

A meeting in the interest of Hebrew trade unionism was held at Metropolitan hall, O'Brien and Jefferson streets, yesterday afternoon. This hall is a frequent meeting place of the Edichadi club, and, anticipating a visit from Emma Goldman, the place was packed. The speaker of the afternoon was Thomas Morgan. He advocated socialism. "Averbuch was insane," said Morgan. "He worked for \$4 a week and sent \$3 of that to his mother. Such conditions would drive anybody insane."

## PRIEST'S MURDERER TO BE PLACED ON TRIAL TODAY

Giuseppe Allo, Who Shot and Killed Father Leo Helmerichs at Denver, to Face Jury on Slaying Charge.

Special Dispatch to The Inter Ocean.

DENVER, Colo., March 8.—Giuseppe Allo, who shot and killed Father Leo Helmerichs at the altar of St. Elizabeth's church here on the morning of Feb. 23, will be placed on trial in the Criminal court at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Allo's conflicting statements regarding the shooting have led many people to believe he may be insane. However, four experts have engaged three doctors to determine that Allo is sane. On the other hand, the prosecution has summoned eight alienists to be present.

With the question of insanity aside, people wonder what excuse or reason Allo could have had for wanting the life of the priest. In his first confession, in which he admitted that he was an anarchist, Allo said he hated the priesthood and had killed Father Leo because he was a priest.

Another statement was to the effect that he sought vengeance upon an Italian priest who had been instrumental in putting down anti-clerical riots in Allo's old home. He thought he recognized a sworn enemy in Father Leo. A few days later he was arrested, and it was declared that the priest had died, and that he had fled, in fear of the power that had suddenly struck down the priest.

The trial promises to be one of simple proof of the crime, a verdict, and sentencing of the criminal. Extra guards have been detailed to protect the prisoner both in and out of the courtroom.

## "REMEMBER SHIPPY" PART OF BLACK HAND LETTERS

Police Officials at St. Joseph, Mo., Wanted to Report to Stationers From That City.

Special Dispatch to The Inter Ocean. At St. Joseph, Mo. March 8. Threatening letters received by Chief of Police William

## RED FLAG ASSAILED IN LOCAL PULPITS

Clergymen of All Denominations Attack Anarchy and the Conditions Which Breed the Sect in This Country.

## MANY REMEDIES SUGGESTED TO ERADICATE THE PLAGUE

Education, Abolition of Saloons, and Kinder Treatment of Immigrants Are Declared to Be Best Method of Procedure.

### THE PULPIT IDEA OF ANARCHY.

#### The Cause.

Russian tyranny, Atheism, Yellow journalism, Financial panic, Saloons, Non-enforcement of law, Harsh, repressive measures, Ignorance.

#### The Cure.

Education, School for immigrants, Special work by the school board, Pledges by the park commissioners, Laws against anarchist teachings, Curbing of inflammatory speech, Evangelization, Restricted immigration.

The red flag of anarchy was dragged disreputably through the pulpits of Chicago yesterday.

Clergymen, irrespective of their denominations, aroused by the attempted assassination of Chief Shippy following close upon the murder of a priest in Denver, Colo., denounced conditions that have resulted in the growth of such a sect. Numerous methods for its eradication were suggested.

Various causes were found for the condition of affairs by the different ministers. The Czar of Russia was charged with the responsibility of much of the anarchy that has overflowed from his turbulent domain. Lax immigration inspection, harsh repressive measures, gross ignorance of the foreign residents of our city, the financial panic, yellow journalism, the saloon, the non-enforcement of law, atheism, and corporate lawlessness were all mentioned as direct or contributory causes.

### Various Remedies Suggested.

Restricted immigration, a school for immigrants, special educational work by the board of education, pledges by the park commissioners, laws against anarchist teachings, curbing of inflammatory speech, and evangelization are all suggested as possible means to ameliorate the present condition.

The substitution of educational training and the establishment of a school for immigrants for the present repressive measures to combat anarchy were the remedies suggested by the Rev. Willard B. Thorpe, pastor of the South Congregational church, Brezel boulevard and Fortieth street.

"If this man Averbuch was an anarchist, let us ask why he was an anarchist," said Dr. Thorpe. "He was a Russian immigrant. The body politic of Russia for years has been excreting anarchy. As long as this condition of affairs continues the nations of the world will be compelled to suffer from this plague. I think the public state of hysteria during the events of the past week is to be feared."

"We should be filled with pity for the boy and his sister rather than with hatred. The boy was the victim of a cruel monarchy and the indifference of a great American city. We screen ourselves from such an occurrence and point the finger of horror at this wretch from another shore."

Yet all the time our mayor acknowledges that he refuses to enforce our own laws. What is the difference? I contend that our Sunday of open saloons and defiance of law lowers the moral tone of this city far more than the presence and talk of a madman. It is the rip in the beam which must be repaired and not the insect."

Charging much of the evils of anarchy to saloons and the lack of law enforcement by officials, the Rev. Abraham Lincoln Shute, pastor of the Wesley Methodist Episcopal church, preached yesterday morning on "Anarchy, Its Cause and Cure."

"From a seed sowing of old world tyranny, industrial oppression, yellow journalism with its class hatred and disrespect of authority, corporate lawlessness, official nullification of law, lack of control of children in home and school, licensing of the home and school of anarchy, crime in the form of the American action, consummation of religious rebellion against God, and rejection of Jesus Christ as our only savior, we are presented with a very large and terrible anarchy."

## YOUNG WOMEN WHO WILL PRESENT AN IRISH MINSTREL SHOW.



Top, left to right, Kathleen Sadie Binder, Nellie, Sadie.

## ST. DOMINIC'S DRAMATIC IN AN IRISH MINSTREL

Entertainment to Be Given Side Turner Hall Will Exhibit of National Dancing

An Irish minstrel show will be of the annual entertainment to St. Dominic's Dramatic club to Turner hall, North Clark street, Chicago avenue, Monday evening, the benefit of St. Dominic's church.

The club, which is composed of young people of the parish, will be forced by St. Dominic's church minstrel soloists will include Sadie and Kathleen Eoy, M. O'Sullivan, Loretta M. Binder, and Mr. McQuig.

## PASTOR URGES PITY FOR SHIPPY ASSASSIN

The Rev. W. A. Bartlett Condemns Spirit of Public Wrath and Points to Refusal of Mayor to Enforce Law Against Saloons.

The Rev. W. A. Bartlett, D. D., pastor of the First Congregational church, Washington street, last night.

"A boy assassin, a boy shot by him, and nearly 200 little children trampled and buried to death is the sad tragedy of our week. It is said that hardly an undertaker could be found willing to bury the dead body of this misguided boy. Are we so perfect in Chicago that we can afford to treat this body with less respect than that given to a dead dog?"

"We should be filled with pity for the boy and his sister rather than with hatred. The boy was the victim of a cruel monarchy and the indifference of a great American city. We screen ourselves from such an occurrence and point the finger of horror at this wretch from another shore."

Yet all the time our mayor acknowledges that he refuses to enforce our own laws. What is the difference? I contend that our Sunday of open saloons and defiance of law lowers the moral tone of this city far more than the presence and talk of a madman. It is the rip in the beam which must be repaired and not the insect."

## RAILROADS PLAN FREIGHT RATE

Presidents, Bankers, and Financiers Hold Conference Consider Advantages of in Schedules to Meet Cr.

Special Dispatch to The Inter Ocean. NEW YORK, March 8.—Conference held in this city last night by the presidents of the major trunk line railroad systems, bankers, and heads of banks and trust companies to consider the advantages of the proposed freight rate schedule.

The purpose of the conference has been kept secret, was to and means to relieve the current road situation.

Railroad and banking interests admitted the question at issue were the making of higher reductions in rates of freight and passenger fares.

No definite plan was reached, but the matter was referred to the board of directors of the railroad systems, who will meet on Tuesday when the railroad and banking interests will come into a final decision.

It was stated that the railroad men had been asked to be fairly liberal in their proposals for the reduction of rates. The industry is a life of the country. It was stated that the railroad men had been asked to be fairly liberal in their proposals for the reduction of rates. The industry is a life of the country.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Interview] Goldman, 60 Police, Dr. Reitman, 1 Dog Figure In Meeting / Emma Goldman. — pp. 1-2; 44 cm. In The Inter Ocean [Chicago]. — (March 16, 1908).  
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# The Inter Ocean

CHICAGO, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1908.

HOPE"  
PENT.

## POLICE RIOT CALL GIVES RUDE SHOCK TO 200 WORSHIPERS

Bloody Family Fight Near Fashionable Woodlawn Park M. E. Church Brings Patrol and Ambulance and Twelve Bluecoats.

## ALBERT KEITH'S VISIT TO HIS DIVORCED WIFE CAUSES ROW

Goes to See Child Armed With Writ Barring "Objectionables" From Presence During Interview and Battle Ensues.

Members of the fashionable Woodlawn Park Methodist Episcopal church were rudely shocked yesterday morning to find a patrol wagon backed close to the door of their edifice.

While there was no raid being made on

## SISTER OR AFFINITY, WHICH?

JANESVILLE, WIS., FURNISHES NEW MYSTERY.

R. A. Winslow, a Traveling Man, Is Attacked by U. S. Official, Who Claims Companion as Wife.

Special Dispatch to The Inter Ocean.

JANESVILLE, Wis., March 15.—Janesville has another mystery which involves two families' happiness, two possible divorces, and a hot fight in a Madison hotel. Whether "Miss Winslow" is the sister or the "affinity" of R. A. Winslow, a traveling man, is the puzzle. Winslow says she is his sister and the wife of E. T. Widner of Cincinnati, and denies that his residence here with "Miss Winslow" has been accompanied by the serving of divorce papers upon him by his wife, a Minneapolis woman.

Caught in Madison Hotel.  
Mr. Widner, after seeking the aid of the local police in tracking his wife, it is said, followed Winslow and "Miss Winslow" to Madison, where he broke into a room, accompanied by the Madison police chief, finding the couple together there. "The hotel room meeting between Winslow, "Miss Winslow," and Widner was followed, according to Winslow, by a hot hot battle, in which Widner was badly worsted.

Man Is United States Official.  
According to Winslow, Widner is now at Madison, recovering from the beating he received. Widner is the internal revenue collector at Cincinnati and wealthy. Since

## GOLDMAN, 60 POLICE, DR. REITMAN, 1 DOG FIGURE IN MEETING

They Attract Most Attention at Session of Chicago Anthropological Society, Although Many Other Persons Are Present.

## MEDICAL PROFESSION IS ATTACKED BY MRS. LOOMIS

But Her Remarks Are Punctuated by Arrival of Squads of Detectives and Patrolmen Following Queen of "Reds."

Emma Goldman, fifty patrolmen, a dozen detectives, six newspaper men, and an "unemployed" dog belonging to "Dr." Ben L. Reitman, were visitors at the regular weekly sessions of the Anthropological society, 75 Randolph street, yesterday afternoon.

The lecturer was Mrs. Hulda L. Potter-Loomis and her subject was "The New Empiricism." One hundred members of the society gathered and Mrs. Loomis began speaking at 8 o'clock. She made an exhaustive attack upon the practice of medicine and the medical fraternity in America.

She had no more than started when Emma Goldman, Miss Miriam Yampolsky, and "Dr." Reitman came in. With them were Detectives Hanley and Burns from Assistant Chief Schuetzler's office. The arrival of the queen of the "reds" caused a stir and Mrs. Loomis had difficulty in holding the attention of her audience.

More Policemen Arrive.  
"Centuries ago," she said, "these quack doctors used to give po. 'red frog glassards and turtles' too many when people had cancers, and—"

Here Mrs. Loomis was interrupted as the hall door opened, admitting six plain clothes men. They found seats just back of Miss Goldman.

"And when a man had consumption," the speaker continued, "they used to tell birds' nests and pour quarts of the soup down him, and—"

The door opened again and eight of the stout, blue coated, brass buttoned, and be-clubbed, Sled in and joined the Goldman party.

"And yet physicians today scrape a cure from a cow—"

Four more patrolmen entered.

"And draw the blood from a dead horse—"

Another half dozen detectives arrived. "And are allowed to pump all this into healthy human bodies under the excuse of vaccination, while even—"

Mrs. Parsons Joins the Party.

Another interruption, and with it came Mrs. Lucy Parsons and six more patrolmen. Mrs. Loomis got half a page forward and then came Joseph Liebauff, Emma Goldman's Chicago representative; Herman Kuchner, Mrs. M. Lehr, and Dr. Axel Gustafson. They were no more than seated when the door opened again, admitting the Haymarket squad, veteran policemen who participated in the anarchistic troubles twenty years ago. They were Patrolmen Thomas Meany, Michael Grant, Andrew O'Brien, Michael Hennessey, Timothy Daly, Joseph Wabot and Thomas

"Conditions are awful," continued Mrs. Loomis. "Something ought to be done." Detective Mills and four plain clothes men from Mettueffer's office entered. "Doctors dope us to death." Lieutenant John Alcock and another Patrolman of bluecoats arrived.

"We don't object after we get in our of the—"

Reitman's Mahoney and Schubert and four more patrolmen entered.

Mrs. Alice at the doctors and more patrol men continued alternately for an hour.

Housekeeper Stops Meeting.

Then Mrs. Sarah H. Ames, doorkeeper, said:

"I think this speaking has gone on long enough. It is time it was stopped." Mrs. Loomis thanked the chairman and several others announced things were over. A few minutes later the meeting adjourned. During the time all the time, text and

## PASTOR W WITH PRE EXULTS

Austrian Ruler,  
Whose Illness Is  
Alarming Nation



Emperor Franz Josef.

## AUSTRIAN EMPEROR IN SERIOUS CONDITION

Francis Joseph's Illness Alarms Subjects and His Place Is Taken by Archduke at Dinner to Sergius of Russia.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Inter Ocean.

VIENNA, March 15.—Emperor Francis Joseph, Austria-Hungary's aged ruler is seriously ill, and alarming reports of his condition are worrying his faithful subjects in his beautiful capital.

He was not at the gala dinner given by the Austrian court for the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, which was held at the Imperial palace, while the Archduke Francis had to take his place at the head of the banquet board. He announced that the Emperor was suffering from a severe cold.

Functions Are Postponed.

All audiences have been postponed, but so far no bulletin has been issued by the court physicians concerning the health of their august patient. It is known, however, that the Emperor is frail and depressed, and that any reason the bulletin are being withheld is that the physicians fear the public will be alarmed by more alarming reports.

Just five months ago the Emperor was reported dying, and his doctors declared he could not recover. In view of his age, his health, and his position, it is not surprising that the Emperor is frail and depressed, and that any reason the bulletin are being withheld is that the physicians fear the public will be alarmed by more alarming reports.

At the time of the Emperor's illness, the court physicians were in a state of confusion, and the Emperor's health was in a state of confusion.

Month Would Mean Victory.

It is said that the Emperor's health is in a state of confusion, and that any reason the bulletin are being withheld is that the physicians fear the public will be alarmed by more alarming reports.

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540



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Interview] Goldman, 60 Police, Dr. Reitman, 1 Dog Figure In Meeting / Emma Goldman. — pp. 1-2; 44 cm. In The Inter Ocean [Chicago]. — (March 16, 1908).  
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## ALBERT KEITH'S VISIT TO HIS DIVORCED WIFE CAUSES ROW

Goes to See Child Armed With Writ Barring "Objectionables" From Presence During Interview and Battle Ensues.

Members of the fashionable Woodlawn Park Methodist Episcopal church were rudely shocked yesterday morning to find a patrol wagon backed close to the door of their edifice.

While there was no raid being made on

Miss Winslow, a traveling man, is the name of the man who is the subject of the article. Winslow says she is his sister and the wife of W. T. Winslow of Cincinnati, and denies that his residence here with "Miss Winslow" has been accompanied by the serving of divorce papers upon him by his wife, a Missesville woman.

Caught in Madison Street. Mr. Winslow, after seeking the aid of the local police in tracking his wife, it is said, followed Winslow and "Miss Winslow" to Madison, where he broke into a room, accompanied by the Madison police chief, finding the couple together there. The hotel room meeting between Winslow, "Miss Winslow," and Winslow was followed, according to Winslow, by a hot dog battle, in which Winslow was badly worsted.

Man in United States Official. According to Winslow, Winslow is now at Madison, recovering from the beating he received. Winslow is the former revenue collector at Cincinnati and wealthy. Since

## MEDICAL PROFESSION IS ATTACKED BY MRS. LOOMIS

But Her Remarks Are Punctuated by Arrival of Squads of Detectives and Patrolmen Following Queen of "Reds."

Emma Goldman, fifty patrolmen, a dozen detectives, six newspaper men, and an "unemployed" dog belonging to "Dr." Ben L. Reitman, were visitors at the regular weekly services of the Anthropological society, 75 Randolph street, yesterday afternoon.

The lecturer was Mrs. Hulda L. Pottar-Loomis and her subject was "The New Empiricism." One hundred members of the society gathered and Mrs. Loomis began speaking at 2 o'clock. She made an exhaustive attack upon the practice of medicine and the medical fraternity in America.

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Here Mrs. Loomis was interrupted as the hall door opened, admitting six plain clothes men. They found seats just back of Miss Goldman.

"And when a man had consumption," the speaker continued, "they used to boil birds' nests and pour quarts of the soup down him, and—"

The door opened again and eight of the smart, blue coated, brass buttoned, and belabored, fled in and joined the Goldman party.

"And yet physicians today scrape a sore from a cow—"

Four more patrolmen entered.

"And draw the blood from a dead horse—"

Another half dozen detectives arrived.

"And are allowed to pump all this into beating human bodies under the excuse of vaccination, while you—"

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"Doctors dope us to death."

Lieutenant John Alcock and another battery of bluecoats arrived.

"We can't object after we get in our coffins."

Sergeants Mahoney and Schubert and four more policemen sauntered in.

More dignitaries and more patrolmen continued alternately for an hour.

Doorkeeper Stops Meeting.

Then Mrs. Sarah E. Ames, doorkeeper, said:

"I think this speaking has gone on long enough. It's time it was stopped."

Mrs. Loomis blushed, the chairmen and several others smoothed things over, and a few minutes later the meeting adjourned.

Emma Goldman and Mrs. Yampolsky and Reitman and the "unemployed" dog at once were the center of attention.

"Really, I didn't intend to speak," said Miss Goldman. "I simply came to hear Mrs. Loomis' masterful address. It was beautiful, wasn't it? They have lovely policemen in Chicago, haven't they? Funny so many of them are interested in anthropology. I'm sure everybody is glad to see so many of them at the service."

"You know, the loveliest boy has been following me ever since I came to Chicago. On the way down this afternoon I stopped to have my shoes shined, and he rushed away to a telephone. I knew right away we would have a good record by the time we got here. I'm particularly disappointed not to see Mr. Schuetzler. He's sick. I am going to send him some flowers. I think every officer in Chicago who is not sick is here."

"If Chicago school children could get out of their school buildings as quickly as Chicago police can mobilize they would never need fear injury from fire."

Policemen Held in Reserve.

Fifty patrolmen remained at the hall until the meeting broke up. Twenty-five more were held in reserve at headquarters. Lieutenant Alcock was in charge of the forces.

"We were simply prepared for any emergency."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

## Alarming Nation



Emperor Franz Josef.

## AUSTRIAN EMPEROR IN SERIOUS CONDITION

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He was not at the gala dinner given by the Austrian court for the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, which was held at the imperial palace, and the Archduke Francis had to take his place at the head of the banquet board. He announced that the Emperor was suffering from a severe cold.

Functions Are Postponed.

All audiences have been postponed, but so far no bulletins have been issued by the court physicians concerning the health of their august patient. It is known, however, that the Emperor is feeble and depressed, and that one reason the bulletins are being withheld is that the physicians fear the public will spread reports of more alarming conditions than those announced.

Just five months ago the Emperor was reported dying, and his doctors declared he could not recover, because his age made him so feeble that he could not well withstand the onslaught of disease. But the grim old monarch's constitution surprised all, and he pulled through and worked doubly hard to put on the business of the empire which had stopped while he was ill.

At that time the affairs of the country were in a crisis, because the "laughable" had not been signed, and relations between Austria and Hungary were strained.

Death Would Mean Crisis.

Should his present illness terminate fatally, it is difficult to forecast what dire results it would have on European relations.

Since the last illness of the Emperor every effort has been made by the Austrians to propitiate their proud Magyar brethren in the Hungarian kingdom, which forms a large part of the empire, but whether they have succeeded so far that the Emperor's death would not be followed by dissolution of his realm is doubtful.

Had his death occurred five months ago it is almost certain it would have been followed by a withdrawal of Hungary, and possibly of some of the other constituent provinces as well.

## DOES ANNA GOULD SEEK MONEY TO WED DE SAGAN?

New York Puzzled Over Visit of Former Countess de Castellano and the French Prince.

Special Dispatch to The Inter Ocean. NEW YORK, March 15.—New York is interested in the coming of Mme. Anna Gould and the Prince de Sagan.

It is generally believed that the former wife of Count Doul is coming to this country for the purpose of securing a financial settlement that will enable her to marry the Prince.

New York writers make facetious references to the case. One editor says that if the Prince and Gould will come over and sail that deferred flight in New York he will be sure them of enormous ante receipts.

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the church itself, the police were making arrests in a residence a couple of doors from the church, where Albert Keith, a well to do real estate man, had started a small riot with the family of his divorced wife.

Keith was on his way to the Methodist church, he claimed, when he stopped at the residence of Mrs. Keith, 625 Woodlawn avenue, to see his little daughter Eleanor, 11 years old. He had objected to the presence of the mother while he talked to the child, and his 21-year-old son, Albert Keith, Jr., sprang at him from behind a curtain, he alleged.

Marta Vase Through Window.

A scuffle followed and Keith was thrown on the floor, with his wife, son, Miss Ella Schwartz, and a man by the name of J. W. Sullivan on top of him. He said he tried to fight his way to the door, but was overpowered. The son of the mother was grappling with him he seized a valuable vase from the piano and threw it through the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

arriving here six weeks ago Winslow and his sister have been received in the best society.

## Quits Guests at Party and Hangs Himself to Tree

Special Dispatch to The Inter Ocean.

WINONA, Minn., March 15.—Leaving his home last midnight, while his house was full of guests, William May, aged 45, a farmer, hanged himself to a tree. The body was found this morning ten rods from the house.

May had invited friends to spend the evening at his home. Just as his guests were about to leave, May stopped outside, saying he would return in a few minutes.

His failure to return alarmed his friends, who went to search for him. No trace of the man was found, but at daylight his son, looking from the window, saw his father's body dangling from a tree near the house.

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Stand victim steals from church.  
Worshippers see riot near church.  
Papers so nabob, some in jail.  
Century leaders.  
Emperor Franz.  
Police trail his.  
Mandis divorce.  
Hanging poster.  
in the Winona news.

## AY STATE NABOB; BARES WIFE'S LIFE

"Chew" Captured With Woman, Scandals and Alleged Chi-

## POSSE IN PURSUIT OF BANK ROBBERS HALTED, DISMOUNTED, AND DISARMED

to Walk Back Into Town, While Others Take to Woods—Bandits Carry Test Telephone Along.



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Mrs. Joseph Long.

Much interest is being shown by society women in the annual housekeepers' exhibit which will be held Thursday at the Sherman house under the auspices of the School of Domestic Arts and Sciences. The exhibit will open at 2 p. m. and close at 10 o'clock.

The chairman of the different exhibits are: Mesdames Joseph B. Long, C. F. Pietsch, W.

B. Martin, Eugene A. Lancaster, William A. Pusey, Herman Matz, William R. Linn, W. H. Bennett, Vincent J. Walsh, Marc Sherwood, and H. A. Morgan.

Members of the committee with a corps of assistants will act as judges of the exhibits and award the prize ribbons. Prominent society women also will act as patronesses.

## POSES AS BAY STATE NABOB; NOW IN JAIL

Church Scandals, a Broken Home, and Alleged Chicago Forgeries Revealed by Arrest of Man and Wife in San Francisco.

(Continued From First Page.)

keep her alleged misdeeds well covered, received sympathy from many of the church people. She was entertained for some time after the pastor's denunciation, and then returned to the home of her relatives in the New England states.

### Makes Second Marriage.

A year after she returned East her friends in Cedar Rapids received word that she had married H. Mortimer Wilson.

About six weeks ago one of Mrs. Wilson's friends received a telephone message from her from Chicago, in which she stated that she and Mr. Wilson were on their way to Japan and would stop off here for a day or two.

When they arrived they were met at the train and taken to the home of this friend. Wilson's first act was to order a case of champagne taken to the house. There were high doing. It is alleged, among the select church people for a few days, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were entertained royally. But finally Wilson showed some marked tendencies toward dissipation. It is said, that they were given a gentle hint to move.

They took a suite of rooms at the Montrose hotel, where they remained two or three days longer.

In compliance to those who had entertained them they gave a banquet to a number of friends at the Montrose. Some of the good church people, according to report, who were guests, departed in an uncertain frame of mind.

### Gets Draft Cashed.

Wilson, all the time had claimed that he was a nephew of Governor Curtis Guild of Massachusetts, and that he was then on his way to Japan in his interest. When he announced one morning that he had received a letter from his uncle, in which he had enclosed a certified check for \$500, drawn on the Shawmut National bank, and signed "Curtis Guild," it occasioned no surprise. And when he asked one of his new made friends to accompany him to the Cedar Rapids Savings bank and identify him, he obtained the cash and left for Chicago.

A couple of hours later Wilson announced to his friends he had just received a telegram from Chicago, calling him back there on important business. That night he left, accompanied by his wife.

Three or four days later it was learned that the certified check was a forgery. Communication with the Chicago police showed that he had cashed the \$500 draft at the Continental bank just a few hours previously, and that both he and his wife had disappeared. Through the American Bankers' association the pair were located in San Francisco.

## GOLDMAN, 60 POLICE, ONE DOG AT MEETING

They Attract Most Attention at Session of Chicago Anthropological Society. Although Many Other Persons Are Present.

(Continued From First Page.)

agency," he said. "We would not have stopped Emma Goldman if she had started to speak. The hall was not crowded and the meeting was going on in orderly fashion."

After the Goldman woman left the hall a business session of the society was called. While it was in progress Dr. Miriam Yampolsky challenged statements made by Mrs. Loomis.

"Medicine as a science is all right," she said. "It cannot be attacked. Mrs. Loomis is prejudiced. She may attack the individual doctor—many of them are quacks and only want the money—but she cannot attack the profession. Vaccination has done a great amount of good. Medicine alleviates pain and suffering. Medicine is undergoing evolution. Mistakes are made, but more good is being done each year."

A conference of anarchist leaders was held on the West Side last night for the purpose of completing plans for the open air meeting at which Emma Goldman proposes to speak before leaving Chicago.

Jacob Reihardt, leader in the spirit cult movement, spoke at the Anthropological hall last night on "Personal Freedom and How to Get It."

Young Shippy's improvement slow.

Chief Shippy said last night that his son's improvement had not been rapid during the last few days, and that the boy would probably be unable to attend the inquest.

"His statements concerning the shooting can be taken at the hospital," said Chief Shippy.

Attorney Leke, representing parties seeking an investigation of the Averbuch death, said last night:

"Nothing has been done today in the way of collecting evidence. The physician's report of the autopsy on the body of Averbuch will be received tomorrow."

Oiga Averbuch is still in the care of the Maxwell Street settlement, and is said to be recovering from the nervous breakdown to which she succumbed several days ago.

## DENOUNCES SHIPPY'S ACT.

Special Committee of Unpublished When He Condemns Killing.

DETROIT, Mich., March 15.—The killing of Averbuch by Chief Shippy of Chicago was denounced at a big socialist meeting here tonight. J. A. Front of the House Painters' union led the denouncing.

"You say at least you are free men," said the speaker. "Well, let's see about that. Shippy says if you haven't got property you can go way back in the corner and die. You can't walk the streets of Chicago."

Prune flower, Hesperocista, Ind. What is the proper method to prune all kinds of fruit in garden and orchard?

Reply: Prune flower has asked enough in this question to fill a book. I, therefore, briefly sum up the different methods as follows:

Apple and Pear. In the case of the apple and pear, the fruit is borne upon spurs of the previous year's growth only, these spurs appearing on wood one year or more after appearing in or shortening each shoot of the previous year's growth, therefore, must be done with care in order not to reduce the bearing wood beyond a profitable limit. With these two plants, however, the bearing shoots are not those making the most vigorous growth at the ends of the branches, but they are usually more obscurely located upon the sides of the branches and make a much smaller growth, for which reason they have been termed "spurs."

Peach and Japanese Plum. With the peach, however, it is the wood of the last season's growth upon which the fruit is directly borne, and, with them, heading in may be successfully employed to limit the quantity of fruit borne by the tree. Japanese plums bear on both year-old wood and spurs. Pruning, therefore, be used to thin the fruit, the same as in the case of the peach.

Quince.—The quince bears its fruit at the extremity of new shoots of the present season's growth, in which respect it differs from both its close relatives, the apple and the pear, but as these shoots arise from wood of the previous season's growth, pruning must be so adjusted that the fruit crop will not be reduced.

Grape.—The grape bears its fruit on shoots of the season which, in turn, usually arise from canes of the previous year's growth. Old wood on the grape is, therefore, of little value; hence the development of so many systems of training which maintain only a single permanent trunk, from the top of which the bearing canes are renewed each year. The so-called renewal, high-renewal, Kniffin, "Munro," and various overhead systems of training, all possess this feature in common. In fact, it is the only economical way in which a productive vine can be trained. For the fruit garden, however, where the vines are desired for ornamental purposes, pruning should be modified so as to secure a screen from the new growth at the ends of the canes. For this purpose a modification of the horizontal arm system of training will be found most advantageous. By planting the vines closely and carrying up single trunks to a fixed height, and from the top of the stalk carrying out horizontal arms, along which spurs are maintained, a short growth from each spur will be sufficient to give a uniform and sufficiently dense canopy of leaves for the summer.

Raspberry and Blackberry.—Raspberries and blackberries bear their fruit on short shoots which arise from spurs of the previous season's growth. While these shoots are usually auxiliary shoots, the fruits are always terminal. In the case of the grape, which bears its fruit upon annual shoots arising from canes of the previous year, the fruit is produced at the ends, and takes the place of a leaf; several fruit clusters may, therefore, arise from a single shoot of the grape.

Currant and Gooseberry.—In the case of the currant and gooseberry the fruit is produced on both old and new wood; the fruit appears as auxiliary growths from the shoot itself, and wood three years or more of age is unprofitable and should be cut away.

Strawberry.—Strawberries are rarely produced in profitable quantities by plants more than one year old. Plants over two years of age should be rooted out to give room for new ones.

Orange.—The orange bears its fruit in much the same way as does the peach. New growth must, therefore, be maintained to insure a supply of fruit. But as the orange is evergreen, pruning cannot be confined to a single season, as in the case of deciduous trees possessing a regular and marked period of rest.

### Healthfulness in Apples.

Professor J. T. Stinson, who was director of pomology at the St. Louis fair, claims that the liberal use of apples will improve the disposition and elevate the moral nature, removing disagreeable feelings and making existence more enjoyable for all.

He also maintains that eating raw apples is a cure for alcoholism and the tobacco habit. If all he claims for the apple is true the professor must certainly be regarded as a public benefactor. Dr. J. H. Kellogg thinks it would be a good thing for most people if they would have a periodical "apple day," when the diet should be exclusively apples.

Those who find themselves becoming irritable and disagreeable might at least try this means; often they will relieve a distressed condition of the stomach. In case of mental fatigue they are a wonderful tonic. We have made a lunch on apples and while they do not have staying qualities, an occasional practice of this will be found beneficial generally. Apples in some form should be on the table at all times.

### Dairy Notes.

Don't brood over past disappointments and failures. It's sure to hatch trouble. Keep trying and smiling.

Don't speculate with your dairy herd. Keep the good ones and hang on to them until they cease to be profitable.

The cow with a poor appetite is about as valuable as the hired man who can't eat. Neither is in shape for hard work.

Starch feeding is a scheme that now needs to be studied closely on account of the high prices that must be paid for starch feed.

Pure bred animals cost more than scrub.

It will sell for more, and will more in any

circumstances well fed and

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with the following will



This is the bar.  
Your grocer sells it.

Made  
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## "ENOCH ARDEN" ROMANCE IS RE-ENACTED IN FAR WEST

After Hunting Forty Years for W. H. Simpson, Old Soldier Finds Her Married to Other Man.

Special Dispatch to The Inter Ocean.

SPOKANE, Wash., March 15.—Forty years search for a child he has never seen and his wife, from whom he was separated a few weeks after their marriage by sailing in the Thirty-Third Iowa regiment, Lincoln called for volunteers, has been included by F. M. Dyer, a rancher living in Wyandott, Ok., where he owns several tracts of land. He located his son J. Dyer, a mining prospector, in Spokane, wife is now Mrs. Simpson, having a through the form of divorce and remarriage. W. H. Simpson, for forty years her husband when she learned of Dyer's existence.

The younger Dyer, who is 46 years of age, was brought up in the belief that his father had been killed in an engagement during war shortly before the birth of the boy, the complication, which followed as a result of the reported death of the husband and parent would furnish material for a novel of interest.

When report came that Dyer had been in the early 60s and the services had been seemingly confirmed, the young widow, her infant emigrated to the Oregon country, where a few years afterward she married W. H. Simpson, who educated the boy up he reached his majority, when he started prospecting in the hills with varying success. Several other children were born. Instead of being killed as his relatives had led to believe, the elder Dyer was captured and taken to Andersonville, where, with several other soldiers, he escaped and returned home, only to find that his wife and little had gone West. He was unable to find them, however, and several years after, close of the war he married again, settling in Oklahoma, where he learned of the whereabouts of his wife and child.

The elder Dyer's second wife died several years ago, and when his first wife learned of his existence she explained matters to second husband and immediately through the term of divorce, and remarriage followed.

The younger Dyer received several letters from his father urging him to abandon mining and go to Oklahoma, but he does not care to take advantage of the offer, though he will visit his father next month. He said: "When I go to Oklahoma I want to go as a stake. I have not definitely decided what to do. The fact that my father is an old man and that I am his only living relative has been taken into consideration. However, I am doing well here, and will abandon my claims."

## MINISTER IS DETECTIVE.

Visits Gambling Dens in Disguise to Secure Evidence.

Special Dispatch to The Inter Ocean.  
WATERTOWN, N. D., March 15.—The raid upon the gambling dens in Watertown for months has just been made, aided and abetted by the Ministerial association, composed of the ministers of the Protestant churches.

It has been openly charged by the public branch of the community that the gambler dens have been doing a thriving business in Watertown, but this assertion has been frequently challenged by the city administration. In vain has the Ministerial association appealed to the city government, according to the statements of four of the leading preachers of the city and at an effort was made to enlist the aid of the Attorney General, who consented to become the legal advisor.

Complaints were drawn up after the R. J. P. Clyde, pastor of the Congregational church, had made a personal investigation of one of the leading dens. He appeared

and found a number of gamblers, and a hat and an old well worn overcoat. These complaints were formally made before a body of the peace, the following ministers being the complainants. The Rev. J. C. Clyde of the Congregational church, the Rev. L. L. Palmerton Baptist, the Rev. Dr. W. Kline Methodist and the Rev. Dr. W. C. Presbyterian.

Having received no encouragement from either the city authorities or the community, the ministers then placed the matter in the hands of the sheriff last night and a raid was accordingly made. At 10 o'clock the sheriff and a full force of police entered the premises of the three leading dens, which were found to be in the hands of the gamblers. The raid was a complete success, and the gamblers were taken into custody. All four wanted examination and were held under bonds to answer to the charge before the circuit court.

FOURTEEN FAMILIES THRIVING IN SHACKS ON VACANT NEW YORK

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"Red" Queen Is Dragged from Stage by Police / Emma Goldman. — p. 1 ; 42 cm. *In* The Inter Ocean [Chicago]. — (March 17, 1908).  
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VOLUME XXXVI. NO. 350.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY MORNING, 1911.

# "RED" QUEEN IS DRAGGED FROM STAGE BY POLICE

## Emma Goldman Tries to Address An Audience of 400 Persons at Workingmen's Hall and Is Ejected by Patrolmen Under Captain Mahoney.

## EXCITED CROWD IS COWED BY OFFICERS

**Sensational Demonstration Occurs at "Social" Given by "Freedom Group," and Miss Field and Many Other Settlement Workers Are Among Those Who Had Assembled to Hear Anarchistic Utterances.**

Stampeding an audience of 400 persons, eighty patrolmen stopped a speech by Emma Goldman last night.

Acting Inspector C. E. Dorman and Captain J. J. Mahoney of the Maxwell Street station led the patrolmen that put an end to Miss Goldman's address at Worklogmen's hall, Twelfth and Waller streets, before she had fairly begun her first sentence.

So quickly did the police act that the men and women present were cowed, although some rushed to the platform to interfere. But the police were too quick, and they were pushed back to their seats by the officers.

Captain Mahoney jumped to the stage when Miss Goldman began her speech and before she could finish her first sentence he had pushed her off the stage, dragged her down a short flight of stairs, and took her out of the crowded hall through a side aisle where his men made a passage for him.

**Audience in Throtening.**  
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Hardly a word was spoken by the excited crowd, but it would have taken only a spark to set off the explosive tendencies of the audience.

Even Miss Goldman pleaded with her followers not to make a disturbance. Then she was taken out of the hall so quickly this danger was averted.

Miss Goldman was not put under arrest, but was permitted to go to her home. Her attempt to speak was made at a "social" of the "Freedom group," which has been organized within the last ten days. The "social" was given to raise funds for "the cause of free speech" in Chicago. In the audience were Miss Mary Field of the Maxwell street settlement, and other settlement workers. The first half of the program consisted of ham sandwiches, coffee, and music. Songs and recitations received little attention, every one of the 200 who ate in the hall casting Miss Goldman and watching the door for her entrance.

**Continued by Detective.**

She had been followed there, however, by Detectives and a number of witnesses were sent for who it was learned she would attempt to speak. To reserve names and it was ready for all kinds of trouble when Dr. William Southman testified that Mary Ann had been taken from his residence Mrs. Williams to another place which

"I am glad to announce that no more like Miss Emma Williams," he said, "she will speak in the American and West U. States."

There was some speculation that the  
Bible Foundation, which is the group behind the  
rest of the hall, was being

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I am not sure if the material is related  
 to the investigation of the activities of the  
 group. It may be that it is the same.

# SAYS COAL WAR IS CERTAIN

U.S. Library of Congress  
Washington, D.C. IS MANUFACTURERS STOCK SUPPLIES.

**Protested Tie-Up of Central District  
More Likely to Foster Plan for  
Large Holding Company.**

Special Dispatch to The Inter Ocean  
**INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 10** Ad-  
 journment was taken today after a short  
 session of the convention of the United Mine  
 Workers of America. The convention will  
 meet again on Wednesday morning at 10  
 o'clock.

Chairman Walker of the scale committee said he had invited the operators to meet here in joint convention, but that those of Illinois refused to meet the miners until local differences had been adjusted, and that no replies have been received from other districts.

Considerable impatience was shown by delegates at the indifference of the operators to the invitations extended to them to meet in joint convention. The miners say the operators' attitude toward the men places the union miners in an undignified position.

**Suppression inevitable.**  
 "The closing of the mines in the central competitive district is inevitable," said T. J. O'Garra of the Illinois Operators' association. "Our customers are storing coal, and the mines are working full time in the Illinois field. Many of the larger manufacturers

# 10,000 CHICAGO BABES FACE DEATH; MILK DRIVERS TO STRIKE

**Union Members Threaten to Quit April 1 if Dealers Refuse Increase of \$5 a Week, Which They Declare Unreasonable.**

## 500,000 FAMILIES WILL BE DEPRIVED OF THEIR SUPPLY

## Twenty-Four Hundred Men Belong to Union, Which Controls the Situation and Declares Purpose of Fighting for More Pay.

Five hundred thousand families who depend entirely on the milkman for their daily

LEROY DRESSER ARRESTED

FORMER BANKER AND SOCIETY  
MAN ACCUSED OF LARCENY.

Witness for the War Veterans  
of Industrial Union Company (charges  
conversion of funds,

Special Dispatch to the Latent Union  
NEW YORK March 16 (U. S. Day firm  
ear, former president of the Trust Company  
of the Republic, which came to grief  
the effort to float the shipbuilding trust as  
a relative of the Vanderbilts, was named  
as a charge of grand larceny today.

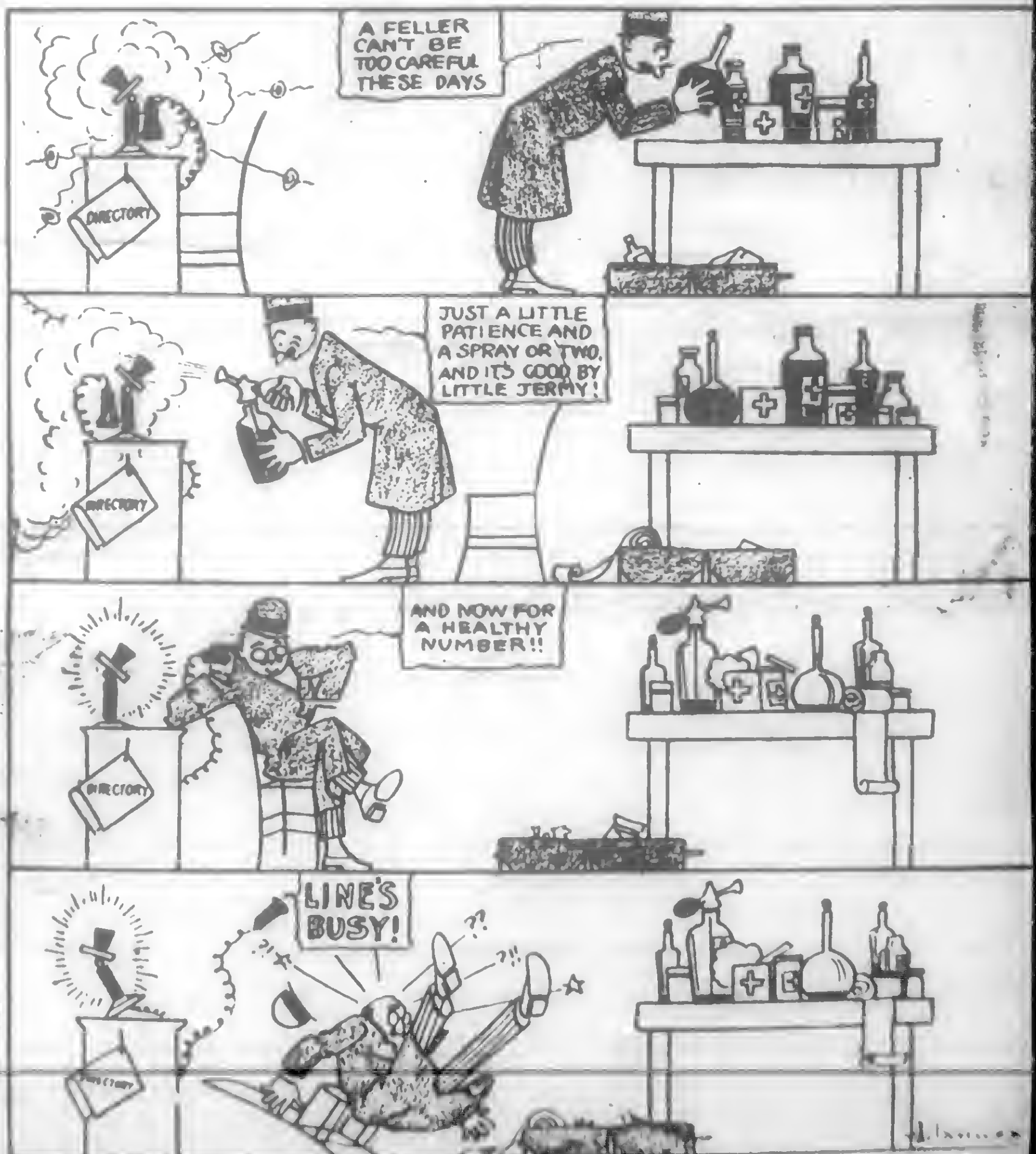
He was arraigned in the Tombs court, as was paroled in the custody of his counsel Frank Smith Sullivan.

Brother of Mrs. George Vanderbilt.  
Mr. Druser, whose sisters are Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt Mrs. John Nicholas Brown Newport, and Mrs. George Greenville Merrill of Buffalo is accused by W. B. Anderson, commissioner of records.

The case against Mr. Dwyer is an old one concerning financial transactions that took place several years ago, and the criminal charges have just been made.

The arrest of Mr. Drexler was made on the strength of two affidavits presented by Mr. Andrews, a New York lawyer, and John A. Young of Utah, son of Brigham Young.

The affidavit made by Andrews alleges that on Dec. 12, 1902, he gave Dresser \$10 bonds \$1,000 each of the United States Shipbuilding company. The bonds, he affirms, belong to Mr. Young, for whom he was acting attorney. Dresser, the affidavit avers, w



NOW IT'S THE INFECTED TELEPHONE.

LONDON, March 15. One of the greatest agents in the spread of influenza is the telephone. Telephones as they are now used are most unsanitary and unhygienic instruments. The germs are transferred to the telephone mouthpiece, where they continue to flourish and multiply, so that the user of the instrument is brought into immediate contact with a host of micro-organisms.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

"Red" Queen Is Dragged from Stage by Police / Emma Goldman.— p. 1; 42 cm. In The Inter Ocean [Chicago]. — (March 17, 1908).  
Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from the United States Library of Congress.

Disrupting an audience of ten persons, eight patrolmen stopped a speech by Emma Goldman last night.

Acting Inspector C. E. Dorman and Captain J. J. Mahoney of the Maxwell Street station led the patrolmen that put an end to Miss Goldman's address at Workmen's hall, Twelfth and Waller streets, before she had fairly begun her first sentence.

So quickly did the police act that the men and women present were cowed, although some rushed to the platform to interfere. But the police were too quick, and they were pushed back to their seats by the officers.

Captain Mahoney jumped to the stage when Miss Goldman began her speech and before she could speak her first sentence he had pushed her off the stage, dragged her down a short flight of stairs, and took her out of the crowded hall through a side aisle where his men made a passage for him.

**Audience in Throes.**  
Some of the persons in the audience had made a dash for the stage when they saw the action of the police, but they were held back by the patrolmen and then swept back to their seats before they could accomplish anything.

Hardly a word was spoken by the excited crowd, but it would have taken only a spark to set off the explosive tendencies of the audience.

Even Miss Goldman pleaded with her followers not to make a disturbance. Then she was taken out of the hall so quickly this danger was averted.

Miss Goldman was not put under arrest, but was permitted to go to her home. Her attempt to speak was made at a "social" of the "Freedom group," which has been organized within the last ten days. The "social" was given to raise funds for "the cause of free speech" in Chicago. In the audience were Miss Mary Field of the Maxwell street settlement, and other settlement workers. The first half of the program consisted of ham, sandwiches, coffee, and music. Songs and recitations received little attention, every one of the 200 anarchists in the hall expecting Miss Goldman and watching the door for her entrance.

**Followed by Detectives.**  
She had been followed there, however, by detectives, and a reserve of policemen was sent for when it was learned she would attempt to speak. Ten reserve came, and it was ready for all kinds of trouble when Dr. William Nathanson, lecturer of the Edinburg group of anarchists, rose to announce Miss Goldman. It was then 9:45 o'clock.

"I am glad to announce that we have here Miss Emma Goldman," he said. "She will speak to us on 'Anarchy and What It Means.'"

There was much handclapping, and then Miss Goldman walked to the stage from the rear of the hall. She began:

"Friends, I want to ask you to preserve order, no matter what happens, and I am glad to have this opportunity to speak to—"

At this moment Captain Mahoney and his patrolmen ran up the center aisle.

**Ordered to Stop Talking.**  
"You will have to stop," shouted Captain Mahoney, with his hand upraised. "You will have to stop."

In an instant the audience got excited. Miss Goldman tried to continue her address, but she could not be heard above the noise. Dr. Nathanson rushed to the front of the stage and yelled, "For God's sake, be quiet!" Most of those present jumped upon their chairs, but none of them tried to say a word. There was not even a shout, except that of Captain Mahoney, as he again repeated his command:

"You will have to stop."  
By this time he had reached the stage and jumped to the platform in front of Miss Goldman. The patrolmen turned and faced the audience.

Captain Mahoney caught Miss Goldman by the arm and half pushed the unresisting woman to the side of the stage and out through a side door, from which, however, he had to lead her to an exit through the side aisle of the main auditorium. Here his patrolmen made a passage for him.

**Woman Willing to Go Away.**

"Rather than make trouble I'll go with you," said Miss Goldman to the captain, and then, half turning to the excited audience, she said:

"Keep still; don't make any trouble. Sit down."

By this time she had been led into the street and a man was sent back for her coat and pocketbook. Captain Mahoney still held her by the arm, but the patrolmen in the hall had stopped the rush of the audience which tried to follow the police and Miss Goldman. When Miss Goldman's belongings had been brought Captain Mahoney tried to help her into the coat, but she jerked it from him.

"Drop that coat," she shouted. "Be a gentleman if you can't be anything else."

"Do you want to go to jail?" the captain asked her as a crowd began to gather about the little group in front of the hall.

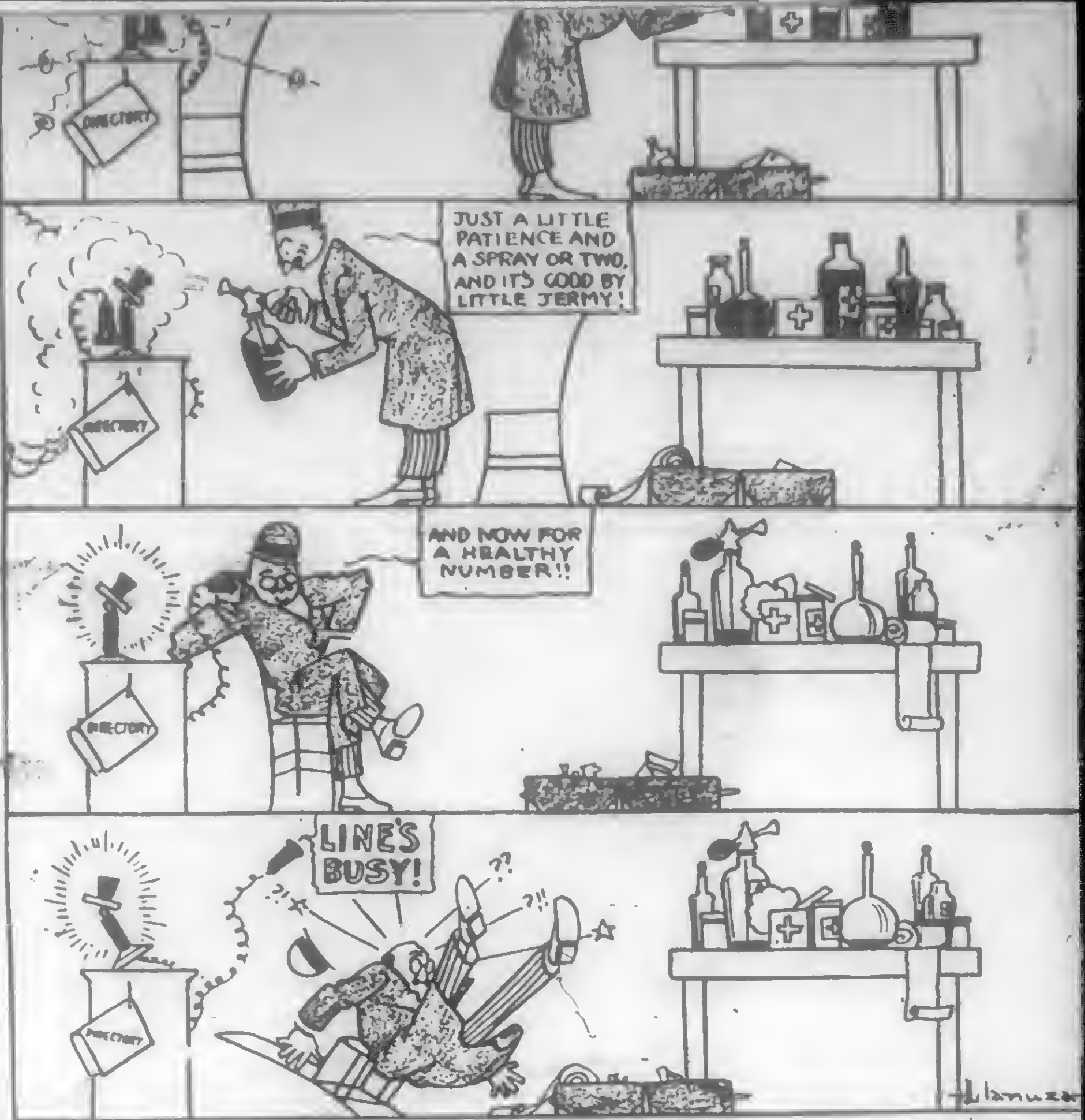
**Woman Defies Police Captain.**

"That's up to you," she shouted defiantly.

But Captain Mahoney decided it would not profit anything and he released her.

"Go home," he commanded. "You have made trouble enough now. If you make any more we'll drive you out of the city."

Miss Goldman left the arena and went to the home of Dr. Yampolsky, 624 West Twelfth street. Within the hall the police had succeeded in restoring order, and the program of the evening was finished without further incident.



## NOW IT'S THE INFECTED TELEPHONE.

LONDON, March 15.—One of the greatest agents in the spread of influenza is the telephone. Telephones as they are now used are most insanitary and unhygienic instruments. The germs are transferred to the telephone mouthpiece, where they continue to flourish and multiply, so that the user of the instrument is brought into immediate contact with a host of micro-organisms.

have placed orders for supplies that will last them from thirty to sixty days, and the retail dealers are filling every available space with fuel.

"If a settlement could be reached before the expiration of the present wage agreement, the miners would have little, if any, work for two or three months, because of the heavy purchasing by consumers. Usually during this season of the year the mines are worked less than half time, and coal operations in Illinois during the summer months are always on short time."

"Our heaviest operations begin in the fall and last through the winter months."

Trouble is expected if the districts outside the central competitive field attempt to get their products into the Chicago market. West Virginia operators, working in the

supply will be cut off unless peace terms can be made between the dealers and the officials of the Milk Wagon Drivers' union, which controls milk deliveries in the city.

"Not a wagon will go out on April 1 unless the dealers grant our demand of an increase of \$5 a week," declared Steve Sumner, president of the union. "We are entitled to the increase and the dealers must give it or we will strike."

**Milk Famine at Hand.**

That a milk famine is imminent is not denied. The dealers flatly refuse to accede to the demand, saying they cannot afford to grant it. That the drivers' organization controls the situation is but weakly denied. The dealers say they will be able to make their

to negotiate a loan on the bonds and was held them in trust until Aug. 1, 1903. Andrews affidavits further allege that Dresser failed to obtain the loan and refused to return the bonds upon the date specified.

**Demand Return of Bonds.**

In December, 1902, the affidavit declares that he made a demand upon Dresser to turn the bonds. Dresser refused, according to Andrews, but in January, 1903, offered to return fifty of the bonds if Andrews would pay three drafts for \$10,000 drawn by Dresser in the order of Young, who was then in Paris.

Andrews says that he gave Dresser money and that he paid the two \$3,000 drafts but did not pay the draft for \$4,000. In with the conversion of this amount that former banker is charged.

Dresser's examination will take place March 23.

## INDEX TO THE NEWS.

1. Police arrest Emma Goldman. 10,000 babies face starvation. Big mine tie-up imminent. Michigan students wreck theater. Former New York banker arrested. Ostracized for mocking death.
2. Denounces Pontine reformatory. Naval submarine inquiry. Roads cut equipment orders.
3. Taft leaves state to Cannon. Hitchcock freed; girl says she is Electric franchise worry cause. To reform bibulous club men.
4. General sporting news.
5. Tillman attacks Roosevelt. Rush warships to Hayti. Fleet in fighting trim. St. Patrick's day celebration.
6. Editorial.
7. Farm and garden notes.
8. Financial news for investors. News of the railways. Packers lose in supreme court. Stock prices recede.
9. Local financial news.
10. Wheat has good decline. Live stock markets.
11. Real estate news.

## MAN MUST PUT ON CORSETS IF HE WOULD BE IN STYLE

Managers of American Fashion Show, Now in Progress Here, Declare for the Straight Front and Wasp Waist.

Nobody loves a fat man nowadays, because he can't be in style. To be in style, you know, you've got to have the wasp waist, and to get the wasp waist you've got to wear corsets. Yes, the men.

True, corsets for men are not exactly an innovation, but neither have they, as such, been exactly the vogue. Now, however, they are the style. You've got to wear 'em if you would be costumed "comme il faut." They are on sale at all the stores and you can buy 'em without blushing and mixing your verbs. Corsets, however, are necessary—absolutely necessary. They were on exhibition yesterday at the American fashion show, which is in progress at 134-136 Dearborn street.

Not, of course, the things of brocaded beauty women wear, but nevertheless corsets, stout of cloth and with real steels to hook up in front, and really, truly lacing at the back. They serve the same purpose as the feminine garment, that of producing a snug waist line.

The new styles for the spring and summer of 1908, as shown at the sartorial show, strive for the straight front, hence the corset. There is some vague, faraway connection right here with the Taft presidential boom, but it is not quite clear. Charles Taft of Erie, Pa., a cousin of the Secretary of War, was an exhibitor, however, and his garments did what they could to do away with the ef-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1.)



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Interview] Goldman in Court Fight with Police / Emma Goldman. — p. 3 ; 42 cm. In The Inter Ocean [Chicago]. — (March 18, 1908).  
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THE INTER OCEAN, WEDNESDAY MORNING

## GOLDMAN IN COURT FIGHT WITH POLICE

**Queen of Anarchists Will Apply Today for Injunction Preventing Authorities From Breaking Up Meetings in Future.**

## WOMAN IN COLLAPSE DUE TO STRUGGLE WITH BLUECOATS

**Assails Assistant Chief and Men as Prevaricators and Declares They Promised She Would Not Be Disturbed at Hall.**

Application for an injunction restraining the police from preventing her speaking publicly in Chicago will be made in the Circuit Court by Emma Goldman this morning. Attorneys, who will appear for the anarchist leader, framed the petition last night. It will ask for an order covering a specific instance, and will be filed upon completion of arrangements for renting a downtown auditorium in which the "queen of the reds" will attempt to lecture on anarchy tonight or tomorrow night.

Upon receipt of assurances from Miss Goldman's friends that she would depart for Milwaukee Friday morning the police last night abandoned plans to drive her from the city.

**Cannot Enter Goldman.**

"I am almost sure now that her exit could not be accomplished under the law," said Assistant Chief Schuettler. "She is a lecturer and author, and not a vagrant. So long as she has a home she is privileged to remain here."

"In fact, the police acted with unwarranted haste Monday night when they removed her from the platform at Workingmen's hall. She had a right to speak there. If she tries again to lecture in Chicago, she will not be disturbed, provided she appears in a proper place."

Miss Goldman spent yesterday in the seclusion of Dr. Yampolsky's home, 624 West Twelfth street. She had a conference with Dr. Ben L. Reitman during the afternoon, and received saw a letter.

"Of course, I have not given up hope of speaking in Chicago," she said. "Plans for renting a place in which I may speak downtown will be finished tomorrow morning. Then we will get out an injunction keeping the police from interfering. I shall lecture either Wednesday or Thursday night."

**"Red" Queen in Collapse.**

Miss Goldman is in a condition of nervous collapse following the bout with the police in Workingmen's hall, Twelfth and Walder streets Monday night.

"The ordeal has been trying, but I'm sure I have strength enough to go through the remaining few days," she said. "It was suggested to me that I file assault and battery charges against Captain Mahoney, but that would be like trying the devil in his grandmother's court. Assistant Chief Schuettler and the police have simply made themselves out idiots. They promised I would not be disturbed. The way they used their clubs looked like a disturbance. I didn't act like a brute, though I was dealing with them. If I had wanted violence I could have precipitated a bloody fight in a second. But such a thing is far from my thoughts. I want only the right of free speech."

The police have acted ridiculously in this matter. I said they would deny me free speech, and they played right into my hand. I did not use profanity when talking to the police, as reported, and Mr. Reitman did not desert me. He left quickly, it is true, but that was because four brutes in police uniform threw him down stairs.

**Milwaukee "Reds" Here.**

A party of Milwaukee anarchists are here today. They will receive instructions tonight concerning preparations for my appearance in the Wisconsin city. They do not find an encouraging precedent in Chicago.

"I will visit Waldheim cemetery tomorrow afternoon, but only one or two friends will accompany me. In all my career I never have met a situation more unfavorable than this experience in Chicago."

Half a dozen bouquets of flowers were sent to Miss Goldman at the Yampolsky home yesterday.

Dr. Ben L. Reitman is arranging business matters so that he may leave shortly for a tour of Europe. He will join the fight, was partly after the anarchist queen handled several conversations between Chicago and the French coast. He will study conditions and travel conditions in Europe at points where Miss Goldman is a frequent visitor. The trip according to present plans will be an extended one.

The manager of a new theatre here yesterday, offered Miss Goldman a very attractive engagement for a week. A plan was made to present the actress in a play, but the plan was abandoned because of the police. The actress is now in Chicago, but the plan was abandoned because of the police.

## SPERRY WILL PILOT SHIPS ABOUT GLOBE

**President and Cabinet Decide Rear Admiral Will Succeed Evans After Big Fleet Review at San Francisco in May.**

## BATTLE-SHIPS BREAK RECORD AT MAGDALENA BAY TARGETS

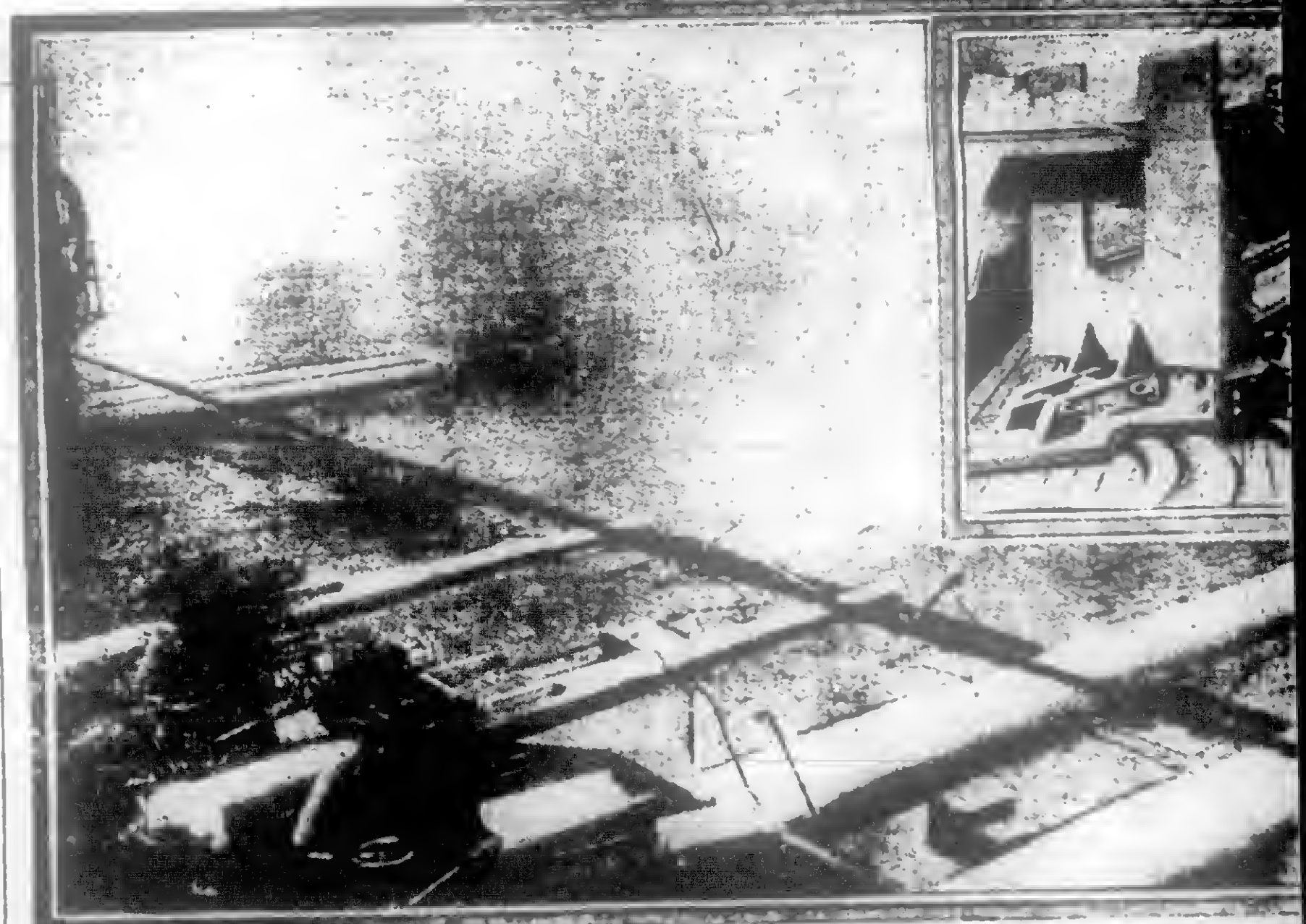
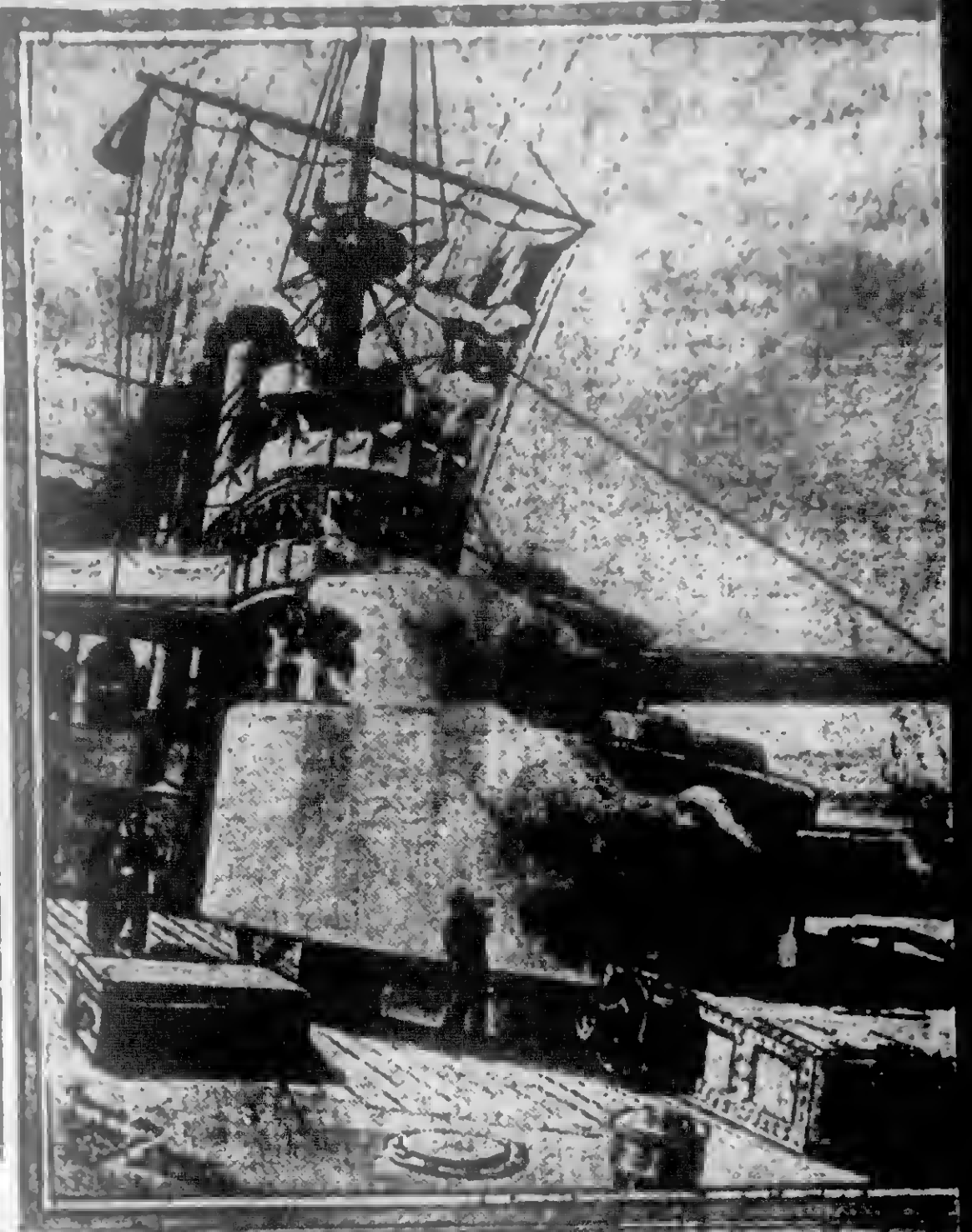
**Dispatches at Washington Show Practice Has Been Under Way Four Days, and Brilliant Showing Is Expected.**

Special Dispatch to The Inter Ocean.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—Announcement that Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry will take command of the battle-ship fleet at San Francisco in July and pilot it around the world was made as the result of a meeting of the President and his Cabinet today.

Having accomplished one of the greatest naval feats of modern times, in demonstrating that the United States has a fleet of first class battle-ships that can steam 14,000 miles in all climates, without the slightest derangement of machinery, and anchor at the rendezvous well ahead of scheduled time, leaving not a straggler behind, Rear Admiral Evans will relinquish command after the big

## VESSELS OF FLEET AT TARGET PRACTICE AND DREADNAUGHT IN



naval review at San Francisco May 1. He will retire from the navy in August.

**Target Practice Begins.**

Dispatches from Magdalena bay show that target practice has been under way for four days, having started on March 14. Indications are that the vessels are acting in such a way as to add still further to the laurels won on the voyage. In a few days more the

salvoes of the fleet lead the navy of the world in at least to shoot quick and straight.

Target practice will occupy probably about three weeks. There will be no battle practice, that being held in the fall of the year. Preliminary practice was limited to two ships, the Arizona and the Vermont, which had out up to March 14 fired all their guns in practice.

The vessels are engaged in firing to break records. There are four ranges, four ships firing at a time. The targets for the targets were finished on the afternoon of March 13 and are now out to the practice.

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Sperry helped to make successful the picturesque voyage of the "white squadron" which visited Europe and South America in 1891-92. From the commander of the New Orleans on the China station Admiral Sperry became president of the war college.

His next duty was to be at the peace conference where he was one of the American delegates. Returning from the Hague, he was given sea duty and assigned

to command the fleet, in which capacity he has made the trip around the horn with Admiral Evans. He took Admiral Thomas, who is the commander of the fleet on its visit to Europe, and will be the home-ward journey being made. He has been second in command during the voyage and acting in that capacity.

The next duty of Rear Admiral Evans and Thomas will be to be at the peace conference where he was one of the American delegates. Returning from the Hague, he was given sea duty and assigned

marked almost casually. The war reported with a shout by an admiral on the bridge, and up the mainmast signal of commendation to the fleet.

Admiral Evans said that he would go out on the target range, connecticut when she returned to the target practice. He said that his ship or could be here by the

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night abandoned plans to drive her from the jail.

**Emma Goldman's Story.**

"I am almost sure that her case could not be accomplished under the law," said Assistant Chief Schuttler. "She is a factor and author, and not a vagrant. So long as she has a home she is privileged to remain here."

"In fact, the police acted with unwarranted haste Monday night when they removed her from the platform at Waple's hall. She had a right to speak there. If she tries again to lecture in Chicago, she will not be disturbed, providing she appears in a proper place."

Miss Goldman spent yesterday in the custody of Dr. Vampolsky's home, 624 West Twelfth street. She had a conference with Mr. Ben L. Reisman during the afternoon and received few visitors.

"Of course, I have not given up hope of speaking in Chicago," she said. "Plans for renting a place in which I may speak down town will be finished tomorrow morning. Then we will get out an injunction keeping the police from interfering. I shall institute either Wednesday or Thursday night."

**"Red" Queen in 'Tollage'.**

Miss Goldman is in a condition of nervous collapse following the bout with the police in Workingmen's hall, Twelfth and Wabash streets, Monday night.

"The ordeal has been trying, but I'm sure I have strength enough to go through the remaining few days," she said. "It was suggested to me that I file a writ and battery charges against Captain Mahoney, but that would be like trying the devil in his grandmother's court. Assistant Chief Schuttler and the police have simply made themselves out fools. They promised I would not be disturbed. The way they used their clubs looked like a disturbance. I didn't act like a brute, though I was dealing with them. If I had wanted violence I could have precipitated a bloody fight in a second. But such a thing is far from my thoughts. I want only the right of free speech."

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Half a dozen bouquets of flowers were sent to Miss Goldman at the Vampolsky home yesterday.

Dr. Ben L. Reisman is arranging business matters so that he may leave shortly for a tour of Europe. Reisman will join the Goldman party after the anarchist queen has finished several engagements between Chicago and the Pacific coast. He will study economic and social conditions in Europe as points where Miss Goldman is scheduled to lecture. The trip, according to present plans, will extend over two years.

The manager of a local vaudeville house yesterday offered Olga Averybuch a six months' engagement in vaudeville. A good salary was promised in return for fifteen minute talks on Kishinev horrors. Settlement house friends refused to permit conversation with the sister of Lazarus Averybuch, and decided for her against the vaudeville proposition.

**General Autopsy Facts.**

Attorney Harold Icker, who will represent persons seeking an investigation of the Averybuch shooting, said last night that no facts in connection with the autopsy by Dr. Ludwig Hickman would be made public until the inquest.

Coroner Peter Hoffman was authority for the statement yesterday that examination of Lazarus Averybuch's body, made by county physician, revealed no traces of insanity.

The police were active yesterday seeking witnesses by whom it is hoped to prove a conversation Averybuch engaged in before he went to the Shippy home. It is reported he declared somebody ought to kill the chief to keep him from interfering with street parades and demonstrations.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch commented yesterday on the report that the police sought from the Russian authorities information with reference to Averybuch.

**Charges Russian Bias.**

"Might as well go to hell for a correct report about Jesus Christ as to Kishinev for information about a Russian Jew," he said.

"The Russian police are interested in proving that every Russian Jew who escapes murder at their hands is an anarchist of the deepest dye, and a menace to any country he enters. The Kishinev police will probably report that Averybuch climbed out of his cradle and began making bombs, and that he made bombs from his youth up."

Monday night the "White Hand" society, the Chicago Italian organization for the suppression of the "Black Hand" and anarchy among Italians in America, met at the Victor House, an Italian hotel, at 274 Indiana street. The Italian Consul, Guido Bebatte was the guest of honor. Eighty members of the organization were present. Officers for the ensuing year were elected.

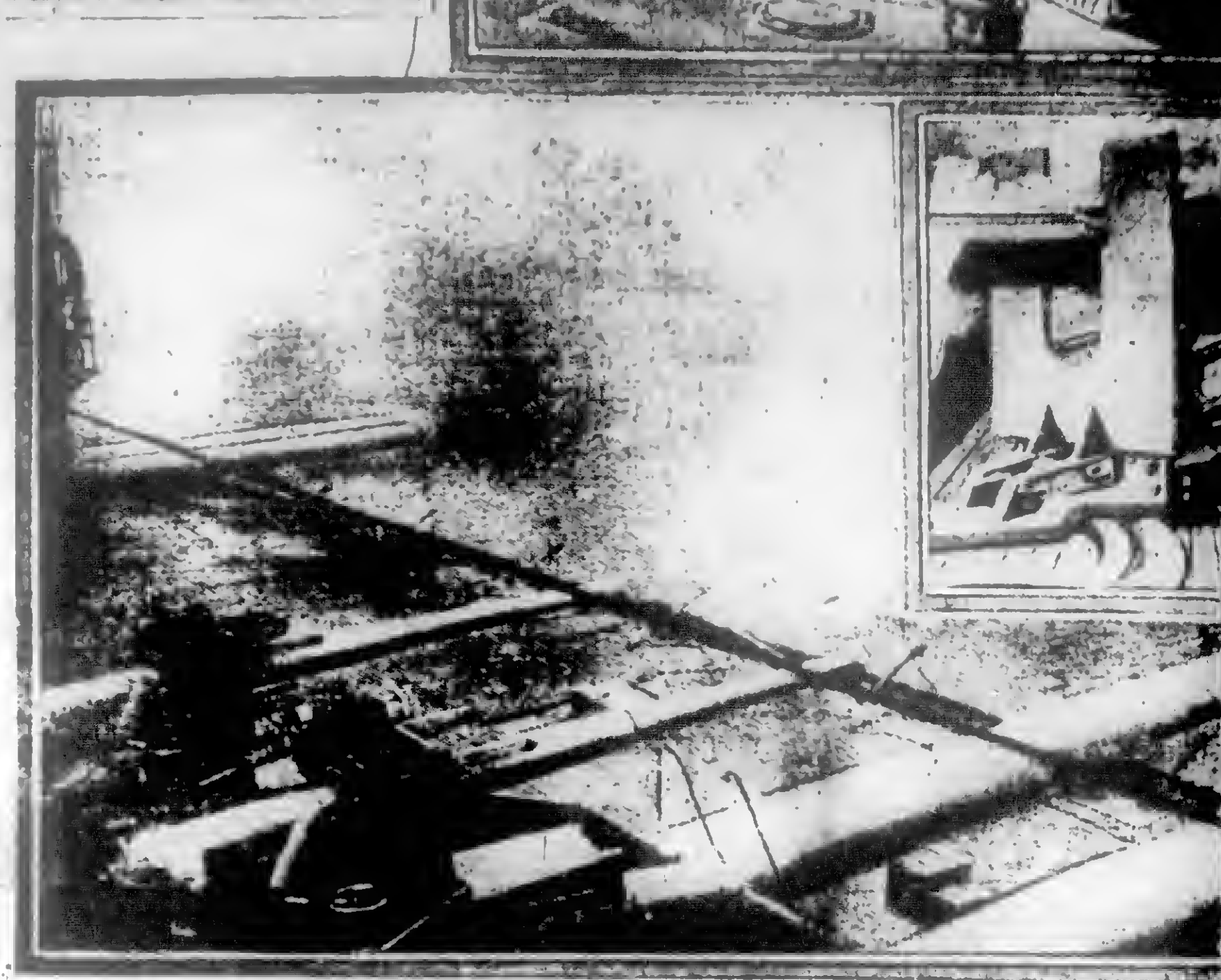
Announcement was made of the organization of a "White Hand" society in St. Louis, and the establishment of working relations between the Chicago and the St. Louis societies.

## Five Minutes

saved at meal time may mean a bad case of indigestion before bed time. Cure it quickly with a dose or two of

**Barham's**

dispute well ahead of scheduled time, less than a straggle behind. Rear Admiral Evans will relinquish command after the big



naval review at San Francisco May 2. He will retire from the navy in August.

**Target Practice Begins.**

Dispatches from Magdalena bay show that target practice has been under way for four days, having started on March 14. Indications are that the vessels are acting in such a way as to add still further to the laurels won on the voyage. In a few days more the naval news here will report showing that the sailors of the fleet lead the nation of the world in skill in shooting quick and straight.

Target practice will occupy probably about three weeks. There still be no battle practice, but being held in the fall of the year. Preliminary practice was limited to two ships, the Kansas and the Vermont, which had not in March 14 fired all their guns in practice.

The vessels are engaged in trying to break records. There are four ranges, four ships firing at a time. The range for the targets were finished on the afternoon of March 13 and were towed out to the grounds to the east of where the squadron is anchored. On March 12 and 13 three or four of the ships, including the Georgia, Rhode Island, Kansas and Vermont, were on the range, laying out the line and anchoring buoy for the attachment of targets and for the audience of the ships.

The frames of the targets were towed out by a tug. The canvas covering which forms the targets were put in place on the morning of March 14. The shooting then began.

It is likely the fleet will leave Magdalena bay April 5 and April 10. Stops will be made at San Diego, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and Santa Cruz.

**Career of New Commander.**

Rear Admiral Sperry, who is to bring the "big sixteen" back to the Atlantic coast by circling the globe, has had long and distinguished service in the navy. He is a native of New York, but is accredited to Connecticut in his appointment to the naval academy. He became a Rear Admiral in May, 1906.

During the war with Spain Admiral Sperry was equipment officer in the New York navy yard. Afterward he was given command of the Yorktown in Philippine waters, and directed the movements of the landing party on the eastern shore of Luzon, which is now regarded as one of the most thrilling adventures of the campaign against Aguinaldo.

The landing party of the Yorktown was captured by Aguinaldo's men. Some of them were wounded, and all were taken prisoners. Then began the famous chase of the insurgents and their prisoners throughout the length of the island, resulting in the release of the men at Apayon, on the northern extremity of Luzon. The officers and soldiers who went to the rescue of the Yorktown men were popularly known as the "bare and hound" expedition, and untold hardships were endured.

As one of the officers under Admiral Walker

Sperry helped to make successful the picturesque voyage of the "white squadron" which visited Europe and South America in 1891-92. From the commander of the New Orleans on the Chicago mission, Admiral Sperry became president of the war college.

His next detail was to be a fleet league peace conference where he went as one of the American delegates. Returning from The Hague, he was given sea duty and assigned to command the fourth division of the Atlantic fleet, in which capacity he has made the trip around the horn with Admiral Evans.

To Rear Admiral Thomas comes the honor of commanding the fleet on its visit to Puget sound and on the homeward journey begun. He has been second in command during the voyage, and retired in October.

The retirements of Rear Admirals Evans and Thomas make possible two promotions to the grade of Rear Admiral, and these are to be filled by the advancement of Captain Seaton Schroeder and Captain Richard Walcott, who will command, respectively, the Third and Fourth squadrons of the fleet, and Rear Admiral Emory, the second.

On relinquishing command of the fleet it is expected Rear Admiral Evans will return at once to Washington. Secretary McCall said, however, that he had no special duty in mind for the Admiral, but the relinquishment of command and the date of his retirement.

**Emma Frisco Georgia.**

MAGDALENA BAY, Lower California, March 13, via San Diego Cal. March 17—Rear Admiral Evans sat for several hours enjoying the semi-tropical sun today in an arm chair placed on the after bridge of his flagship, the Connecticut, gazing out over the broad waters of the bay and admiring the wonderful advantages of this out of the way harbor.

He pointed out its merits as a naval base in detail, and regretted that its counterpart was not to be found on the Southwestern shores of the United States.

"It would be a great thing for us," he exclaimed. "What a fine place for our purposes. Deep water, high surrounding hills, and deserted shores, which permit of any range of target practice."

As the Admiral was speaking the Georgia, Admiral Emory's flagship of the second division of the first squadron, steamed within the anchorage radius of the fleet, returning from the target range. She came at rapid speed between the ships making her way to the head of the division on the starboard bow of the Connecticut. The Admiral watched the vessel for a moment, then turned his chair and spoke orders to a member of his staff.

**Georgia Moves Forward.**

Meantime the Georgia had moved into her allotted position, the anchor had been let go, the chains had rattled through the starboard porthole, and she had come to a stop directly in line with the other vessels.

"Well done, Georgia," the Admiral re-

marked, almost casually. The vessel reported with a shout by an aid to the bridge, and up the mainmast signal of commendation to the fleet acknowledgment came back instant.

Admiral Evans said that very would go out on the target range Connecticut when she engaged in target practice. He said that his flagship would be here by that time might go aboard her, but more would remain on the flagship.

The Mexican gunboat Tampico, the bay shortly before sundown, and came to anchorage between the bay and the town, Lieutenant Antoni, who was in command, stated that he came to supplement the welcome of San Juan, but the premature arrival of Evans' fleet had precluded his participation in the ceremonies. The brought the Mexican government.

**Wireless Messages Limited.**

Admiral Evans has placed a limit to five words nightly on wireless patches to be filed by the corps with the fleet, in order of precedence, by drawing lots under the command of Commander Lloyd H. flag secretary.

No press dispatches can be official business in cleared up, there is no indication but that dispatches will monopolize the establishment for some time to communication with Point Loma is said to have ended until well past midnight, puts an end to the atmospheric and so the hours of sending and receiving.

Much disappointment is expressed over the failure of the expedition to rescue the American sailor, Jeffers, defensible island. The fleet passed forty miles of the island, and the Yankton was sent in to make the landing party from the tender as habitable portions of the island for remains of camp fires were found, but no trace of the sailor covered.

## REUTERDAHL IN CHICAGO AGAIN CRITICISES U. S.

**Declares Return of Great Fleet Atlantic Ocean Would Be No Mistake.**

Henry Reuterdahl, writer and a member of the country by his declaration that the battle-ships of the United States navy would prove inefficient in the Pacific, arrived in Chicago yesterday on his way to Washington, where he will lay his case before the House committee on naval affairs. "I didn't intend to say anything about the navy," said Mr. Reuterdahl, "but it was so discouraging to give my opinion of the navy of the United States that I remained in the Pacific. The reason return by the European route is to real strength. This is pure moonshine. The country does not know well enough just what strength is."

"With the fleet once in the Atlantic it will take two months to steam to the Pacific. In the meantime the sea is not sure, and during the many things may happen distant national pride. The country does not know well enough just what strength is."

"The officers and men of the fleet are the supreme importance of the navy. If the fleet returns, it is a sacrifice for politics."

"At the Jamestown exposition was made in parade simply to show the navy. When the fleet returned, it was to show the navy."

## CHIEF BRAVES DEATH BY FLAMES AND WATER TO SAVE TWO PUPPIES

**New York Fire Leader Dashes Into Underground Basement of Burning Building and Rescues Little Dogs.**

Special Dispatch to The Inter Ocean.

NEW YORK, March 17.—While the burning building, a "bait" between the

fourth and fifth streets, between the

fourth and fifth streets, between the

fourth and fifth streets, between the

fourth and fifth streets, between the

fourth and fifth streets, between the

fourth and fifth streets, between the

fourth and fifth streets, between the

fourth and fifth streets, between the

cellar, "but there's four feet of water in that

cellar now and where there ain't water

there ain't no dogs."

He said that he had found the two puppies

of a hot, badly frightened

girl, who had been

in the building, and

had been in the

building, and had

been in the building,

546



# The Emma Goldman Papers

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Emma Goldman: The Woman and Her Teaching / Emma Goldman. — p. 2 ; 41 cm.  
In The Socialist [Melbourne]. — (January 15, 1909).  
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January 15, 1909

## THE SOCIALIST

### Emma Goldman.

#### The Woman and her Teaching.

By J. W. FLEMING.

["Socialist" Special.]

For more than a decade the entire secret service of the United States, assisted by the postal authorities and city police forces, have been striving, without much avail, to compel one little woman to hold her tongue. Laws have been made especially to deal with her, and whole corps of detectives trained to enforce the laws. But espionage, threats, arrests, nor imprisonment have served to check this remarkable woman, Emma Goldman, in her propaganda of Anarchism.

#### Born in Russia in 1870.

Emma Goldman was born on 27th June, 1870, at Hovno, Russia, an important part in the western part of the empire, near the German border. After attending school in her native town she was sent to Koonigsberg, Germany, to finish her education. In 1884, her parents having preceded her, Emma, accompanied by an elder sister, Helen, went to America, and settled with her relatives at Rochester, N.Y. Here she engaged in dress-making, and claims to have been successful. She was married in 1886 to Joseph Hirschner, the ceremony being performed by a rabbi, in accordance with the faith in which she was brought up.

#### Her Personal Appearance.

At 37 she is still a well-preserved woman; she is only 5ft. 3in. in height, but her youthful gait and carriage give no slight impression of nervous energy and determination. Her hand is small and well-kept, her complexion youthful, and her hair still chestnut. Her dark, penetrating eyes shine lynx-like behind glasses. This astonishing woman's voice is low and pleasant, and the impression one gets of her, despite the firm chin, is of mildness and gentleness, even when she is speaking. On the platform she makes no gestures, but walks back and forth as she talks in a low tense voice, strongly suggesting a caged lioness.

#### The Chicago Martyrdoms.

In 1886 Emma Goldman began to take an interest in Anarchist teachings. Then came the bomb-throwing episode in Chicago—for which Parsons, Spies, Engell, and Fischer unjustly paid the penalty on the scaffold—and Emma Goldman's course in life changed; she forthwith took up the preaching of Anarchy, the higher doctrine of humanity, and has stuck to it since through many vicissitudes.

#### Sentenced to Prison.

In 1892, the police of Newark and Paterson, N.J., broke up numerous meetings at which she was scheduled to speak. It was in 1893, while speaking to the unemployed at Union Square, New York, that the police swooped down on the Anarchists and arrested Emma Goldman on the charge of inciting to riot. For this she was tried and sentenced to a year's imprisonment on Blackwell's Island. She was released at the end of ten months, the time allowance for good behaviour being deducted, and at once proceeded to Philadelphia. Here, as in New York, she was prevented from speaking by the vigilance of the police.

We next hear of her in Austria studying French, then in Vienna becoming a specialist in scalp and skin treatment and in hairdressing. Returning to America she set up a hairdressing establishment on Broadway, combining with the treatment of the skin and scalp, trained nursing. She was now fluent in French, German, Russian, English and Yiddish, and spent her spare time preaching

Anarchy. Then it was decided that she give up her business and devote her entire time to the cause.

#### Her Creed.

She writes of her creed, caustically arraigning existing social conditions:—"I do not believe that acts of violence can bring about the Social Reconstruction. Government stands condemned. Ninety per cent. of all crimes are property crimes which have their root in our economic iniquities. . . . Anarchists are the only true advocates of Peace. . . . Marriage and love are not synonymous."

#### As to Property.

"Property means dominion over things—denial to others of the use of those things. It is private dominion over things that condemns millions of people to be mere nonentities, living corpses without originality or power of initiative, human machines of flesh and blood, who pile up mountains of wealth for others, and pay for it with a grey, dull and wretched existence for themselves. I believe that there can be no real wealth—social wealth—so long as it rests on human lives—young lives, old lives, and lives in the making."

"I believe Government, organised authority or the State is necessary only to maintain or protect property and monopoly. It is proven efficient in that function only. As a promoter of individual liberty and well-being and social harmony, which alone constitutes real order, Government stands condemned by all the great men of the world."

#### As to Militarism.

"I believe militarism will cease when the the liberty-loving spirits of the world say to their masters: 'Go and do your own killing. We have sacrificed ourselves and our loved ones long enough fighting your battles. In return you have made parasites and criminals of us in times of peace, and brutalised us in times of war. You have separated us from our brothers and have made the world a human slaughter house. No, we will not do your killing or fight for the country you have stolen from us!' Oh! I believe with all my heart that human brotherhood and solidarity will clear the horizon from the terrible red streak of war and destruction."

#### As to Marriage and Love.

"Marriage is often an economic arrangement purely, furnishing the woman with a life-long insurance policy, and the man with a perpetuator of his kind or a pretty toy. That is, marriage, or the training thereto, prepares the woman for the life of a parasite, a dependent helpless servant; while it furnishes to man the right of a chattel mortgage over a human life. But if two people are to worship at the shrine of love, what is to become of the golden calf marriage? It is the only security for the woman, for the child, the family, the State. But it is no security to love, and without love no true home can or does exist. Without love no child should be born; without love no true woman can be related to a man. The fear that love is not sufficient material safety for the child is out of date. When woman signs her own emancipation, her first declaration of independence will consist in admiring and loving a man for the qualities of his heart, and not for the quantity in his pocket. The second declaration, to follow that without let or hindrance from the outside world. The third and most important declaration will be the absolute right to free motherhood."

#### As to the Church.

"Religion is a superstition that originated in man's mental inability to solve natural phenomena. The Church is an organised institution that has always been a stumbling block to progress. Organised Churchism has stripped religion of its naivete and primitiveness. It has turned religion into a nightmare

that oppresses the human soul, and holds mind in bondage. The Church is the foe of darkness, the foe of human development and free thought, and as such it has no place in the life of a truly free people."

I may mention that at a recent conviction by court-martial a soldier, named Buwalda, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for shaking hands with Goldman after a lecture she delivered in Francisco.

Emma Goldman is constantly persecuted in America by the police, who try to prevent her speaking, but she is irrepressible. Her one long fight for Freedom.

### Broken Hill Struggle.

#### Riot Planned by Police.

#### Arrested Men Out on Bail.

#### Victory Anticipated.

#### Special Wire to "The Socialist."

BROKEN HILL, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

History is being made here. The workers are putting up a gallant fight. The police are ranged solidly against them, which has had an immediate catalytic effect. Saturday's riot was liberally planned by police, who conferred with procession in public. The workers had a permit from the Mayor to march. Tom Mann was arrested with 27 others, and refused bail until yesterday morning.

The charges made consist of being concerned in riot and of riotous behaviour. A remand was granted until next day, and bail of £200 each was imposed. Citizens rushed each other to the securities, so greatly incensed at the fair-minded men at police outrage. Mayor (Alderman Ivey) of the city marched in procession of protest Saturday night.

Tom Mann addressed an immense meeting after release. The workers were very united in the Cause. The committee keep cool and calm, and nothing points to victory. "Barrier of Truth" is unanimously admitted to be a tower of strength in the struggle.

### LOYALTY AND SOLIDARITY

Order your Next Suit from

## CHRISTIAN GRIFFITHS.

We are the only Tailors in Victoria who have signed and are working under conditions demanded by the Victorian Branch of the Federated Clothing Workers.

UNIONISTS!—Get Clothed at a Union

317 Swanston Street

(Opposite Public Library.)

Clothing Clubs at Cash Value



[Letter] Emma Goldman Expects to Speak / Emma Goldman. — p. 2 ; 43 cm. In Public Ledger [Philadelphia]. — (Oct. 3, 1909).

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**SALOON MURDER MYSTERY**

Police Have Theory That One Victim Was Shot Elsewhere.

Although the shooting in the Quinn saloon is still a mystery, one clue remains upon which the police are working.

A man walked up Lycoming street after the shooting and boarded a Willow Grove car, on Old York road. This is the same car that was boarded by Saylor. At this time, according to the conductor of the car, Saylor was not wounded. He had in his possession a large roll of bills, however. As Saylor was found wounded on the porch of his home with little money in his pockets, the police believe he was not shot in the saloon, as was at first reported, but was attacked near his home, either for the purpose of robbery, or for the purpose of removing a dangerous witness to the shooting in the saloon.

**RAPID PAVING ON MARKET ST.**

Work on the Retail Shopping District Nearly Completed.

Wood block paving on Market street from Eighth street to the City Hall is 75 per cent. completed. Within a few days the retail shopping district of the street will be paved and ready for traffic. Only four squares out of the entire section from Eighth to Broad street are still unpaved. These squares are from Seventh to Eighth street and from Tenth to Twelfth street on the south side of the street, and on the north side of the street from Thirteenth street to Broad. As soon as this district is completed the pavers will begin on the section from Second street to Eighth. This portion of the street, the contractor promises, will be completed before the Christmas holidays.

**CLINICS IN MANY HOSPITALS**

Members of State Medical Society Attend Demonstrations.

Special events in connection with the 50th annual meeting of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, which adjourned at the Bellevue-Stratford on Thursday, were brought to a close yesterday with clinics in many hospitals.

Among them were the University Hospital, the Philadelphia General Hospital, the Samaritan Hospital, the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, the German Hospital, the Methodist Hospital, the Jefferson Hospital, the Polyclinic Hospital, the Willis Eye Hospital and the Woman's Hospital.

**FOOTBALL HERO SAVES 2 LIVES**

Tackles Children in Pathway of Runaway Team.

John Keough, formerly a football player at Amherst College and now student in the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania, saved the lives of two little girls who were directly in the path of a runaway team at 28th street and Woodland avenue yesterday. Keough, who was on his way to Franklin Field to take part in the game between Penn Freshmen and the eleven from Conway Hall, heard the shouts of many persons and saw the galloping horses advancing on the fear-stricken children. He dashed away from a companion and grasping the children around the waists with his arms, threw them to the sidewalk. The children were unhurt, but Keough sustained a few slight bruises.

The children are Annie and Marcelle Brechen, sisters, aged 10 and 11 years, respectively, who live at 287 Woodland avenue. The team was owned by the Penn Reduction Company, and it is thought that one of the horses has seen service in the Fire Department. The team was standing quiet till a patrol wagon, with bell clanging, passed. Then one of the animals pricked up its ears and dashed after the patrol, drawing the other horse along.

**KEPT FROM DEAD WIFE**

Man Sent to Jail for Trying to Force His Way to Bedside.

Elmer R. Taylor, of 1308 North Lawrence street, was sent to the County Prison for 30 days yesterday by Magistrate Gillespie, because he tried to force his way into the home of his sister-in-law to see his dead wife, from whom he had separated. It was said that one of her last requests was that he be kept from her body, as she did not want anything to do with him.

Mrs. Clara Lederer, of 1437 North

Fourth street, a sister of Mrs. Taylor, from whose home the funeral will be held, told the Magistrate that she communicated the wish of Mrs. Taylor to her husband, but that it did not stop him from attempting to force his way into the house. She also said that since Taylor had deserted her sister she had been forced to support her two children by washing clothes and by sewing. In this way she impaired her health to such an extent that she fell easy prey to the disease which caused her death.

**RESPONDENT MAN ENDS LIFE**

Drinks Carbolic Acid Because of Fear Business.

Three little children were made orphans yesterday by the suicide of their father, Charles Page, a barber, 26 years old, who swallowed carbolic acid at his home, 123 Melon street. Page was dependent on

**EMMA GOLDMAN EXPECTS TO SPEAK**

While Awaiting Court's Decision on Injunction She Spreads Her Doctrine.

While waiting for the decision of the court to which she applied for an injunction restraining the police from further intimidating her, Emma Goldman is holding lectures and educational meetings in her quarters at 1508 Arch street. Incidentally she is flooding the city with appeals and literature seeking further aid in the battle which she declares she is waging in the cause of freedom. Her friends are actively canvassing the city for subscriptions to her cause and incidentally seeking a hall owner who will lease his place to the anarchist lecturer.

In this Miss Goldman is experiencing the greatest difficulty. Odd Fellows' Temple has been refused and she has been informed by managers of other centrally located buildings that she would have to assure them that there would be no police difficulty such as occurred last Monday night. Dr. Ben L. Reisman, Miss Goldman's manager, said yesterday that the police are compelling hall owners to refuse the use of their properties to the anarchists.

Several delegations of factory workers visited Miss Goldman during the day. One group was composed of a dozen pretty girls. As types they were excellent samples of the factory hands who have almost revered the apostle of anarchy. The receptions were always the same. They were ushered into the presence of Miss Goldman and supplied with pamphlets, for which they gave all their spare dimes and quarters.

"Why don't you start a meeting that the police do not dare stop?" said one girl. She had worked herself up to a pitch of flushed excitement. "Be violent," she said, "why be called a destroyer and then be peaceful?" Miss Goldman smiled at the girl's enthusiasm and said, "We will gain nothing that way, Lena."

It is rather startling to hear these factory girls, who probably never spent two consecutive years in a school room, quote Maeterlinck, Ibsen, Thoreau and Tolstoy.

**The Anarchist's Letter.**

The following letter has been received:

To the Editor of Public Ledger:

Sir—I take the liberty to ask the hospitality of your paper, because I found you exceedingly fair and impartial during the recent police outrages on free speech. During the court hearing on my appeal for injunction I developed the police department of this city stopped my lecture on September 28 for the following reasons:

First. That my police record proved that my utterances always lead to disturbances. Second. That I am a convicted anarchist. It requires neither Solomon's wisdom nor a deep sense of justice to see that such reasons are poor grounds for the suppression of an established tradition—that of free speech and assembly.

Evidently the forefathers of this country realized that police records are not always very accurate, else they would not have provided that Congress even shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or press or the right of assembly; much less did they delegate that right to the police department of Philadelphia.

As to what my record may or may not be has nothing to do with the present struggle. But for the benefit of your readers I wish to say this:

I have been in the lecture field for 15 years; have spoken in numerous cities, including Philadelphia, and have never had a single disturbance. The only disturbances were the police, when they attempted to stop meetings and suppress free speech. I may also state that in all these years I have been held for trial but I remained for the police of Philadelphia to suppress me even before I was heard.

Does it not seem as if this city has come to a very lamentable state of affairs if the right of free speech is made to depend on the grace and whim of the police department? Though not an authority on jurisprudence, I know that there is no such law in the statutes that can make such a discrimination. Just as well discriminate against a convicted Christian, Jew, Buddhist or Mohammedan.

Besides, to pay whether or not an anarchist may speak the official must make themselves acquainted with the philosophy of anarchism. Far be it from me to reflect on the intelligence of the Philadelphia police; but I wish to say that they know as much about anarchism as they know about anything that requires the capacity of reasoning and reflection.

Were the authorities to know but the history of their own country they would know that some of the greatest anarchists have raised their voice for human justice and liberty right here in America. David Thoreau, the author of "Walden," was an anarchist, for it was he who first famous tract, "Civil Disobedience," proclaimed the human truth to wit, "I am at all times called upon to do only what I think is right and not what the State thinks is right." Thoreau went to prison for refusing to pay taxes.

Walter White Emerson was an anarchist, and with his essay on "Self-Reliance" has contributed to the wealth of anarchist literature that champions individual freedom. John Brown, the famous patriot, and Garrison and some of the other great Americans, inasmuch as they opposed the power of power, they were the forerunners of a state of society wherein each man shall have the greatest opportunity for self-expression, a society in which the individual shall have the right to re-

**LIGHTING CITY'S CENTRE**

Cost of Equipment for Market, Walnut and Chestnut Streets, \$24,000.

Work on the erection of the electric lights which will make Market street, it is said, one of the most brilliantly illuminated business thoroughfares in the world, awaits only Council's pleasure in the way of an appropriation for the purpose. The amount required for this construction work is \$24,000.

Mayor Eshbach said yesterday that with this money to hand the erection of the poles, which will be highly ornamental, could be started at once. Before any of the new wood block paving was laid Chief McLaughlin, of the Electrical Bureau, he said, prepared all the underground connections requisite to carry out the project.

The entire scheme for the improved lighting of the centre of the city embraces not only Market street between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, but also Walnut and Chestnut streets between the Delaware and 4th streets. It has the hearty approval of the Mayor, who expects Councils to furnish the money needed with the least possible delay.

The plan contemplates 360 sidewalk lights in Market street between the two rivers, where now there are but 16 such lights, and in Chestnut and Walnut streets combined, 436 arc lights, where now there are but 77. The new lights are to be supported in pairs on ornamental sidewalk poles, four to each block, and four such poles, each with twin lights, at street intersections.

Estimates of cost are as follows: Market street, poles and are lamps complete, about \$20,000; Chestnut street, poles and are lamps complete, about \$2,000; total cost of construction, \$22,000. Annual estimated cost of maintenance of the additional electrical lights: Market street, \$20,000; Chestnut street, \$2,000; and Walnut street, \$12,000; total, about \$34,000.

**WOUNDED PATIENT'S MYSTERY**

Photograph Leads to Belief That He Gave Assumed Name.

Through photographs found upon the person of a wounded young man, who was a patient in a hospital at Spokane, Wash., the Philadelphia police were able to obtain his identification yesterday as Conrad Clark, a former resident at 38 North Eleventh street. He gave the assumed name of James Fitzgerald to the Spokane police, who had him under surveillance at the hospital, believing that he was a member of a band of yeggmen. Mrs. Clark and her daughter Lena identified three photographs carried by the patient, and in order to establish complete identification, further information was requested from the Spokane police. It is said that a man named Fitzgerald, the name given by the young man, was shot by the police while in the West.

**APPOINTED BANK EXAMINER**

Commissioner Smith Selects Moore's Secretary as Assistant.

Bank Commissioner W. H. Smith has selected as his own successor in the vacant place of examiner J. W. Conn, of this city, secretary to J. Hampton Moore. It was said last night that Mr. Conn would qualify shortly for his new position.

Mr. Conn held an important place in a large financial institution in this city 15 years before becoming Mr. Moore's private secretary. He was recommended for the vacant post of examiner by Mr. Moore, Senator Spruell, of Chester, and John R. Valentine, of Haverford. Mr. Conn's home is near Ardmore.

**AEROPLANE SPEED TESTS HERE**

Charles F. Willard to Fly in a Curtiss Machine.

The first flying machine flights in Philadelphia are to be given at Point Breeze during the week of October 11-14, by Charles Foster Willard with a Curtiss aeroplane, the Golden Flyer No. 1. Willard has already made successful flights with the machine at Mineola, Long Island, Montreal and Athens, Pa. Mr. Willard will come here from Richmond this week to get the machine ready for breaking records if possible.

Willard's speed record is now 15 miles in 15 minutes, while his endurance record is 25 minutes.

**PINIONED BY A TON OF LEAD**

Workman Held Fast More Than an Hour.

William McCloskey, of 317 Arch street, who is employed in the Wetherill point manufactory, at 30th and Walnut streets, lay helpless more than an hour yesterday with a leaden ingot weighing almost a ton pinioning his left leg to the ground. His

**TO SETTLE SUGAR CASE OUT OF COURT**

Earle's Compromise Against Trust Satisfies Bondholders

With the practical admission of a friendly settlement had been reached, Common Pleas Court granted an additional delay for yesterday before taking action proposed compromise of the matter by George H. Earle, Jr., of Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, known as the Sugar Case. All parties interested had yesterday to submit the terms upon which the compromise would be made. It is thought that the terms of the Pennsylvania Company first objected to the terms of the compromise, but have now agreed to submit themselves to the offer of Earle.

This was in accordance with a suggestion made by the Judge last week, and Mr. Junkin explained agreement to compromise. The compromise would make Earle, although counsel for Mr. Earle, Judge Whelan and Auden, the postmaster were granted a moment would be reached without the court in arranging the details.

This was in accordance with a suggestion made by the Judge last week, and Mr. Junkin explained agreement to compromise. The compromise would make Earle, although counsel for Mr. Earle, Judge Whelan and Auden, the postmaster were granted a moment would be reached without the court in arranging the details.

This objection, it is now thought, has been overcome, and the litigation speedily adjusted.

**THE WEATHER**

Local Record, October 3, 1909.

United States Weather Bureau.  
Temperature.  
MAXIMUM (8 a. m.).....  
MINIMUM (8 p. m.).....  
MEAN.....  
Normal.....

Barometer.....  
Temperature.....  
Humidity.....  
Wind-Direction..... NW  
Velocity.....  
Weather..... Clear

Sunshine, 25 per cent.  
Temperature-Difference today, 3 degrees since October 1, 5 degrees since January 1, 31 degrees.  
Rainfall—Deficiency since October 1, 1.40 in. Excess since January 1, 4.50 in. Weather a year ago, cloudy.

**Day's Record Elsewhere**

| Station       | 8 a. m. | 4 p. m. | Max. | Min. | Wind |
|---------------|---------|---------|------|------|------|
| Abilene, Tex. | 70      | 84      | 84   | 70   | S    |
| Albany, N. Y. | 60      | 70      | 70   | 60   | W    |
| Albany, N. Y. | 60      | 70      | 70   | 60   | W    |
| Albany, N. Y. | 60      | 70      | 70   | 60   | W    |
| Albany, N. Y. | 60      | 70      | 70   | 60   | W    |
| Albany, N. Y. | 60      | 70      | 70   | 60   | W    |
| Albany, N. Y. | 60      | 70      | 70   | 60   | W    |
| Albany, N. Y. | 60      | 70      | 70   | 60   | W    |
| Albany, N. Y. | 60      | 70      | 70   | 60   | W    |
| Albany, N. Y. | 60      | 70      | 70   | 60   | W    |

**Official Forecast.**

WASHINGTON

For Pennsylvania and New Jersey: Day and Monday; not much change; moderate northwest wind, variable.

For Maryland and Delaware: Fair and pleasant weather until Saturday in all districts of the State; the Rocky Mountains, with the northern New England and southern Ohio, where showers occurred. The probability is now coming light

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SEEKS TO RE-

in Securities  
er Bros. & Co.

with of 1881 Erie ave-  
Common Pleas Court  
handler Bros. & Co.  
to recover stocks and  
which she alleges  
Smith, lost in specula-  
take firm her loss  
work in a business en-  
of which he knew

filed by Leo Macfar-  
Smith said that she  
from her father's  
in the safe deposit  
bank. Her son  
to recover stocks in  
and after losing  
only he went to the  
to recover the stocks  
and the money ap-  
ported to him. She  
that the son, al-  
the stocks and bonds  
which were in the  
apparent the proceeds  
of the stocks. She  
alleged that she was  
to sign two blank  
which gave him the  
the remaining stocks  
the Smiths maintain  
of what a per-  
sonal securities were  
on. These stocks were  
and the money ap-

in leased a statement  
Smith. She said  
that they had no ap-  
outcome of the suit

L. Smith was opened  
ago, after proper in-  
were executed in  
g whatsoever to do  
domestic relations of  
Smith and so far as  
all transactions re-  
lent were entirely in  
to law.

## ELECTRIC BATTERY

Current When Driver  
Light Pole

of 157 West Prie-  
with his deliveries of  
employer, Charles  
y morning, and in  
not particularly at-  
ing post he attached  
before the house at  
he tied the horse to  
When Margaret Laf-  
employed at that ad-  
she noticed that the  
driver's wagon was  
side and told Vingle,  
a getting to the pros-  
when he put his hand  
back as though paral-  
l in surprise  
charged with elec-  
had got a shock  
he proved that the  
burned on the head  
of the head of James  
in street, ordered the  
Vingle was more  
hurt, and soon re-

## DING ELEVATED

is to Be Completed  
O Days.

gun tomorrow morn-  
sections of the Read-  
work on both sections  
to working days. Sec-  
extends from Sedgely  
diana avenue to Toga  
uilt by Armstrong &  
No. 10, which extends  
to the Port Richmond  
eyond Hunting Park  
ll in E. 13th St. Seals  
cks will be elevated  
ll be run on the two  
ave line is possible. To  
s tracks must of the  
of Toga station had

## SUIT LISTED

Demurrer to Me-

tion Dismissed.  
Dr. an attorney, gain-  
y in his suit against  
master William H.  
mann Pleas Court No-  
ider a demurrer to the  
eting of the trustees of  
olumbia and St. An-  
yor Keyburn was in-  
tion of the road, and  
notes figured in the  
did not prosecute the  
put in a formal an-  
will be listed for final

shot in the saloon, as was at first  
but was attacked near his home, either  
for the purpose of robbery, or for the pur-  
pose of removing a dangerous witness to  
the shooting in the saloon.

## RAPID PAVING ON MARKET ST.

Work on the Retail Shopping Dis-  
trict Nearly Completed.

Wood block paving on Market street  
from Eighth street to the City Hall is 75  
per cent completed. Within a few days  
the retail shopping district of the street  
will be paved and ready for traffic. Only  
four squares out of the entire section  
from Eighth to Broad street are still un-  
paved. These squares are from Seventh  
to Eighth street and from Tenth to  
Twelfth street on the south side of the  
street, and on the north side of the street  
from Thirteenth street to Broad. As soon  
as this district is completed the pavers  
will begin on the section from Second  
street to Eighth. This portion of the  
street, the contractor promises, will be  
completed before the Christmas holidays.

## CLINICS IN MANY HOSPITALS

Members of State Medical Society  
Attend Demonstrations.

Special events in connection with the  
30th annual meeting of the Medical Soci-  
ety of the State of Pennsylvania, which  
adjourned at the Bellevue-Stratford on  
Thursday, were brought to a close yester-  
day with clinics in many hospitals.

Among them were the University Hos-  
pital, the Philadelphia General Hospital,  
the Samaritan Hospital, the Medical-Chir-  
urgical Hospital, the German Hospital,  
the Methodist Hospital, the Jefferson Hos-  
pital, the Polyclinic Hospital, the Wil-  
liam Byrd Hospital and the Woman's Hospi-  
tal.

## FOOTBALL HERO SAVES 2 LIVES

Tackles Children in Pathway of  
Runaway Team.

John Keough, formerly a football play-  
er at Amherst College and now student  
in the dental department of the Univer-  
sity of Pennsylvania, saved the lives of  
two little girls who were directly in the  
path of a runaway team at 34th street  
and Woodland avenue yesterday. Keough,  
who was on his way to Franklin Field  
to take part in the game between Penn  
Freshmen and the eleven from Conway  
Hall, heard the shouts of many persons  
and saw the galloping horses advancing  
on the fear-stricken children. He dashed  
away from a companion and grasping the  
children around the waist with his arms,  
threw them to the sidewalk. The chil-  
dren were unhurt, but Keough sustained  
a few slight bruises.

The children are Anne and Marcella  
Brechen, sisters, aged 10 and 11 years, re-  
siding at 1307 Woodland ave-  
nue. The team was owned by the Penn  
Reduction Company, and it is thought  
that one of the horses has been service  
in the Fire Department. The team was  
standing quiet till a patrol wagon, with  
bell clanging, passed. Then one of the  
animals pricked up its ears and dashed  
after the patrol, drawing the other horse  
along.

## KEPT FROM DEAD WIFE

Man Sent to Jail for Trying to Force  
His Way to Bedside.

Elmer R. Taylor, of 1303 North Law-  
rence street, was sent to the County  
Prison for 30 days yesterday by Magis-  
trate Maguire, because he tried to force  
his way into the home of his sister-in-  
law to see his dead wife, from whom he  
had separated. It was said that one of  
her last requests was that he be kept  
from her body, as she did not want any-  
thing to do with him.  
Mrs. Clara Laderser, of 1427 North  
Fourth street, a sister of Mrs. Taylor,  
from whose home the funeral will be  
held, told the Magistrate that she com-  
municated the wish of Mrs. Taylor to  
her husband, but that it did not stop him  
from attempting to force his way into  
the house. She also said that since Tay-  
lor had deserted her sister she had been  
forced to support her two children by  
washing clothes and by sewing. In this  
way she impaired her health to such an  
extent that she fell easy prey to the dis-  
ease which caused her death.

## DESPONDENT MAN ENDS LIFE

Drinks Carbolic Acid Because of  
Poor Business.

Three little children were made orphans  
yesterday by the suicide of their father,  
Charles Pape, a barber, 34 years old, who  
swallowed carbolic acid at his home, 1513  
Market street. Pape was despondent on  
account of poor business.

When he returned home about noon  
yesterday his gloomy countenance caused  
his wife to ask him what was the mat-  
ter. He replied that he was not feeling  
very well and he would go up stairs and  
get something for a headache. When he  
failed to return, Mrs. Pape became alarm-  
ed, and receiving no answer to her calls,  
ran up stairs and found Pape lying on  
the bed, fully clothed with an empty  
bottle of carbolic acid in his hand.

Dr. R. E. Bauer, 1514 Fairmount ave-  
nue, who was summoned, pronounced the  
man dead.

tion restraining the police from further in-  
timidating her, Emma Goldman is holding  
levees and educational meetings in her  
quarters at 190 Arch street. Inciden-  
tally she is flooding the city with appeals  
and literature seeking further aid in the  
battle which she declares she is waging  
in the cause of freedom. Her friends  
are actively canvassing the city for sub-  
scriptions to her cause and incidentally  
seeking a hall owner who will lease his  
place to the anarchist lecturer.

In this Miss Goldman is experiencing  
the greatest difficulty, "odd fellows."  
Temple has been refused and she has  
been informed by managers of other cen-  
trally located buildings that she would  
have to assure them that there would  
be no police difficulty such as occurred  
last Monday night. Dr. Ben L. Reitman,  
Miss Goldman's manager, said yester-  
day that the police are compelling hall  
owners to refuse the use of their prop-  
erties to the anarchists.

Several delegations of factory workers  
visited Miss Goldman during the day.  
One group was composed of a dozen pret-  
ty girls. As types they were excellent  
samples of the factory hands who have  
almost revered the apostle of anar-  
chism. The receptions were always the  
same. They were ushered into the pres-  
ence of Miss Goldman and supplied with  
pamphlets, for which they gave all their  
spare dimes and quarters.

"Why don't you start a meeting that  
the police do not dare stop?" said one  
girl. She had worked herself up to a  
pitch of flushed excitement. "Be violent,"  
she said, "why be called a destroyer and  
then be peaceful?" Miss Goldman smiled  
at the girl's enthusiasm and said, "We  
will gain nothing that way, Lena."

It is rather startling to hear these fac-  
tory girls, who probably never spent two  
consecutive years in a school room, quote  
Maeterlinck, Ibsen, Thoreau and Tolstoy.

## The Anarchist's Letter.

The following letter has been received:

To the Editor of Public Ledger:

Sir: I take the liberty to ask the hospitality of  
your paper, because I found you exceedingly  
fair and impartial during the recent police out-  
rages on free speech. During the court hear-  
ing on my appeal for injunction it developed  
that the police department of this city stopped  
my lecture of September 28 for the following  
reasons:

First, That my police record proved that my  
utterances always led to disturbances.  
Second, That I am a Solomon Islander, not a  
deep sense of justice to see that such reasons  
are poor grounds for the suppression of an old-  
established tradition—that of free speech and  
assembly.

Evidently the forefathers of this country  
realized that police records are not always  
reliable. They would not have provided  
that Congress even shall make no law abridg-  
ing the freedom of speech or press or the  
right of assembly, much less did they de-  
clare that right to the police department of  
Philadelphia.

As to what my record may or may not be  
has nothing to do with the present struggle.  
But for the benefit of your readers I wish to  
state that I have been in the lecture field for 18 years;  
have spoken in innumerable cities, including  
Philadelphia, and have never had a single dis-  
turbance. The only disturbances were the police,  
when they attempted to stop meetings and sup-  
press free speech. I may also state that in  
all these years I have been held for trial but  
once—1898—and not because of any riot, but for  
quoting Cardinal Manning, to wit, "Necessity  
knows no law."

My lectures have been published in my mag-  
azine, "Mother Earth," the latter being entered  
in the United States second class mail. Yet  
it remained for the police of Philadelphia to  
suppress me even before I was heard.

Does it seem to you that this city has come to a  
very lamentable state of affairs if the right of  
free speech is made to depend on the grace and  
whim of the police department?

A convicted anarchist? Though not an au-  
thority on jurisprudence, I know that there is no  
law in the statutes that can make such  
discrimination. Just as well discriminate  
against a convicted Christian, Jew, Buddhist or  
Mohammedan.

Besides, to say whether or not an anarchist  
may speak the official threat themselves  
concerned with the philosophy of anarchism.  
Far be it from me to reflect on the intel-  
ligence of the Philadelphia police; but I do  
wish to say that they know as much about  
anarchism as they know about anything else  
requires the capacity of reasoning and reflec-  
tion.

Were the authorities to know but the history  
of their own country they would know that  
some of the greatest anarchists have raised  
their voice for human liberty right here  
in this city. David Thoreau, the author  
of "Walden," was an anarchist, for it was he  
who in his famous tract, "Civil Disobedience,"  
proclaimed the human truth to wit, "I am at  
all times called upon to do only what I think  
is right and not what the State thinks is  
right." Thoreau went to prison for refusing to  
pay taxes.

Ralph Waldo Emerson was an anarchist, and  
with his essay on "Self-reliance" has con-  
tributed to the wealth of anarchist literature  
that champions individual freedom. John Brown,  
Wendell Phillips, Edward Garrison and scores  
of others were anarchists, inasmuch as they op-  
posed the abuse of power. Yes they were  
dreamers of a state of society wherein each  
man shall have the greatest scope and oppor-  
tunity for self-development; a society wherein  
the individual shall learn to appreciate his re-  
lationship to his fellow-men and the social and  
economic and voluntary co-operation.

A dangerous theory? Yes, but dangerous to  
those who would fetter the human mind and  
who have opposed every truth for social  
progress and individual well-being.

As to myself, I came here not to enter into  
a riot fight with the police. I came here to get  
forth my ideas, and I absolutely deny the right  
of any official to stop me from speaking. True,  
the police represent an iron wall of physical  
power and ignorance worn with age, but then  
I represent a truth and a never-to-be-de-  
stroyed principle for liberty.

The club may be a mighty weapon, but it  
sinks into insignificance before human reason  
and human integrity.

Therefore I shall speak in Philadelphia.  
EMMA GOLDMAN.  
Philadelphia, October 1, 1909.

any of the new wood block paving was  
said Chief McLaughlin, of the Electrical  
Bureau, he said, prepared all the under-  
ground connections requisite to carry  
out the project.

The entire scheme for the improved  
lighting of the center of the city em-  
braces not only Market street between  
the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, but  
also Walnut and Chestnut streets be-  
tween the Delaware and 34th streets. It  
has the hearty approval of the Mayor,  
who expects Councils to furnish the  
money needed with the least possible  
delay.

The plan contemplates 150 sidewalk arc  
lights in Market street between the two  
rivers, where now there are but 50 such  
lights, and in Chestnut and Walnut streets  
combined, 450 arc lights, where now there  
are but 75. The new lights are to be  
supported in pairs on ornamental side-  
walk poles, four to each block, and four  
such poles, each with twin lights, at  
street intersections.

Estimates of cost are as follows: Mar-  
ket street, poles and arc lamps com-  
plete, about \$2000; Chestnut street, \$2200;  
Walnut street, \$7000, total cost of con-  
struction, \$11,200. Annual estimated cost  
of maintenance of the additional electri-  
cal lights—Market street, \$30,000; Ches-  
nut street, \$32,000, and Walnut street,  
\$13,300; total, about \$75,300.

## WOUNDED PATIENT'S MYSTERY

Photograph Leads to Belief That He  
Gave Assumed Name.

Through photographs found upon the  
person of a wounded young man, who  
was a patient in a hospital at Spokane,  
Wash., the Philadelphia police were able  
to obtain his identification yesterday as  
Conrad Clark, a former resident at 138  
North Eleventh street. He gave the as-  
sumed name of James Fitzgerald to the  
Spokane police, who had him under sur-  
veillance at the hospital, believing that  
he was a member of a band of yeggmen.

Mrs. Clark and her daughter, Lena, iden-  
tified three photographs carried by the  
patient, and in order to establish com-  
plete identification, further information  
was requested from the Spokane police.  
It is said that a man named Fitzgerald,  
the name given by the young man, was  
shot by the police while in the West.

## APPOINTED BANK EXAMINER

Commissioner Smith Selects Moore's  
Secretary as Assistant.

Bank Commissioner W. H. Smith has  
selected as his own successor in the vac-  
ant place of examiner J. W. Conn, of  
this city, secretary to J. Hampton Moore.  
It was said last night that Mr. Conn  
would qualify shortly for his new pos-  
ition.

Mr. Conn held an important place in a  
large financial institution in this city 15  
years before becoming Mr. Moore's pri-  
vate secretary. He was recommended for  
the vacant post of examiner by Mr.  
Moore, Senator Spruill, of Chester, and  
John R. Valentine, of Haverford. Mr.  
Conn's home is near Ardmore.

## AREOPLANE SPEED TESTS HERE

Charles F. Willard to Fly in a Cur-  
tiss Machine.

The first flying machine flights in Phila-  
delphia are to be given at Point Breeze  
during the week of October 11-15, by  
Charles Foster Willard with a Curtiss  
aeroplane, the Golden Flyer No. 1. Wil-  
lard has already made successful flights  
with the machine at Mineola, Long Is-  
land, Montreal and Athens, Pa. Mr. Wil-  
lard will come here from Richmond this  
week to get the machine ready for break-  
ing records if possible.

Willard's stepped record is now 13 miles  
in 15 minutes, while his endurance record  
is 55 minutes.

## FINIONED BY A TON OF LEAD

Workman Held Fast More Than an  
Hour.

William McCloskey, of 2117 Arch street,  
who is employed in the Wetherill paint  
manufactory, at 20th and Walnut streets,  
lay helpless more than an hour yesterday  
with a leaden ingot weighing almost a ton  
pinioning his left leg to the ground. His  
cries were heard by a man passing the  
place, who told the police of his plight.  
McCloskey was just quitting his work,  
later than usual, when the ingot fell.  
When the police arrived they were forced  
to use a crowbar to release him. He was  
removed to the University of Pennsylvania  
Hospital.

## Local Fire Record.

| A. M. | Location  | Loss |
|-------|---|------|
| 12:35 | Christian street; Harry Collins's dwelling                | \$25 |
| 5:55  | 24 North Lindenwood street; Charles H. Wittsch's dwelling | \$80 |
| 6:50  | 1972 Philip street; Thomas Hyde's dwelling                | 25   |
| 11:25 | 3300 Larchwood avenue; Carrie Strobel's grocery store     | 35   |

## Fire Elsewhere.

NORRISTOWN, Pa.—Charles A. Cox's barn,  
near West Point, destroyed, seven horses and  
cow burned. Loss, \$15,000.

reached. Common Pleas Court granted an additional delay yesterday before taking a proposed compromise of the by George H. Earle, Jr., of Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, known as the Sugar Refining Case.

All parties interested had day to submit the terms of a compromise of claims against the company, but Judge Earle, counsel for Mr. Earle, judges Willson and Audin, the postponement were granted would be reached with the court in arranging the terms.

This was in accordance with a decision made by the Judge, and Mr. Junkin explained agreement to compromise of claims, held in New York. Although counsel would not, it is thought that the of the Pennsylvania Com first objected to the terms ment, have been won over mt themselves to the offer Earle.

This offer, believed to be one in question, was that it would pay \$750,000 in the Refinery Company and was note for \$1,250,000 made by and secured by the Penn company. This loan was next gave Kissel, but it was a did not understand that Kissel as an agent for the tective committee of bond Pennsylvania Company of compromise, maintaining it were inadequate, and that could be obtained if the order the Sherman anti-trust trial.

This objection, it is now been overcome, and the ill speedily adjusted.

## THE WEATHER

Local Record, Oct.

United States Weather Bureau  
Temperature.  
MAXIMUM (3 p. m.) .....  
MINIMUM (4 a. m.) .....  
MEAN .....  
Normal, 62

Barometer .....  
Temperature .....  
Humidity .....  
Wind-Direction .....  
Velocity .....  
Weather .....  
Sunshine 55 per cent  
Temperature-Deficiency (base  
ficiency since October 1, 1909  
since January 1, 1910 degrees  
Rainfall-Deficiency (since Oc-  
deficiency since January 1, 1910  
Weather a year ago, cloudy

## Day's Record Elsewhere

Observations made at 8 p. m.  
Stations 8 p. m. Ther. Rain-  
fall. W.

|                    |    |    |
|--------------------|----|----|
| Abilene, Tex.      | 78 | 34 |
| Albany, N. Y.      | 68 | 34 |
| Atlantic City      | 68 | 34 |
| Atlanta, Ga.       | 72 | 34 |
| Baltimore, Md.     | 64 | 74 |
| Boston, Mass.      | 56 | 64 |
| Buffalo, N. Y.     | 62 | 34 |
| Care May, N. J.    | 60 | 30 |
| Chattanooga, Tenn. | 70 | 74 |
| Chicago, Ill.      | 64 | 74 |
| Cincinnati, O.     | 65 | 74 |
| Cleveland, O.      | 64 | 74 |
| Denver, Colo.      | 64 | 74 |
| Detroit, Mich.     | 54 | 62 |
| Duluth, Minn.      | 44 | 42 |
| Eastport, Me.      | 50 | 60 |
| Galveston, Tex.    | 76 | 32 |
| Hartford, Conn.    | 64 | 70 |
| Holmes, Miss.      | 54 | 70 |
| Huron, S. D.       | 66 | 74 |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | 72 | 32 |
| Jupiter, Fla.      | 74 | 32 |
| Kansas City        | 74 | 32 |
| Key West, Fla.     | 62 | 32 |
| Los Angeles        | 62 | 32 |
| Memphis, Tenn.     | 74 | 30 |
| New Orleans        | 80 | 34 |
| New York city      | 66 | 64 |
| Norfolk, Va.       | 74 | 32 |
| N. Platte, Neb.    | 60 | 34 |
| Omaha, Neb.        | 62 | 32 |
| Palm Beach, Fla.   | 82 | 32 |
| Pittsburg, Pa.     | 56 | 60 |
| Portland, Me.      | 54 | 62 |
| St. Paul, Minn.    | 64 | 70 |
| Tampa, Fla.        | 76 | 32 |
| Washington         | 68 | 64 |

\*Highest for twelve hours

## Official Forecast

For Pennsylvania and New  
day and Monday; not much  
ture; moderate northwest  
rable.

For Maryland and Delaware  
Monday; no decided change  
light, variable winds.

Fair and pleasant weather  
Saturday in all districts of  
the Rocky Mountains, with  
northern New England and  
da, where showers occurred.  
disturbance is now causing  
tween the coast and the  
the Rockies, while another  
importance seems to be de-  
die Missouri River Valley. A  
rison in the central valleys  
is glaucous elsewhere.

Some cloudiness with partial  
central valleys, with a few  
showers, but generally fair  
will prevail in all districts of  
the Rocky Mountains. The tem-  
perature will be about normal.

the Ohio Valley, and in the  
rectly south, while elsewhere  
will occur. Comparatively  
will prevail in the Southern

Sun, Moon and  
Run rises... 5:30 a.m. / Set  
Moon rises... 6:30 p.m. / M

PHILADELPHIA  
High water, 4:30 a.m. / Low  
water, 11:20 a.m. / R

REEDY ISLAND  
High water, 1:15 a.m. / Low  
water, 7:44 a.m. / M

BRECKWATER  
High water, 10:15 a.m. / Low  
water, 4:30 a.m. / M



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Interview] Emma Goldman's Plans / Emma Goldman. — p. 2 ; 43 cm. In Public Ledger [Philadelphia]. — (Oct. 5, 1909).

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...of my party in one of the largest and most important suburbs, and also as a member of Councils, and as a man who has never been called upon by the leaders of the party either to act or to vote in any manner but that which was perfectly consistent with honor and a proper discharge of Councilman's duties.

"I stood on the floor of Councils and voted for the people when I believed that the Organization of my party was within and doing so I contend that I have been taking a position not against my party, but for it, and I see no reason why any independent Republican should desert his party at this time."

## Million Saved to 46th Ward

"To the 46th Ward ten years ago, we were on the verge of a million-dollar failure. Builders who had invested their money in hundreds of houses did not know whether they were worth fifty dollars or fifty thousand. For two years not an improvement had gone west of Chestnut. Men had gone out there and invested their savings in little homes, and there they stood in mud streets without paving, without water, without light. We asked the people to send us to Councils as Republicans. Our people had faith in us and did it. The result has been that we have paved six miles of streets, we have put in 100 lights, we have bought ground for parks, school houses, station and fire houses. We have opened new streets and brought into the market the thousands of dollars that stood idle, and we are engaged constantly bringing to our people these improvements that they need in order that they may live more happily and comfortably."

"We have done this because we have had the active cooperation, assistance and encouragement of the Republican Organization, and as long as I continue in Councils I shall feel that it becomes my duty to support that organization that has stood behind me so loyally in my battles for my people."

"The suburban wards ought, therefore, to think well and carefully look over the situation before they do any act that would destroy the influence of their representatives."

## COBB'S CREEK PARK MAY BE GREATLY ENLARGED

Councils' Highway Committee Favors Purchase of Land Along Stream

A bill for the acquisition of a large tract of land for extensions to Cobb's Creek Park, which will make a heavy draft possibly on the mandamus fund next year, was favorably acted upon by Councils' Highway Committee yesterday. The measure authorizes the Director of Public Works to at once serve notice on the property owners that their land will be taken by the city for park purposes within 30 days.

Land to be taken under this ordinance embraces a tract commonly known as Morris Park and also ground on both banks of Indian Creek, extending to Girard avenue. Of irregular shape, the entire tract to be taken starts at 63d and Market streets with Cobb's Creek as the western line, and is bounded by the following streets: 63d street to Arch, thence by Arch, Cross, Race, 65th, Girard, Lansdowne and Flat, and from the latter street by Arch street out to the city line.

Chief Webster, of the Bureau of Surveys, is preparing an estimate of the probable cost.

## ELEVEN HORSES DIE IN FIRE

Stable of Contractor, Along Cobb's Creek, Is Destroyed.

For the second time within less than a year the stable of Joseph Allen, a Delaware County contractor, at Yeadon, was destroyed by fire late Sunday night. Eleven horses perished. In the fire last December eight horses were burned to death. The stable, a two-story frame building, was located on Chester avenue, along Cobb's Creek. The loss on the stable is about \$1000, while that on the horses is estimated at more than \$2000, which is only partly covered by insurance. At the first fire Allen lost nearly \$2500.

## WARSHIPS COMING HERE

Part of Atlantic Squadron to Be Repaired at Navy Yard.

The warships of the Atlantic Squadron assigned to the Philadelphia Navy Yard, are returning from the summer maneuvers at Hampton Roads for repairs before the winter cruise of the fleet.

The Montgomery and the Prairie, and the battleship Kansas arrived at the yard yesterday, and the remaining vessels will arrive here in a few days. They are the George Eastman, Idaho and the supply ship Panther. All will be overhauled and repaired to general repairs during the time spent at the yard.

## TO SUE P. R. T. FOR ARREST

Passenger Forcefully Ejected From Car Will Ask \$5000.

Claude Taggart, an attorney for Christian Schlaeger, said yesterday that he would bring suit today for \$5000 damages against the Rapid Transit Company for false arrest and imprisonment.

Schlaeger was arrested on a trolley car at Seventh and Carpenter streets, March 26 last, for alleged assault on the conductor, Harry Bax. William Whitman, who was with him at the time, was also

Major Regurn said that the whole militia action would bring up the whole question for discussion by Councils and the public. Chief Webster, he said, had prepared plans also for widening the avenue on the west side. For dock and wharf purposes he argued that widening the avenue on the west side would offer greater advantages. If the property owners on the west side oppose the latter plan and ask exorbitant prices, the Mayor contended that his administration doubtless would not press the matter.

"But," he added, "it may be that they will favor the project. Already there has been some talk of making the change and of having the prices to be paid by the city determined on the old terms of a price per foot front being fixed by arbitration, as was done north of South street. I believe that to widen on the west side will be of far greater benefit to property than by reducing the strip between the avenue and the bulkhead line on the east side."

As to the further extension of Delaware avenue south of Washington avenue, alternative plans, the Mayor said, were being considered. To make the avenue southward from this point conform to the bends to the river would be the Mayor suggested, very expensive. While it would be necessary to retain Delaware avenue at the present width for the belt line railroad tracks, it might be found to advantage to divert the Delaware avenue to Front street below Washington avenue.

This plan, the Mayor suggested, would give that part of the city two avenues—one along the river front about 90 feet wide for railroad tracks, and Front street, 120 feet wide for teams. Being carried southward also in a straight line, the Mayor argued that the latter would afford teams shorter communication between piers than if driven on Delaware avenue with many bends and turns.

The money for widening Delaware avenue between Christian street and Washington avenue, the Mayor said, would come out of a loan to be floated next year. What the amount of such loan would be the Mayor was unable to suggest, but that there would be another loan in 1910, he said, almost a foregone conclusion.

## EMMA GOLDMAN'S PLANS

Anarchist Will Make Several Speeches Here if She Wins in Court.

The friends of Emma Goldman are hopeful that the courts will hand down a decision in her plea for an injunction against the police today or tomorrow.

The old question of Miss Goldman's right to claim American citizenship has also cropped out. She said:

"I have proved no less than twelve times to the satisfaction of all concerned that my father took out naturalization papers and voted in this country before I became a woman. I have been a citizen 20 years by virtue of his papers. Of course I have them and am ready to produce them if the occasion arises. The Government authorities have tried to prevent my returning from Canada on the same technicality, and the Canadians have tried to bar me by the same means. It has always placed me in a bad light and caused me ceaseless delays, but I have found that to quietly produce them and keep my temper has been the wisest course."

If the injunction is granted Miss Goldman, Voltaire de Cleyre and others will speak, probably every night for the remainder of their stay here—about three weeks. If an adverse decision is handed down the plans of the anarchists will be rearranged. Whether she accepts the many offers she has had to lecture privately before attempting to disregard the police is undecided.

Three hundred dollars were received at the headquarters of the anarchists yesterday for the furtherance of Miss Goldman's cause. The names of the subscribers were not made public, but Doctor Bellman, her manager, declares that three-quarters of the sum came from this city and vicinity.

## RISKS LIFE TO SAVE TOOLS

Cobbler Rushes Into Blazing Home and Is Badly Burned.

Josef Hegulnaky, 61 years old, who lived at Melrose and Orthodox streets, is at the Frankford Hospital suffering from burns on the head and face which resulted from his efforts to save some of his effects in the burning of his home yesterday.

Hegulnaky built a shack a few years ago and by dint of saving got together enough money to buy a set of cobblers' tools. A year ago the shack burned down and the tools were destroyed. Hegulnaky collected material to replace his home, but he had a harder task to replace his tools. Finally, however, he succeeded.

When the shack caught fire yesterday for the second time Hegulnaky risked his life to save his property. He was severely burned, and he had to be dragged away from the scene. The tools were

## TO MAKE TRANSFER INQUIRY

Business Men's Association Requests More Free Privileges.

Directors of the Rapid Transit Company, at a meeting yesterday, authorized the transportation committee, composed of J. J. Sullivan, George H. Marie, Jr., and George D. Whitener, to make a thorough investigation of the whole transfer system as now operated on lines controlled by the city, was in answer to a request received from business men.

The transfer question was topic discussed by the directors, was read from the Avenue Business Men's Association, requesting additional free transfer to enable patrons to reach

The Walnut Street Business Men's Association at its meeting in the Bellevue-Stratford last night put itself on record in favor of an immigration station in Philadelphia, in a resolution that had been previously adopted by the board of directors of the organization.

In the form of a petition to the United Business Men's Association the resolution made the united body to "urge the Mayor, Senator Penrose and Representative J. Hampton Moore to use their best endeavors to help Philadelphia retain its possibilities for and to have established at the earliest possible date an immigration station suitable to Philadelphia's needs. In order that this matter may have immediate attention we suggest a special meeting of the united body at the earliest possible date."

This session of the petition concludes, "Without suggesting or favoring any special site, we believe that a northerly point means more extensive development of our port, and then proceeds to enumerate ten reasons why this point should have such a station. One of these is that if a station is placed up the river it will help to "keep the river open at a good depth to that point." Another reason is that "it would hurt the city generally to lose the station, and it would not improve our relations with the Federal Government." The last reason given relates to a general Government station established on the river here to house the various maritime services.

As there is to be a special meeting of the United Business Men's Association tonight, the petition will be taken up promptly, together with similar resolutions from other organizations which favor the establishment of the station here.

A proposal for the establishment of what is called the Walnut Street National Bank was also taken. The subject was introduced by Mr. Wenger, and several members spoke in favor of such an institution. The merchant, E. J. Berlet, called attention to the fact that there was a vast business territory extending from Seventh street to Seventeenth and from Chestnut to South streets without a banking institution, and expressed the belief that such an institution would be of great benefit to the Walnut street merchants. He also advised the association that the board of directors was virtually a unit on the subject.

L. Amickson reminded the meeting that a national bank was expected to remove to the proposed new building of the Manufacturers' Club at Broad and Walnut streets, but Mr. Berlet suggested that this movement could scarcely be accomplished for several years, while there was pressing need of such an institution now.

After the president had announced the favorable action of the directors in substituting a blue ground for the white flag, which has been the flag of the association, and related that the old white flag had been humorously commented upon, the new color was adopted by the meeting.

The Taxton Company was authorized to publish and circulate a monthly paper to be a medium for the association to be named the Walnut Street Bulletin. This sheet is to be eight pages, and is to be edited by the Educational Committee.

At the close of the meeting J. J. Sullivan, of the Wharton School of Finance, gave a talk on business law, especially confining his remarks to credits.

## NORTH PHILADELPHIA NEEDS

Business Men Outline Their Program for the Year.

The North Philadelphia Business Men's Association held its first meeting last night for the season of 1909-10 in Robinson's Hall, Germantown avenue and Junata street. E. G. Ziegler presided.

The report of the committee on the new bridge to cross the Port Richmond branch of the Reading Railway on Germantown avenue above Hunting Park avenue was presented, and Thomas Dearlove, one of the directors, said:

"It is 21 years ago since John Bardsley, at that time Select Councilman of the 28th Ward, at a public meeting, held at Germantown and Hunting Park avenue, condemned the bridge and said it would be replaced by an up-to-date one within a few months. We have waited all these years and yet the old bridge, by continual patching, still exists, a disgrace to the city and an eyesore to the immediate community."

Mr. Ziegler mentioned as objects for which the association will strive the following:

Additional lights on Germantown avenue and other thoroughfares within the district covered by the association, which extends westward from Fifth street to 23d street and northward from Allegheny avenue to Logan, better kept and cleaner streets, a relief sewer along Germantown avenue to relieve the three-foot sewer

choked up the section of a public bathhouse somewhere between Wayne Junction and Erie avenue, the enforcing of the law regulating the speeding of automobiles on Broad, Cavaga and other streets, better police protection.

## DELAWARE RIVER TUNNEL

Ordinance Likely to Pass Camden Council on First Reading Tomorrow.

Members of Camden City Council, meeting last night, will consider a resolution to

other consideration Tunnel or are that there local committee the provisions of ents, it is said, sure met with

many, of Trenton, refused to obey orders and were therefore arrested. They will have a hearing before Magistrate Harris today.

Hall was one of the late comers to the track, which was open from daybreak until 7:30 o'clock. A number of the guards had been stationed near the grand stand, armed with yellow flags to stop all drivers exceeding the legal speed. Hall, with his wife sitting beside him, drove past the flags at terrific speed. In ten minutes he had made the round of the course and had come into the stretch. This time the official ran out into the track with a dozen flags and he was compelled to stop. He was arrested. He then asked that he be allowed to take his wife home and obtain help. Sergeant Hahn, of the Park guards, climbed into the car to accompany Hall. When they came within a few blocks of the Hall home, at 4810 North Wynntield avenue, Hall suddenly pushed the sergeant off the car and started away again at a great rate of speed. The sergeant made the best of his way back to the guardhouse and then returned with three other guards to Hall's home. Nobody was in and so a watch was kept on the place until Hall returned, when he was arrested.

The Quaker City Motor Club forestalled any trouble this morning by obtaining the necessary permit for the cars yesterday.

Among the racers which went around the track were Chevrolet's Buick, E. R. Bergdall's Benz, Louis Bergdall's Thomas, Fred Betz's Simplex, Willie Taup's Thomas, two Chalmers-Detroit Blue Birds, in which were Bert Dingley and Lee Lorimer; Coffey in a Columbia, Leinau in an Acme, Willie Wallace in a Palmer-Biger, Seymour in a Lozier and Parkins, father and son, the former mechanic, in a Cradwick.

## TO WIDEN CHESTNUT ST. EAST OF JUNIPER

Fronts of Stores on South Side, to Thirteenth, Will Be Moved Back.

An old ordinance passed nearly a quarter of a century ago will be invoked by Councils' tax spring for widening Chestnut street to a full width of 60 feet between Thirteenth and Juniper streets by putting back five feet to the new building line the fronts of five buildings in this block on the south side which still extend to the old building line.

Councils' Highway Committee approved a bill yesterday authorizing this work to be started within 90 days, but it was said that the stores affected will not be disturbed until next spring. Upon the city will devolve the expense of tearing down the present fronts and building new fronts on the present line.

The properties affected and their registered owners are 1310, George Miller; 1316, Matilda Adams; 1318, Emily L. Linnard; 1320, John S. Huyler, and 1322, Cateo Wood. With the five-foot strip to be taken from these properties may cost the city in damages. Chief Webster said yesterday he would not venture to estimate, inasmuch as the change clearly allowed for an offset in benefits to the properties because of the widening of Chestnut street.

## KENSINGTON "L" TRACKS

Reading Line Soon to Be Put Above Grade, Baer Says.

The Kensington Board of Trade, which has strongly agitated the elevation of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway's coal tracks, received assurances yesterday from George F. Baer, the president, that the company would soon begin elevation work there. Some of the coal yards and plants along the coal line have elevated their sidings in anticipation of the changes that will be made. The completion of this work will reduce materially the number of dangerous grade crossings in the north-east section of the city.

The Reading is bending its energies to complete its "L" along Ninth street and other streets to Toga from the Terminal. Much of the freight moved from water-side to inland points is now being diverted over the Richmond coal branch. With the promised increase in iron ore imports this branch will be taxed to its utmost, as already long lines of freight trains daily stand along the Richmond tracks.

## CITY NEWS NOTES

"Contract physician service" and "The dispensary evils" were discussed last night by the West Philadelphia Medical Association at 42d and Haverford avenues. Most than 100 well-known practitioners took part in the discussion and the subjects were ordered continued at the next meeting of the association. The greatest evil arising from the medical dispensary, it was argued, was the inclination of persons of sufficient means to employ medical aid to apply for free treatment.

The Players' Club, for several years famous in West Philadelphia for its clever amateur performances, was reorganized last night at 42d and Haverford avenues and its name changed to the Forest Dramatic Club of Philadelphia. Several well-known plays will be produced during the winter. It was decided to start at once the rehearsals of Clyde Fitch's "Truth," which will be the first offering of the new club.

The bursting of a 20-inch water main early yesterday morning at East Girard and Frankford avenues flooded cellars for a considerable distance around the break. A large gap was torn in the street in the center of the car track.

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# The Emma Goldman Papers

[The masses. In German] Die Masse / Emma Goldman. — 25 cm. In Der Sozialist [Berlin]. — (Aug. 1, 1911).

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## DER SOZIALIST

ORGAN DES SOZIALISTISCHEN BUNDES

110

2. JAHRGANG

BERLIN, DEN 1. AUGUST 1911

NUMMER 13

### Die Masse

WENN ICH DIE Richtung, in der unsre Zeiten sich bewegen, mit einem Wort zusammenfassen soll, so sage ich: Quantität. Die Menge, der Geist der Masse herrscht allenthalben vor und zerstört die Qualität. All unser Leben — Produktion Politik und Erziehung — beruht auf der Quantität, auf der großen Zahl. Der Handwerker, der einst auf die Genauigkeit und Qualität seiner Arbeit stolz war, ist durch gedankenlose und ander Sache nicht interessierte Automaten ersetzt worden, die riesige Mengen von Gegenständen herstellen, die für sie selbst keinen Wert haben und der übrigen Menschheit oft genug von Schaden sind. So hat die Quantität, anstatt die Begeisterung und den Frieden des Lebens zu erhöhen, nur die Lasten der Menschen vermehrt.

In der Politik zählt nichts als die Quantität. Prinzipien, Ideale, Gerechtigkeit und Festigkeit sind völlig von der Menge hinweggespült worden. In dem Kampf um Herrschaft übertrumpfen die verschiedenen politischen Parteien einander mit ihren Tricks, Betrügereien, Schläuchen und schabigen Machinationen; sie dünken getrost darauf rechnen, daß die Partei, die Erfolg hat, von der Mehrheit als Sieger begrüßt wird. Das ist der einzige Gott: der Erfolg. Auf welche Kosten, mit welcher schrecklichen Schädigung des Charakters kommt nicht in Betracht.

Oft wird in unsrer Zeit von allen Politikern, die Sozialisten einbezogen; das Sprüchlein wiederholt, wir leben im Zeitalter des Individualismus oder der Macht der Minorität. Diese Ansicht können nur solche hegen, die nicht unter die Oberfläche dringen. Haben nicht, sagt man, die wenigen allen Reichtum der Welt im Besitze? Sind sie nicht die Herren, die unbeschränkten Könige der Situation? Ihr Erfolg ist nicht dem Individualismus, sondern der Trägheit, der Erbarmlichkeit, der völligen Unterwerfung der Masse zu danken. Diese begehrt nichts anderes als beherrscht, geführt und gezwungen zu werden. Der Individualismus aber hatte zu keiner Zeit in der ganzen Menschengeschichte weniger Aussicht sich zu verwirklichen, weniger Gelegenheit sich in normaler, gesunder Weise zu behaupten.

Der individuelle Erzieher, der einem ernsten Ziele nachstrebt, der Künstler oder Schriftsteller mit originellen Ideen, der unabhängige Gelehrte oder Forscher, die unabhängigen Pioniere der sozialen Umgestaltung, alle werden sie täglich von Männern zur Seite gehängt, deren Bildung und Schöpferkraft an Altersschwäche kranken. Man braucht nur unsere Parke und öffentlichen Plätze anzusehen, um sich von der Häßlichkeit und Gewöhnlichkeit der Kunstfabrikate zu überzeugen. Die Denkmäler, die unsere Städte verunzieren, falsch in der Konzeption und barbarisch in der Ausführung, haben nicht mehr Ähnlichkeit mit wirklicher Kunst als der Götze eines Hottentottenstammes mit einem Michel Angelo. Wahrlich, nur ein Mehrheitsgeschmack kann noch eine Verhöhnung der Kunst dulden. Aber das

ist die einzige Art Kunst, die jetzt Erfolg hat. Der wahre Künstler, der sich herkömmlichen Anschauungen nicht beugt, der seine Originalität bekundet und dem Leben treu sein will, führt ein unbekanntes und geplagtes Dasein. Sein Werk kann eines Tages der bewunderte Götze der Menge werden, aber erst, wenn er sein Herzblut hingegeben hat; erst, wenn der Pfadänderer nicht mehr lebt und ein Haufe Idealloser und unerschöpflicher Gezeiten das Erbe des Meisters zu Tode gehetzt hat.

Die unversehbliche Sünde in der Gesellschaft ist Unabhängigkeit des Denkens. Daß das in einem Lande, dessen Wahrzeichen die Demokratie ist, so schrecklich klar zu Tage tritt, ist für die überwältigende Macht der Mehrheit sehr bezeichnend.

Wendell Phillips sagte vor fünfzig Jahren: »In unserm Lande der völligen demokratischen Gleichheit ist die öffentliche Meinung nicht nur allmächtig, sie ist allgegenwärtig. Vor ihrer Tyrannei gibt es keine Zufluchtsstätte, vor ihrem Bereich gibt es kein Versteck, und das Resultat ist, daß wenn einer die alte Laterne des Diogenes nimmt und unter die Menge geht, um einen Menschen zu suchen, er nicht einen einzigen Amerikaner findet, der nicht für seinen Ehrgeiz, seine soziale Existenz oder sein Geschäft von der guten Meinung und den Beschlüssen seiner Umgebung etwas zu gewinnen oder zu verlieren hat, und wenn solcher Gewinn oder Verlust nur in seiner Einbildung leben sollte. Und die notwendige Folge ist, daß wir, anstatt eine Masse von Individuen zu sein, von denen jedes durchdringt seine eigene Überzeugung durchführt, daß wir als Nation in Vergleich mit andern Nationen eine Masse von Feiglingen sind. Mehr als jedes andere Volk haben wir gegenseitig vor einander Angst.« Es ist klar, daß wir uns von dem Zustand, den Wendell Phillips vor Augen gehabt hat, nicht eben weit entfernt haben...

Immer, in jeder Periode, waren die wenigen die Bannerträger einer großen Idee, die Vorkämpfer der Befreiung. Nicht so die Masse, deren Gleichgewicht sie nicht zur Bewegung kommen läßt. Diese Wahrheit ist am deutlichsten in Rußland sichtbar zu machen. Tausende von Menschenleben sind schon von diesem blutigen Regiment vernichtet worden, aber der Menschenreißer auf dem Throne ist noch nicht satt. Wie ist so etwas möglich, wenn Ideen, Kultur, Litteratur, wenn das tiefste und feinste Leben der Seele unter dem eisernen Joch steht? Die Mehrheit, diese kompakten, unbewegliche, dumpfe Masse, der russische Bauer glaubt nach einem Jahrhundert des Kampfes des Opfers, des unsäglichen Elends immer noch, der Strick, mit dem der Mann mit den weißen Händen (der Intellektuelle) gehängt worden sei, bringe Glück.

In dem amerikanischen Freiheitskampf war die Masse genau ebenso ein unbeweglicher Block. Noch bis zum heutigen Tage werden die Ideen von Jefferson, von Patrick Henry, von Thomas Paine von ihren Nachkommen verweigert und verraten. Die wahren Stürmer

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der Schwarzen sind eine Handvoll Kämpfer in Boston gewesen, Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Thoreau, Margaret Fuller und Theodor Parker, deren große Tapferkeit und Hartnäckigkeit in dem düsteren Riesen John Brown ihren Gipfel fanden. Ihr unermüdlicher Eifer, ihre Beredsamkeit und Zähigkeit untergruben die starke Macht der Herren im Süden. Lincoln und seine Getreuen folgten erst, als die Abschaffung der Sklaverei eine praktische Notwendigkeit geworden war, die als solche von allen anerkannt wurde.

Vor etwa fünfzig Jahren erschien gleich einem Meteor am sozialen Horizont der Welt eine Idee, die so weitreichend, so revolutionär, so allumfassend war, daß sie allerwärts das Entsetzen in die Herzen der Tyrannen tragen mußte. Auf der anderen Seite war diese Idee für die Millionen eine Packel der Freude, des Jubels, der Hoffnung. Die Pioniere kannten die Schwierigkeiten auf ihrem Weg, sie kannten den Widerstand, die Verfolgung, die Hindernisse, die sich ihnen entgegenstellen mußten, aber stolz und lurchlos schritten sie auf ihrem Weg weiter, immer weiter. Jetzt ist diese Idee ein populäres Schlagwort geworden. Fast jeder ist heutzutage ein Sozialist: der Reiche und ebenso der Arme, der er ausbeutet; die Vertreter von Gesetz und Autokratie und ebenso die Unseligen, die vor ihre Schrecken kommen; der Freidenker und ebenso der Verehrer religiösen Trugs; die Modedame und ebenso die heruntergekommene Dirne. Warum nicht? Jetzt, wo das, was vor fünfzig Jahren die Wahrheit war, zur Lüge geworden ist, jetzt wo es all seine phantastische Jugend eingebüßt hat und seiner Kraft, seiner Stärke, seines revolutionären Ideals beraubt worden ist, — warum nicht? Jetzt, da er nicht länger eine zauberisch schöne Vision ist, sondern ein „praktischer, durchführbarer Plan“, der vom Willen der Mehrheit abhängt, warum nicht? Mit der nämlichen politischen Schlaueit und Kalkulation wird die Masse tagtäglich gekitzelt und vollgestopft. Ihr Lob wird in allen Tonarten gesungen: die arme, die beschimpfte, die betrogene, die riesenhafte Mehrheit, — wenn sie nur uns folgen wollte!

Wer hat diese Litanei nicht schon gehört? Wer kennt nicht diesen stehenden Refrain aller Politiker? Daß die Masse blutet, daß sie beraubt und ausgebeutet wird, weiß ich so gut wie unsere Stimmfänger. Aber ich behaupte, daß nicht die Handvoll Schmarotzer,

sondern die Masse selbst für diesen furchtbaren Stand der Dinge verantwortlich ist. Sie hängt an ihren Herren; sie liebt die Peitsche; sie ist der erste, der Kreuzzug ruft, sowie sich eine Stimme der Empörung gegen die geheiligte Autorität des Kapitalismus oder einer anderen Institution erhebt. Wie lange könnten jedoch Autorität und Privateigentum Bestand haben, wenn nicht die Masse wäre, die sich willig zu Soldaten, Polizisten, Kerkmelstern und Henkern hergibt! Die Demagogen des Sozialismus wissen das so gut wie ich, aber sie bleiben bei ihren Märchen von den Tugenden der Mehrheit, weil sie gar nichts anderes im Sinne haben als die Herrschaft zu erlangen. Und wie könnten sie Herrschaft üben ohne die Menge? Jawohl, Macht, Autorität, Zwang und Abhängigkeit ruht auf der Masse, aber nie die Freiheit, nie die freie Entfaltung des Individuums, nie die Geburt einer freien Gesellschaft.

Nicht weil ich mit den Unterdrückten, den Enterbten der Erde nicht mitfühle; nicht weil ich die Schmach, das Entsetzen, die Würdelosigkeit des Lebens, das das Volk leidet, nicht kenne, verwerfe ich die Mehrheit als schöpferische Kraft und Quelle des Guten. O nein, nein! Sondern weil ich so gut weiß, daß das Volk als kompakte Masse niemals für Recht oder Gleichheit eingetreten ist. Es hat die Menschenstämme unterdrückt, den Menschengestalt unterjocht, den Menschenleib gefesselt. Als Masse ist sein Ziel immer gewesen, das Leben gleichförmig, grau und eintönig wie die Wüste zu machen. Als Masse wird es immer der Vernichter der Individualität, der freien Initiative, der Ursprünglichkeit sein. Darum glaube ich mit Emerson, daß die Massen roh, lahmend und verderblich in ihren Forderungen und ihrem Einfluß sind, und daß man ihnen nicht schmeicheln, sondern sie bilden soll. Ich wünsche ihnen nicht das mindeste ausgesprochen, sondern sie zu teilen und zu zertrümmern und Individuen aus ihnen herauszu ziehen. Massen! Das Unheil sind die Massen. Ich will überhaupt keine Masse haben, sondern nur ehrbare Männer und liebliche, süße, reife Frauen.

Mit andern Worten: die lebendige Wahrheit der sozialen und wirtschaftlichen Wohlfahrt wird nur Wirklichkeit werden durch den Eifer, die Tapferkeit, die unerschütterliche Festigkeit intelligenter Minoritäten, aber nicht durch die Masse.

Emma Goldman

## Aus Proudhons Tagebüchern

III

10. Mai 1853. Wiederaufrichtung der Bourgeoisie. — Diese Bewegung ist unausweichlich. Louis-Philippe hat sie zum Ausdruck gebracht, die Provinzialregierung mit ihrer Regierung hat sie hervorgeufen; die „Ehrenten und Maßregeln“ haben sie begünstigt und haben durch sie geleitet; die Gesetzgebung hat ihre Rechte bezeugt; und Louis Napoleon ist die Fortsetzung.

Lesen am 11. Mai (einmal Herr Charlier) in den Diskurs bei Gelegenheit eines Buches von Baudouin über Bodinus war, das, daß la Bourgeoisie in seinem Buche von der Freiwilligen Knechtschaft die „Anarchie“ enthalten hätte. Er sagte hinzu, das Lesen des Bodinus gäbe der Hoffnung Raum, daß ich schließlich in hundert Jahren würde.

Es ist nicht erstaunlich, daß man in dem Augenblick, wo die transatlantische Regierung darauf ausgeht, sich auf den bürgerlichen Grundlagen Englands und der Vereinigten Staaten zu konsolidieren und die Zerschlagung zu vermeiden, die Folgerungen der Freiheit hält, mein Prinzip zu verdammen. Wie wenn diese synthetische Linie, nicht klar genug aufsteigt, daß wenn die „positivistische“ Bewegung am Ende ist und die „Demokratie“ den Sieg erlangt, es immer weniger Polizei, Soldaten, Priester, Richter und Beamte geben wird. Aber Herr Charlier

ist nicht im Stande, zu begreifen, daß, wenn jedermann in der Regierung ist, die Regierung nicht ist.

— Was die neue Ordnung der Dinge charakterisiert, ist, wie ich gesagt habe, die Teilung, das Verfallen der Interessen in der Gesellschaft nach einem Prinzip umzuwandeln, das es möglich macht, eine genaue Bilanz aufzustellen.

Diese Tendenz ist es durch, daß sich alles gruppiert, individualisiert, sodann die Kleinindustrie mehr und mehr verdrängt, der Kleinhandel vernichtet und an den Großhandel getrieben, unsicher und zum Markt verdammt wird. Vor der Februarrevolution beruhte alles Geschäfte auf dem Prinzip des Verkaufs. Jeder arbeitete um zu verkaufen; die Geschäfte richteten sich nach diesem einzigen Prinzip; der Zirkel schloß sich; alle waren wirtschaftlich konstant und erweiterten, daß sie einen tatsächlichen Gewinn hätten, der sich in barem Geld ausdrückte. — Ein Ding, dessen Unmöglichkeit erwiesen ist.

Heutzutage wird die Zirkulation besser verstanden, ist der Austausch wieder in seine Rechte eingesetzt; der Zins ist aufgegeben und die Dividende an seine Stelle getreten; das heißt es einem neuen System über das Proletariat muß seine Herren bezahlen! darauf läuft es hinaus. Wird dieser neue Stand der Dinge nun von langer Dauer sein?

Antwort: Zunächst ist kein logischer Widerspruch mehr da, keine mathematische Unmöglichkeit, keine Unmöglichkeit. — Von der Zeit ist nichts zu fürchten. — Aber das Monopol ist unerbittlich, es sprang die Augen; es schlägt jeder Moral ins Gesicht; es widerspricht der Gerechtigkeit.

1) Der bekannte Nationalökonom Michel Chevalier; siehe Proudhon Brief an ihn vom 16. April 1853; sozialistisches Jahrbuch I, Seite 167.

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# The Emma Goldman Papers

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[Interview] Lynchings Needed in San Diego to Make Public Sane / Emma Goldman. — p. 1 ; 34 cm. In The Denver Post. — (June 28, 1912).  
Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: Doe Library.

DENVER, COLORADO, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1912. TWENTIETH YEAR.

## OF ASTOR, WIDENER AND FORM 'THE LIVING TRINITY'



E D. WIDENER (LEFT) AND MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

her by practically all of her New York intimates and society friends since the disaster and subsequent funeral of Colonel Astor, his young widow has given up an entire week for a visit with Mrs. Thayer and Mrs. Widener at their homes in Philadelphia, having returned this week to her Fifth avenue home.

Mrs. Astor has just revealed the facts

of "the living trinity," to her intimate friends.

As if to disprove the report concerning a break in her health due to her expectant condition Mrs. Astor drove up and down Fifth avenue today in an open automobile with her mother. Her condition is the cause of much concern to her friends.

## CHAMBER DEMANDS HENRYLYN TUNNEL

Government Accused of Foolish Attempts to Prevent Development of Colorado.

The chamber of commerce, at its luncheon at the Adams hotel this noon, adopted a resolution, submitted by the irrigation committee, that the chamber request the federal government to grant a right of way through the continental divide to the Henrylyn irrigation district and thus permit the bringing of some of the waters of the western slope across the divide to irrigate thousands of acres of land lying north and east of Denver.

need the water at some future time for a project of its own, further down the stream.

He said that the district has spent \$3,500,000 in the construction of ditches and is now held up, waiting for the tunnel through the continental divide, which will be about 15,000 feet long and cost about \$1,000,000.

## BISHOP MATZ LEAVES FOR EUROPEAN TRIP

Bishop Matz of the Catholic diocese of Denver has gone to New York, where he will meet a party of pilgrims to the Holy Land and guide them on their pilgrimage. They will sail from New York July 1, and expect to reach Madeira July 11. The party will be given an audience with Pope Pius.

### For Obvious Reasons.

The old gentleman who was always declaring that boys were not what they used to be stopped in front of the anti-child.

"Well, Tommy," greeted the old gentleman, "how are you?"  
"Very well, sir," replied the child shyly.  
"And do you ever go to school?"  
"Yes, sir," replied the child.  
"At what school?"  
"At the school of life," replied the child.

## LYNCHINGS NEEDED IN SAN DIEGO TO MAKE PUBLIC SANE

—Says Dr. Ben Reitman

Judges, Police and All Other Public Servants Mad With Fear, Charge Made.

### NO HOPE OF JUSTICE

Emma Goldman Will Appeal to Non-Resident Jurist For Redress of Wrong.

"We could not secure redress for the wrongs that we endured at the hands of that insane San Diego mob, either by appeal to the judges, the prosecuting attorney or the police. They were all party to the outrage.

"The community is mad, beside itself, and can only be restored to sanity by application of some of its own methods of violence to itself. If a few men should be found dead in the streets, one or two hanged to a tree—that might set the crazed people to thinking, and nothing short of that."

Such was the statement of Dr. Ben Reitman, who, with Miss Emma Goldman, arrived in Denver yesterday, concerning his recent experience, when he was kidnaped and driven into the desert near San Diego by a mob of business men of that city.

"Why, there was a bank president, a retired banker, a prominent real estate man, a well-known physician, and even a member of the San Diego detective force in that crowd that mistreated me," he declared. "They had police protection—they could do as they pleased."

"San Diego is in a frenzy of fear every minute because of the sensational manner in which the newspapers portray the activities of the anarchists. They make them believe that their homes and lives are threatened and the people are simply crazy with fear. That accounts for their attitude toward me and Miss Goldman."

"We are taking steps to obtain redress," said Miss Goldman. "A number are interested, and we expect to get an outside judge to take jurisdiction in the matter. My mental suffering, I believe, was greater than Dr. Reitman's physical torture, for I did not know where they had taken him and thought possibly they had killed him. All of the hair is not removed from his body yet, and his hair was ruined by it."

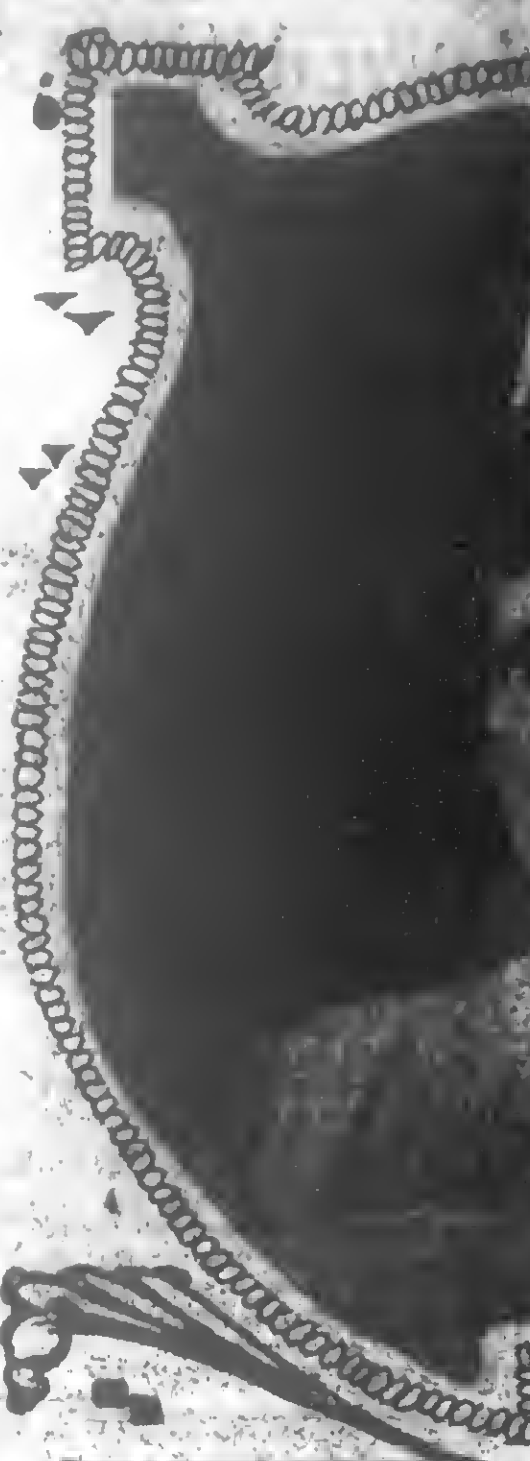
Miss Goldman will lecture Sunday evening at Normal hall, 1645 Glenarm, on "The Enemy of Society," after which Dr. Reitman will relate the story of his kidnaping.

## HALF OF MIDLAND ROAD TO BE SOLD

Henry T. Rogers of Denver Succeeds Edwin Hawley as Director of Company.

At a meeting of the directors of the Colorado Midland railway company, New York on Wednesday, Henry T. Rogers of Denver was elected to the board, to succeed the late Edwin Hawley. Mr. Hawley was one of the representatives of the Colorado & Southern on the board and the fact that an outsider was chosen to fill his place is an indication of the early sale of the half interest in the property now held by the Colorado & Southern, on which the banking house of Blair & Co., of New York has an option. Interest on the outstanding bonds of the Midland, amounting to \$1,000,000, is due July 1, and it is said that it is not probable that the Midland will be able to pay it.

## NURSE GEORGE BY UNCLE



MISS ED

A nurse at the County hospital, who has been in the hospital for some time.

Miss Edith Crissey, a graduate nurse at the county hospital, is one of the three heirs to an estate of \$100,000 left her uncle, John Gordon Crissey, of Missouri, Canada. She received news yesterday of his death in Los Angeles in Thursday.

## MODERN TRILBY UNDER INFLUENCE

New York, June 28.—Delegation were treated to a "hypnotic Graham of New York, known as gave special attention to the case of the hypnotist, conducted were Dr. Smith, and Edwin Williams, the son of Dr. Smith, after the girl had explained that it was he who had been hypnotized for staging. He is now in the hospital.

The hypnotist today was paid \$100. The hypnotist also had a large number of people who had been hypnotized by him.

Several physicians present of told witnesses that they had seen the hypnotist in the hospital.

## BABY DOESN'T SAY JUST A SQUAW

The baby, who was born in the hospital, is now in the hospital. The baby is now in the hospital.

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Interview] Emma Goldman Condannata [Emma Goldman condemned. In Italian] / Emma Goldman. — 25 cm. In L'Era Nuova. — (April 29, 1916).  
Permission to reproduce or quote in any form must be obtained from Staatsarchiv Potsdam. Institutional Location: Emma Goldman, Bestand Rep. 30 Polizeiprasidium, Berlin C, 16179.

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Blatt der Zeitung

L'Era Nuova

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Morgentaler

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## EMMA GOLDMAN CONDANNATA

Non erano infondati i timori che esprimevamo nel numero passato su una possibile condanna di Emma Goldman per opera dei sapienti giudici della grande repubblica, noi

Emma Goldman — ci scrive l'amico Ben Reitman da New York — è in carcere per aver creduto non solo di dire che il poter esercitare il controllo sulle nascite è essenziale al benessere della classe lavoratrice, ma per aver impegnato anche a chi desiderava saperlo come si deve fare per evitare una prole non desiderata, infelice e malaticcia.

Emma Goldman ha sostenuto fieramente la sua difesa davanti alle corti. Ella ha detto: "Se è un delitto aiutar le donne ad aver cognizione di ciò che le metterà in grado di controllare il loro proprio corpo e dare agli uomini le informazioni che li aiuteranno ad evita di essere non solo gli schiavi dei loro padroni, ma dei loro figli infelici, io sono contenta di essere una delinquente".

La sua difesa Emma Goldman l'ha sostenuta da sé. Nessun imbroglione d'avvocato ha ottenuto un soldo per la sua difesa. Emma Goldman non ha impiegate clemenza della corte. I giudici l'hanno condannata a sette giorni di multa e a passare quindici giorni in galera. Emma Goldman ha preferito la galera ed indossare ora la veste a strisce nelle carceri della contea di Queens.

La sola difficoltà che abbiamo avuta è stata quella d'impedire agli amici di Emma Goldman di pagare la sua multa. Essa sarà rilasciata dal carcere Venerdì 5 Maggio. Per quella sera stiamo preparando al Carnegie Hall una grande dimostrazione in favore delle conoscenze a volontà e per dare il benvenuto ad Emma Goldman. Saranno presenti gli oratori rappresentanti le varie correnti radicali di New York, fra i quali Rose Pastor Stokes, Theodore Schroeder, Leonard D. Abbott, Whidden Graham, Harry Weinberger e parecchi altri. Parlerà pure Emma Goldman. E' automatico che questo comizio sarà tenuto in Maggio, poichè saranno allora giusti venticinque anni da quando Emma Goldman ha incominciato la sua propaganda in New York.

Tutto l'elemento sovversivo di New York vi è cordialmente invitato, poichè il comizio più che essere caratterizzato dai discorsi soltanto, deve servire a dimostrare che arrestando o condannando alla galera i propagandisti non è più possibile impedire la disseminazione della idea.



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Summary of Lecture] Woman Anarchist Fails to Even Interest / Emma Goldman.

p. 5 ; 28 cm . In Oakland Inquirer. — (Aug. 1, 1916).

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: Doe Library.

The court compromised by setting August 14 as the date for trial. Vaughan's retrogression from college graduate to laborer reads like fiction. After his college days he went to Pine Bluff, Ark., and engaged in business. Failing, he went to Panama to recoup his shattered fortune. While there his wife obtained a divorce from him in Pine Bluff. Then he came to San Francisco, working his way on the ship Melville Dollar. He obtained work in the same where the crime took place only a few days before.

## ATHLETICS WIN ONE

The Athletics, after their disastrous performance of ten days previous, found a team they could beat when they stopped in Grand Rapids and played an exhibition game with Bill Esick's Central league team. It took Connie Mack's hand ten innings to do it, but it was done by a score of 2 to 0.

## GET-SLEEP

Go to Osgood's Drug Store; get one box HATCH SLEEPING POWDERS; perfectly harmless. PRICE 25 CENTS.

OFFICERS OF THE INTERNED GERMAN FREIGHTER "SERAPIS" LEFT TO RIGHT: WILLIAM FREDERICKSON, SECOND ENGINEER; F. KLESS, CHIEF ENGINEER, AND F. WAMSGANZ, FIRST MATE, AND PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SHIP IN QUESTION.

## OAKLAND PASTOR TO GO TO FRONT

Believing he can do his best work in behalf of the clergy at this front, Rev. James Dunlap, pastor of the Tenth Avenue Baptist church, has resigned and will leave immediately to join a Canadian regiment. Rev. Mr. Dunlap is a native of Scotland. He succeeded Rev. Orville Coates at the Tenth Avenue Baptist church three months ago.

## BERKELEYAN HELD ON CRAIG CHARGE

BERKELEY, Aug. 1.—Omar E. Roberts, 2006 1/2 Shattuck avenue, was placed under arrest by the Berkeley police yesterday upon advice from the police of Craig, Colo. Roberts is charged with a statutory offense and will be held until the arrival of Craig authorities.

Oakland as an advantageous port in which to drydock after a deep-sea voyage has been recommended in highest terms to the Cosmos Line of Hamburg, one of the largest steamship transportation companies in the world, by Captain F. Catoles of the interned German freighter "Serapis" which lies at the foot of Fifth avenue in the Oakland estuary.

The fact that so readily was a berth found for the interned German merchantman after her moorings were changed from off the Key System pier, has appealed to Captain Catoles and he declared in his recent communication to the owners of his ship in Germany that the inland harbor of Oakland is equal to any on the Pacific coast.

Although Captain Catoles is not familiar with the various stages of preparation through which Oakland has gone to finally realize the consummation of the plans regarding the Oakland Estuary harbor, he has been aided in gathering facts in relation to harbor improvement here which, in the hands of the big steamship concern of Germany will without doubt accrue to the inestimable benefit of this city.

Others interested in this section of Oakland's harbor front has not been completed the cost of the work to the city to date has been in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000. When the final plans are completed this inland harbor will be the scene of flourishing shipbuilding concerns and through them, as well as the revenue from dockage and tolls, the city will ultimately receive financial compensation far exceeding the cost the work has entailed.

The Cosmos people before the war operated in the neighborhood of fifty ships, most of which at some time or other underwent repairs in this country.

Masters of other vessels have already begun to take cognizance of Oakland's increased facilities and to notify their owners of the advantages of the inland harbor. This publicity coming directly before men who have the placing of large ship repair contracts is certain to have a potent influence on the industry of the waterfront.

When she first interned the Serapis had a crew of fifty men. Some of them have gone to Alaska and others have left to follow various pursuits until there are only twenty-five left. All the officers have stayed with their ship, however, and are much elated with the convenience afforded by their new location. Besides the captain, the officers of the ship are: F. Wamsanz, first mate; B. Nissen, second mate; F. Kless, chief engineer, and William Frederickson, second engineer.

COMMUNICATION CUT OFF Since the latter part of February the men have been without direct word from the Fatherland. Those who have families, however, are relieved from worry on their account by the fact that the company pays their salaries to their relatives in Germany every month.

Before leaving, which he intends doing as soon as conditions permit, Captain Catoles intends having his vessel overhauled in Oakland. This work alone will afford employment for nearly fifty men and will bring upwards of \$20,000 to the shipbuilding industry of Oakland.

The present moorings of the Serapis were offered Captain Catoles through the courtesy of Harbor Master W. W. Kiehl. They are within a stone's throw of the shore and within a few minutes' walk from the city.

## WOMAN ANARCHIST FAILS TO EVEN INTEREST

By THE SPECTATOR

Emma Goldman has blunt personality, unqualified by the slightest trace of femininity. She says wild things. She hates. She calls herself an extremist, speaks in a foreign accent in a loud, unpleasant voice. Her talk is illogical, her ideas narrow, and her ideals nil. She has no message.

She builds her premises, upon which she boasts her arguments, on popular chords, superficial and destructive. She ridicules society and hierarchies. Like speakers of her class, she is picturesque, and from long training and practice has acquired the art of throwing mud and mire to delight malcontents and agitators.

Having been assigned to be present at the lecture last night, the Spectator was not displeased at the prospect of hearing the far-famed woman anarchist. Except that it was a duty performed, the writer wishes he had remained at home. Emma Goldman was a distinct disappointment.

She did not talk nearly as well on the subject of birth control as Margaret Sanger and she spent too much time playing to the gallery of ignorance to even demand attention. There were a handful of curious folk there, and some who were disciples of her propaganda. When her talk was especially wild and not germane to the subject she posed for applause. It was amusing.

Miss Goldman referred to Dr. Van Horn by name and spoke of the dozen or more members of the clergy of Oakland as "other uneducated people." She said the church was maintained for the purpose of grinding down the working people. She said women should not be compelled to have children. In all her talk she left out the thought that perhaps some women want children. She exaggerated conditions so that her arguments were quite disproportionate.

To quote her speech would be to perform a hopeless, hapless task. She attacked the newspapers, and said they would not give her a fair chance. She attacked Christianity on the grounds that the church had made errors. Some are willing to admit their knowledge of the doctrines of anarchy is limited, and to say that if the subject is a worthy one they would like to know of it, but this ranting intemperate, unkind old woman, fails to interest even a semi-intelligent people.

Miss Goldman is not worth an evening to hear. She is impossible. She said she likes ministers, teachers, and "other uneducated people" to hear her, for they might be converted.

The writer feels she should be permitted to talk as much and as often as she wills. The world would be cured of her if the widest publicity were given her expressions.

## PROTEST ALLINGER AS A CANDIDATE

Superior Judge Frank B. Ogden has issued a temporary writ restraining County Clerk George E. Gross from placing the name of George W. Allinger, candidate for the Republican nomination for assemblyman from the thirty-sixth district, on the ballot.

in selecting her garments, knowing they are the very latest. Some have deep yokes of lace, insertion and insets of embroidered organdie, finished with pretty pink and ribbons. Others are finished with edgings of lace, embroidery and ribbon beading. A few are bound in white braid. All sizes—each.

## NEW FALL CORSETS 98¢

Every woman who is planning to get a new suit or dress must have a new model corset, else her new clothing will not fit correctly. Of strong coutil with non-removable Duplex boning. Medium high bust with drawstring and braid trimming, free hip and 2 pairs of these supporters. Sizes 20 to 30. SPECIAL PRICE 98¢

## 50¢ BRASSIERES 39¢ Each

A new corset, of course, requires a new brassiere. Several attractive models, either hooking-in-front or buttoning-in-back styles, trimmed in pretty lace and embroidery. Sizes 34 to 44—each. 39¢

## MISSIE UNION SUITS 17¢ Each

An exceptional value—white cotton union suits in the low neck, sleeveless and knee length style. Neatly finished about the neck with mercerized tape. Regular summer weight. Just the things for school girls of 6 to 14 years. Each—only. 17¢

## WHITE FIBER HOSE 25¢ PAIR

Women knowing the scarcity of white hose and the consequent increase in price throughout the country, will be greatly pleased with this new shipment, and will take this advantage to supply all hosiery needs at a very low price. White fiber hose for only—pair. 25¢

## FANCY TOP SOX 15¢ PAIR

Just the thing for the little tots—cool in warm days and very pretty with wash suits and dresses. Broken assortment of sizes with some plain sox included in the lot. Tops in pretty colors and designs. Pair. 15¢

## Sale of Embroideries 25¢ yd.

Value up to 75¢ Yard. Here's a chance to save money that will please, thrifty housewives. Pretty, white embroideries in a variety of patterns and all 27 inches wide. Special sale price—Yard. 25¢



The grouping of fancy white rippettes in various weaves and of serpentine crepe in pretty solid colors this very low price is good news indeed to the woman who does her own sewing. Sale price—Yard.

## WASH SILKS 59¢ YARD

Extensively used for waists, dresses, shirts and even children's wear. Pretty novelty stripes—washes as well as white goods, but has the softness and shimmer of silk. 22 inches wide. 59¢

## PONGEE 45¢ AND 65¢ YARD

Heavy, imported pongee, natural color—largely used for women's and children's wear. Serviceable, durable and much favored for summer and early fall wear. 24 inches wide—Yard 45¢ 32 inches wide—Yard 65¢

## Bargains in Domestic, Linens and Draperies

If the linen or bedding supplies are getting low, this is the chance you have been looking for to replenish them. Stacks of white linens, absorbent toweling and warm bedding are offered at alluring prices.

60-inch Mercerized Damask 33¢ Yard. Makes a good, serviceable every-day cloth. Good weight, launders well and is very durable. Variety of designs—Yard. 33¢

60-INCH TABLE DAMASK 43¢ YARD. Highly mercerized damask is a fine assortment of conventional and floral patterns. An attractive cloth for the dining table at a reasonable price—Yard. 43¢

## 2x3 Yard CLOTH 79¢

Extra heavy hemmed cloth in the dice pattern—already hemmed. A fine cloth for hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses as it wears very long. Special at—Each. 79¢

## MILL-END TOWELING SALE

Pieces from 1 to 10 yards—15¢ to 21¢

## MIDDY BLOUSES 95¢ EACH

Middle continue to hold their popularity as garment for house work, gardening, tramping, picnics or for the older girls at school. Come in coat style with two pockets and a belt, or in the side style with one pocket. Made of twill and some have collars and cuffs of plain color and have cretonne collars and cuffs with bands on the pockets. All sizes—each.

## \$3.95 WASH SPORT SUITE \$2.50

A final clearance offering of wash sport suit women—and there'll be many warm days yet on them. One model had a coat of white galatea skirt with stripes of color on white; another plique with colored collars and cuffs and still a lot of striped crepe with novelty pockets. Offered at one-third less. 42¢

## MEN'S PERCALE SHIRTS 49¢ EACH

Values from 75¢ to \$1.50. A grouping of broken lots and broken sizes your size is in the lot it's a bargain with few equals. Stiff cuffs attached; in a variety of colors and patterns. Some are slightly soiled. Sale price—each. 49¢

## MEN'S UNION SUITS 59¢

Another splendid value in men's cotton suits is being offered in the Basement Store. In white and ecru, long sleeves and ankle length. Finished with cuffs and retraction shoulder. Fitting garments. All sizes at the popular price of—garment.

## BOYS' DENIM OVERALLS

Just received—a new shipment of blue denim suits, strong and made to stand hard wear. Perfect of course, or no boy would have them. Lion Brand.

Sizes 4 to 9 years.

Sizes 10 to 18 years.

## Disposal of Yardage Materials Sale Extraordinary

100 Yards Mill End Experiments { 9¢ yd. Regular Value 25¢ a Yard

Big offering of plain and novelty white goods at a fractional price. The lot includes organdies, lawns, voiles and cotton gabardines. variety of weaves and varying widths. Sale price—yard.

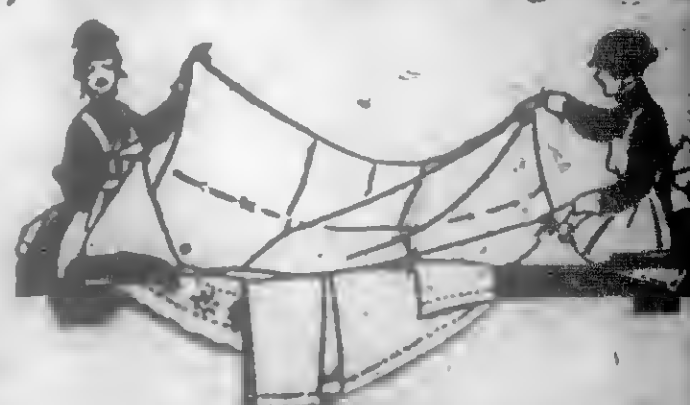
15¢ and 20¢ Mill Ends 11¢ yard

## WHITE WEAVES 14¢ YARD

Sheer, evenly woven texture in dainty checks and plaids. Make pretty dresses, waists, baby clothes. There are so many different weaves and patterns it's a pleasure to select from them. Sale price—Yard.

## FLORAL VOILES 14¢ YARD

In both white and delicately tinted grounds, playing a variety of pleasing floral patterns, suitable for dresses and waists. 27 inches wide. Specially priced at—Yard.



## Great Offerings in Curtains and Draperies

The householder who takes advantage of these offerings find that she has saved money.

## Sale of Lace Curtain Samples

Just the thing for that odd window in the hall or bath. Broken assortment of samples—only one of a kind. Some are

# Full-Sack Jack

Our Coal Man

Says:

ORDER NOW!

"Order your winter supply of coal now. There will be a big shortage this winter. Help us meet this shortage by laying in your winter supply at once. This will enable us to refill our bunkers before there is a scarcity. YOU CAN BUY COAL at a REDUCTION during August."



Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: Doe Library.

# The New

VOL. LXVI NO. 21,008.

The system part at the bottom of the page

## Special Cable to The New York Times

Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, June 18 (The Associated Press) — President Wilson is preparing to leave a very large room within the next few days and to come all around the building, stopping and conversing with the residents in the building. He will also make the tour of the White House and will visit the grounds of the White House. He will also visit the grounds of the White House. He will also visit the grounds of the White House.

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# The Emma Goldman Papers

Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman Behind the Bars / Emma Goldman. — pp. 1,18 ; 44 cm. In The New York Times. — (June 16, 1917).  
Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: Doe Library.

would be made immediately the day  
important obtained evidence of all overt  
act on their part to interfere with the  
nation's war effort. Yesterday that  
evidence was forthcoming when the  
Government came into possession of  
copies of the anarchist publications  
known as Mother Earth, which is owned  
by Emma Goldman, and The Blast, the  
editor and proprietor of which is Berk-  
man.

Important as are the prisoners to the  
Government, they are perhaps not nearly  
so important as the mass of docu-  
ments and other written matter which has  
come into the possession of the Depart-  
ment of Justice. A wagon load of anar-  
chist records and propaganda material  
was seized, and included in the lot is  
what is believed to be a complete regis-  
try of anarchy's friends in the United  
States. A splendidly kept card index  
was found, which the Federal agents be-  
lieve will greatly simplify their task of  
identifying persons mentioned in the  
various record books and papers. The  
subscription lists of Mother Earth and  
the Blast, which contain 10,000 names,  
were also seized.

It was 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon  
when United States Marshal Thomas H.  
McCarthy was instructed to arrest Berk-  
man and Miss Goldman. The complaint  
was signed by Lieutenant George D.  
Barnitz of the New York Police De-  
partment. It charged that since May 1  
last, and until yesterday, the two  
anarchists had been conspiring "to aid,  
counsel, and induce" various men of  
conscript age not to comply with the  
provisions of the selective draft law. The  
complaint further alleges that Berkman  
and Miss Goldman, in the June issues of  
the Blast and Mother Earth, published  
signed articles meant to effect the con-  
spiracy into which they had entered.

Blacker Arrested Man.

The raiding party, which left the Fed-  
eral Building at 4 P. M. under com-  
mand of Marshal McCarthy, included  
Assistant United States District Attor-  
ney E. M. Stanton, Lieutenant Barnitz,  
Deputy Marshals Moran, Hearne, and  
Meade, and Detectives Murphy and  
Kiel of the Police Department. A few  
minutes before 5 o'clock the Govern-  
ment automobiles arrived at 31 East  
124th Street. In the publication office  
of the anarchist papers, Marshal Mc-  
Carthy and his aids found Miss Gold-  
man, a Miss Fitzgerald, Walter Mer-  
chant, Carl Naxlander and a young  
man named Bales, who was subsequent-  
ly arrested when it was discovered that  
although of draft age he had failed to  
register on June 5.

"I have a warrant for your arrest,"  
Marshal McCarthy said to Emma Gold-  
man.

"I am not surprised yet I would like  
to know what the warrant is based  
on," the woman said.

Marshal McCarthy answered by pro-  
ducing a copy of Mother Earth contain-  
ing an article on the so-called No-Con-  
scription League signed "Emma Gold-  
man."

"Did you write that?" asked the  
Marshal.

Miss Goldman replied that she had  
written the article and in answer to an-  
other question said she stood for every-  
thing in Mother Earth because, she  
added, she was the sole owner of the  
publication.

Lieutenant Barnitz asked her if she  
knew where Berkman was, and she  
told him that Berkman was upstairs in  
another room. A few minutes later the  
man who in 1902 tried to murder H. W.  
Frick and subsequently served fourteen  
years in the penitentiary for his crime,  
appeared. He was taken completely by  
surprise and did not appear nearly so  
brave or defiant as his woman com-  
panion.

The young man, Bales, was busy in  
a corner of the room wrapping copies of  
the Blast and Mother Earth and ad-  
dressing them when the officers en-  
tered. Mr. Stanton walked over and  
touched him on the shoulder. Bales  
looked up.

"How old are you?" Mr. Stanton de-  
manded.

"Who, me?"

"Yes, you."

"I don't care to make any statement

at this time," Bales said.

"Where is your registration card?"

"I have no registration card."

A moment later Bales was under ar-  
rest and in the custody of a detective.

Miss Fitzgerald, who gave her ad-

Continued on Page 10.

## AMERICAN TANKER SEIZURE TO HURRY SUNK IN BATTLE NEW STEEL SHIPS

Standard Oil Steamer Moren!  
Fires 150 Shots at U-Boat  
Before She Goes Down.

FOUR OF HER CREW LOST

Naval Gunners Abandoned Ship  
Only After She Took Fire—  
Bravery Amazes Germans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The most  
thrilling fight between a German sub-  
marine and an American armed mer-  
chantman yet reported to Washington  
was described in a cablegram received  
today by Secretary Lansing from a polit-  
ic in Europe. The message briefly de-  
scribed a two-hour battle between the  
American tanker Moren! and the U-boat,  
and told how the submarine had to fire  
some 200 shots before it was able to force  
the crew and naval gunners on the  
American tanker to abandon their ves-  
sel.

So splendid was the fight that those  
on board the Moren! put up against the  
submarine that the German Captain con-  
gratulated the American Captain. Four  
of those on board the American vessel  
were lost in the battle, but 43 of the  
crew and the armed guard were saved.  
Six of them were wounded and are now  
in a European hospital. The Moren! was  
not abandoned until after it was ablaze  
and the sea was on fire with ignited oil,  
when the crew put out in their lifeboats.  
They were rescued by a passing steamer.

The action of the submarine com-  
mander in treating the Americans with  
such unexpected courtesy was the sub-  
ject of much comment here. Germany  
has proclaimed her intention to treat  
British armed merchant crews as pirates.  
In this case even the naval bluejackets  
and their officer, properly a prisoner  
of war, were set free along with the  
merchant crew.

Secretary Lansing tonight authorized  
this statement regarding the information  
received by the department regarding  
the Moren! fight:

"The Department of State is informed  
of the sinking of the American tank-  
er Moren! about six o'clock on the  
morning of June 12, after a two-hour  
running fight with a German submarine.

"The vessel was first fired upon from  
an estimated distance of 8,000 yards at  
four o'clock. The steamer, which was  
armed and carried a gun crew, returned  
the shots and attempted to escape. There  
was a light breeze and smooth sea. The  
submarine was hardly visible.

"After 150 shots, in reply to some 200  
shots fired by the submarine, the crew  
abandoned the vessel, which was all  
ablaze, taking to the lifeboats in a fiery  
sea. An oiler, Edward Cunningham of  
Brooklyn, was drowned while escaping  
to a boat. Wireless Operator G. Curran,  
Jr., of New York, died of heart failure  
in the lifeboat, and one seaman, E.  
Mousnier, was injured by gunfire and  
died in the lifeboat. Fireman A. Geelzen  
also died of wounds. These last two  
were treated by the surgeon of the sub-  
marine.

"The German submarine Captain con-  
gratulated the American Captain upon  
the splendid fight he had made.

"Half an hour after the vessel was  
sunk the crew was picked up by a pass-  
ing steamer. Forty-three of the original  
crew of forty-seven were landed. Six of  
these were slightly hurt and placed in a  
hospital. All the gunners were saved."

The Moren!, a tank steamship of 4,045  
tons, owned by the Standard Oil Com-  
pany of New York, sailed from here on  
May 1 for Baton Rouge, La., which  
port she left on May 12 for Leghorn,  
Italy. She was last reported passing  
Gibraltar on June 12, the day she was  
sunk. The Moren! was commanded by  
Captain Thomas Thompson.

The vessel was built in Bremerhaven,  
Germany, in 1913, and was 251 feet long  
with a beam of 40 feet.

Rescue plans and redaction relating are complete.  
It is charged for you in tonight's New York Evening  
Post. Fight pages of news from the reports, and  
hotel announcements. Also the Summer Reading  
supplement, containing The Evening Post office  
list of the 100 best recent books.—Adv.

Government Decides to Com-  
mandeer All Under Construc-  
tion in Private Yards.

BRITISH ASSENT TO ACTION

Wooden Vessels to be Taken  
Later as Requirements of  
Program Are Decided.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—President  
Wilson is preparing to issue a proclama-  
tion within the next few days taking  
over all steel merchant shipping under  
construction or contract in American  
yards. He will act under the authority  
of the War Budget Bill, signed today,  
which gives him the power to com-  
mandeer, and will designate either the  
Federal Shipping Board or its Emer-  
gency Fleet Corporation as the agency  
to carry out the provisions of the act.

The course to be followed was an-  
nounced at a large gathering of ship-  
builders, who conferred today with the  
Shipping Board. At the conclusion of  
the meeting, Major Gen. George W.  
Goethals, General Manager of the Fleet  
Corporation, issued this statement:

"The object of the meeting was to  
confer regarding a program for clear-  
ing the ways by expediting the work on  
ships now building. There were ship-  
building men here from Bath, Me., to  
San Francisco. The builders will make  
a careful survey of what can be done in  
the way of expediting existing con-  
tracts, and as to the ability to take on  
other contracts, and report at an early  
moment. We also want figures on costs  
of labor and material.

"The shipbuilders will be facilitated in  
every way possible from this end of the  
line, and any difficulties they have in  
obtaining material will be removed so  
far as it is within our power to do so.

"The program contemplates the tak-  
ing over of all ships now under con-  
struction so that the building can pro-  
ceed and be handled most efficiently  
and the work expedited. That contem-  
plates the taking over of everything  
now on the ways and under contract of  
a cargo-carrying nature."

According to figures of the Secretary  
of Commerce, compiled in response to  
an inquiry from the Senate, there were  
on May 1 approximately 2,000,000 tons  
of steel shipping under construction and  
contract in yards in the United States.

Only by taking over contracts for itself  
can the Government speed construction,  
since Congress failed to give it power to  
rush building for private owners. Con-  
tracts calling for future construction,  
and on which actual work has not been  
started, probably will be abrogated, un-  
less the Fleet Corporation decides the  
ships are specially fitted for the Govern-  
ment's needs.

Major Gen. Goethals told the ship-  
builders today that they were expected  
to turn out within the next eighteen  
months fully 3,000,000 tons of steel ship-  
ping, and perhaps more. Steel com-  
panies, he said, had agreed to furnish  
enough steel to build 800,000 tons a  
month. The only question was the ca-  
pacity of the yards, working at topmost  
speed.

About one million tons of the ship-  
ping under construction in American  
yards or contracted for is for British  
account. This the British Government  
has agreed to turn over to the United  
States voluntarily. The vessels, as fast  
as built, will be chartered by the Ship-  
ping Board to private operators and  
will be used in the allied  
governments.

No statement was made concerning  
wooden ship yards but it is understood  
the intention is to commandeer such  
wooden vessels building as the Govern-  
ment needs. General Goethals plans to

Continued on Page 2.

What this means  
population of the  
United States is  
estimated at 100,000,000  
and the number of  
ships under construction  
is 2,000,000 tons.  
The number of ships  
under contract is 3,000,000 tons.  
The number of ships  
under construction or  
contract in American  
yards is 2,000,000 tons.  
The number of ships  
under construction or  
contract in British  
yards is 1,000,000 tons.  
The number of ships  
under construction or  
contract in other  
yards is 1,000,000 tons.

The seizure of ships  
must be effected. It is  
the duty of the Govern-  
ment to secure the  
economic possibility of  
winning all operations. The  
duty of the Government is  
to secure the economic  
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bility of winning all op-  
erations. The duty of the  
Government is to secure  
the economic possibility of  
winning all operations."

"If the question of  
means political restoration,  
the establishment of national independence  
answer the question by yes,  
must decline the intention of  
duty to restore districts devastat-  
ing the war. Such damage is  
all fronts by friend and foe, and  
impossibly difficult afterward to  
originate. One-sided liability to re-  
pairs would be nothing else but  
indebtedness."

"The national self-determi-  
nation we understand the right of peo-  
ple to maintain or restore their political  
independence. As the first group,  
to be regarded the States which  
lost their independence during the  
war. We wish to restore indepen-  
dence. Belgium may not be a free  
State, either to Germany, England,  
France. Regarding Serbia and the  
Balkan States, we agree to the de-  
cision of our Austrian comrades."

"The second group of States  
lost their old independence by  
themselves liberated by the war.  
This war are Poland and Finland.  
Knowledge of their self-deter-  
mination cannot be refused. Other  
territories inhabited by aliens or  
State independence cannot be  
restored, should at least be secured  
dom to develop their own nation."

"The third group is made up  
of independent peoples, which ear-  
lier came victims of imperialistic oppres-  
sion. Ireland, Egypt, Tripoli, India,  
Tibet, and Korea. The social democracy  
pronounces the sympathy with the efforts  
of peoples to re-establish their  
independence."

Continued on Page 3.

## Britain to Free A Seeks Ho

LONDON, June 15.—All the pris-  
oners taken in the Irish rebellion of  
Monday, 1916, will be released  
on parole. This announcement  
made in the House of Commons  
by Andrew Bonar Law, who as  
the Government felt that by  
it would aid in the success of  
proaching Irish convention, which  
Government hoped would effect  
conciliation among Irish political  
in making the announcement, Mr.  
Law said:

"The Government have given  
anxious consideration to the pos-  
sibility of releasing the Irish political  
prisoners and have arrived at the decision it is now  
to announce."

"The Government have been  
giving careful consideration to  
proaching a session of the conven-  
tion which Irishmen themselves will  
settle the difficult problem of the  
administration of their country.  
This great experiment will man-  
age in the relations between  
the United Kingdom, and the  
Irish. It is, therefore, desirable be-  
cause it is the convention about  
an atmosphere of harmony and  
will in which all parties can  
work. Nothing could be more  
gratifying than that the work  
of the convention should be  
effected by the release of the  
prisoners. It is the hope of the  
Government that the release of  
the prisoners will be a step  
towards the settlement of the  
Irish problem. The Government  
have decided that they cannot  
afford to keep the prisoners in  
prison. The Government have  
decided to release the prisoners  
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# The Emma Goldman Papers

Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman Behind the Bars / Emma Goldman. — pp. 1, 18; 44 cm. In The New York Times. — (June 16, 1917).  
Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: Doe Library.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1917

## EMMA GOLDMAN AND BERKMAN HELD

Continued from Page 1.

dress as the Hotel Brevoort, seemed completely upset. "I can't understand it at all," she said to a reporter, "for they (Berkman and Goldman) are fine and beautiful characters, and are hundreds of years ahead of their time."

A big crowd quickly gathered in front of the anarchist headquarters and the reserves from the East 126th Street Police Station were summoned to keep order.

### Arrayed in Royal Purple

Marshall McCarthy told the prisoners to get ready for a quick trip to the Federal Building. Miss Goldman asked if she could have time to put on a more presentable gown. Permission was given, and she disappeared upstairs, to return a few minutes later dressed in royal purple.

In the meantime the Marshalls and the police were busy searching the room. All the papers of every kind were seized, including some of George Bernard Shaw's works. The Shaw books, however, were later ordered to be left on the shelves, together with other works not of an anarchistic character. The entire unmailed editions of Mother Earth and The Blast were seized.

The issue of The Blast on which the arrest of Berkman was based is, in the opinion of the Federal officials, one of the vilest things ever sent through the United States mails, for several hundred copies were mailed before the paper was brought to the attention of the authorities.

The outside cover to the issue shows an American carrying on his back a fat man in uniform, who is labelled "American militarism." Near by stands a Russian peasant. Russia asks the American who is carrying the man in uniform. "What's the idea?" the American answers. "Democracy," whereupon the Russian remarks, "Well, you know how I got mine."

The article for the writing of which Berkman was arrested is captioned "To the Youth of America," in which the men of the country are urged to refuse to go to war against Germany.

### Berkman's Offending Article

The article on registration, which is the one specifically referred to in the complaint, reads:

Registration is the first step of conscription. The war aboulers and their prostitute press, bent on snaring you into the army, tell you that registration has nothing to do with conscription.

Without registration, conscription is impossible.

Conscription is the abdication of your rights as a citizen. Conscription is the surrender of your rights of your liberty to be taxed.

No man with red blood in his veins can be forced to fight against his will.

But you cannot successfully oppose conscription if you approve of, or submit to, registration.

Every beginning is hard. But if the Government can induce you to register it will have little difficulty in putting over conscription.

By registering you willfully supply the Government with the information it needs to make conscription effective.

Registration means placing in the hands of the authorities the despotic power of the machinery of passports which made darkest Russia what it was before the revolution.

There are thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands of young men in this country who have never voted and who have never paid taxes, and who, legally speaking, have no official existence. Their registration means nothing short of suicide in a majority of cases.

Failure to register is punishable by imprisonment. Refusal to be conscripted may be punishable by death.

To register is to acknowledge the right of the Government to conscript.

The consistent conscientious objector to human slaughter will neither register nor be conscripted.

ALEXANDER BERKMAN.

### Miss Goldman's Proclamation

The article in Mother Earth, which is mentioned in the Harbitts complaint is quite long. That part which concerns defiance of the Selective Draft Law reads:

The Non-Conscription League has been formed for the purpose of encouraging conscription and to translate their objection to human slaughter by refusing to participate in the killing of their fellowmen.

The Non-Conscription League is to be the voice of protest against war, and against the conscription of conscientious objectors to participate in the war.

The platform may be summarized as follows:

We oppose conscription because we are internationalists and militarists and we are opposed to all wars waged for capitalist aggrandizement.

We will fight for what we choose to fight but we will never fight simply because we are ordered to fight.

We oppose the participation of America in the killing of her fellowmen in the name of profit and in the name of the profit of a few men.

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pedigree, and accordingly answered when asked his age that he was 25 years old. "Anarchist activities in this country are an act," said a Federal official yesterday as the patrol wagon in which the prisoners were taken to the Tombs sped away from the Federal Building.

## SOLDIERS FACE RIOTS IN SEIZING SLACKERS

### Angry Audience Overwhelms Them at Anti-Draft Meeting— Women to Appeal to Mayor.

Rioting of thousands of persons at anti-conscription meetings last night marked the efforts of the police and soldiers to round up conscription slackers, giving to the draft situation the most sinister tinge it has taken in New York City. Nearly 200 men were detained at two meetings last night because they couldn't show registration cards. While the largest number—about 150—were detained at a meeting of the Socialists of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District at the New York Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue, it was within and without Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, that the greatest trouble occurred.

Meanwhile at a meeting of the Women's League for the Repeal of Conscription, held in the Forward Building, 175 East Broadway, last night, it was announced that "the women of the east side" would gather in Rutgers Square at noon today and march to the City Hall to make an anti-conscription demonstration at 1 o'clock. The announcement was cheered wildly by a 2,000 persons who packed the hall. A woman speaker said, "We don't know what the police will do to us, we don't know what the soldiers will do, we don't know what the Magistrate will do, and we don't care. We are going to appeal to the Mayor."

Outside of the announcement of the City Hall protest, the meeting was mild. The speeches, in Yiddish, were cheered to the echo. Among the speakers were Miss Morgenstern, Miss Luzzatto, Miss Adele Bulzer, Miss Weisbaum, Mrs. Clara Freeman, Mrs. Sarah Shapiro, Mrs. Cynthia W. Cohen, and Mrs. Mary McVicker.

The Arlington Hall meeting was rather tame, when it was noticed that soldiers, members of the Eighth Coast Artillery, were demanding cards of the men who were going out one by one or in pairs from the hall, which was crowded to the point of suffocation. This attracted the contempt of the speakers and more persons started to leave. About thirty men who couldn't show cards had been pushed into a side room, where as if by one impulse the audience started to leave. The fifty or more soldiers tried in vain to stem the tide. But they couldn't stop the 2,000 persons inside who hit the soldiers at the door in flying wedges and threw themselves outside, where 1,000 persons were gathered, hissing and cursing the soldiers.

A hundred patrolmen, under Inspector O'Brien, allowed the audience to go as the best solution of a problem growing momentarily more dangerous. The persons in the hall rushed to fire escapes and windows, but they were gnashed, and all went through the front doors, tumbling down the flight of stairs to the street below. A line of policemen and home defense guards was formed to a side entrance, and twenty of the detained men were taken to the East Fifth Street Police Station.

In the meantime the situation about the hall grew worse. Seemingly without the proper leadership, the soldiers, most of whom were young, undertook to disperse a number of street meetings in progress. They broke up one gathering, only to have another form nearby. For self-protection they formed into a squad and marched up and down Second Avenue, while the crowd yelled them.

A hundred men would crowd in upon the squad, when the soldiers would turn about and, drawing their bayonets, disperse the pursuers. The police appeared to regard the soldiers as somewhat overzealous and persuaded the people to go home and let the matter rest. But the crowd would not go home. They were thoroughly incited to a feeling of resentment against the soldiers and the regiments of infuriated women did much to fan the ugly spirit of the gatherings.

### Lamented Goldman Arrest

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York City. Two large printing plants, one in Manhattan and another in Brooklyn, were given contracts, and it was reported later that blanks were coming from the presses at the rate of 10,000 an hour.

In the language of one of those at work on registration the census is "lifting the dust of life. All day long men called at 201 Broadway who wanted with the least publicity to lay bare some happening in their lives. Some of these callers were men who have changed their names without the sanction of the law or who for some reason have given false ages or places of birth. A prominent lawyer, for an equally prominent young man, was one of the earlier callers. His client has been maintaining a separate establishment under an assumed name. He registered under his own name from his own address only to find that the police had taken his assumed name in the preliminary census. In distress he consulted his lawyer, and confessed. The lawyer pointed out that his client was legally registered under his own name and for him to register again under his assumed name would lead to investigation and possibly discovery.

Several callers have inquired as to the course to pursue in the registration of those mentally incapable of registering for themselves. In nearly every case the person mentally unbalanced was not in an institution, but kept at home. They were advised they could fill out the blanks and give their reasons for so doing. The confusion resulting from persons of military age who have registered and then gone to the County Clerk's office to claim exemption have been removed. Following the decision of the Attorney General regarding this phase of the law, Director Goodrich sent these instructions to registrars yesterday.

"I am in receipt of the following telegram from the State Director of Census. 'In view of the Attorney General's opinion, you are authorized to instruct all census agents when serving military enrollment notices on males in military age to the effect that the notice printed on the back quoting the law as to exemptions may be disregarded.' This question of who is exempt from State military duty will be left to a board to determine when such a person is called for actual service."

This announcement was sent out by The Chief School. Persons in the downtown district who desire to register in the State Military Census may do so in the quarters of The Chief School, 510 Broadway, Room 201. There are plenty of blanks on hand and many registrars to insure a speedy registration. Persons may register from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. For women applicants there are a number of female registrars in attendance.

It was estimated that the end of the first week of registration today will find nearly a million and a half persons registered. This is about half of the total estimated number here.

## PARDONS 5,000 UNDER SUSPENDED SENTENCES

### President Says Return to Custody of Most of the Convicted Persons Would Serve No Good Purpose.

WASHINGTON, June 15. Nearly 5,000 persons at liberty under suspended sentences imposed by Federal courts have received "full amnesty and pardon" from President Wilson in a proclamation carrying out the recently announced policy of extending clemency in such cases. Without the exercise of such clemency the persons affected would have been compelled, under a Supreme Court mandate, to return to custody tomorrow.

The proclamation, signed yesterday and made public today, points out that many of those under suspended sentences have been at liberty for long periods and have established themselves as valuable factors in their communities, so that their return to custody would serve no good purpose. The Supreme Court decision affecting them was delivered last December, the court holding unanimously that no Federal Judge has authority to suspend a sentence, but staying its mandate until June 15.

Amnesty and pardon are extended by the proclamation in all cases where the sentences imposed were less than the period between the date of imposition and the present date, and in all cases where prior or verdicts of guilty were entered prior to June 15, 1916, but no sentence passed. In all other cases of suspension a complete six months is granted for investigation.

Referring to the Supreme Court's mandate annulling the practice of suspending sentences, the President says in his proclamation:

"The practice was widespread, and many thousands of persons are now at liberty under such suspensions, never having served any portion of the sentences duly authorized and required by the law. Many of these persons are valuable citizens. It is not in the public interest to require their return to custody."

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NORTHCLIFFE SEES LANSING

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# The Emma Goldman Papers

Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman Behind the Bars / Emma Goldman. — pp. 1, 18 ; 44 cm. In The New York Times. — (June 16, 1917).  
Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: Doe Library.

## PARDONS 5,000 UNDER SUSPENDED SENTENCES

**President Says Return to Custody  
of Most of the Convicted Persons  
Would Serve No Good Purpose.**

WASHINGTON, June 15. — Nearly 5,000 persons at liberty under suspended sentences imposed by Federal courts have received "full amnesty and pardon" from President Wilson in a proclamation carrying out the recently announced policy of extending clemency in such cases. Without the exercise of such clemency the persons affected would have been compelled, under a Supreme Court mandate, to return to custody tomorrow.

The proclamation, signed yesterday and made public today, points out that many of those under suspended sentences have been at liberty for long periods and have established themselves as valuable factors in their communities, so that their return to custody would serve no good purpose. The Supreme Court decision affecting them was delivered last December, the court holding unanimously that no Federal Judge has authority to suspend a sentence, but staying its mandate until June 15.

Amnesty and pardon are extended by the proclamation in all cases where the sentences imposed were less than the period between the date of imposition and the present date, and in all cases where pleas or verdicts of guilty were entered prior to June 15, 1916, but no sentence passed in all other cases of suspension a respite of six months is granted for investigation.

Referring to the Supreme Court's mandate annulling the practice of suspending sentences, the President says in his proclamation: "The practice was widespread, and many thousands of persons are now at liberty under such suspensions, never having served any portion of the sentences duly authorized and required by the statutes. Many of these persons are leading blameless lives and have re-established themselves in the confidence of their fellow-citizens, and it is believed that the enforcement of the law at this late date would, in most instances be productive of no good result."

## NORTHCLIFFE SEES LANSING

**Also Visits Other Cabinet Members  
and is to Call at White House.**

Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, June 15. — Lord Northcliffe, the new British Commissioner, called on Mr. Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, this morning, and together they visited Secretary Lansing. Arrangements were made for Lord Northcliffe to call at the White House soon.

After seeing Secretary Lansing Lord Northcliffe called on Frank L. Polk, Counselor of the State Department, William Phillips, the Assistant Secretary of State; Mr. Baker, the Secretary of War; Mr. Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy; and Mr. Redfield, the Secretary of Commerce. When he arrived at the Department of Commerce, accompanied by Sir Richard Crawford, commercial adviser of the British Embassy, Secretary Redfield was receiving "his family," as he calls the newspaper men who cover the department. He presented them to Lord Northcliffe.

## Mrs. Cartier Wins Final Decree.

A final decree of divorce for Mrs. Florence Cartier from Louis Pierre Cartier, broker, was granted yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Guy, who awarded the plaintiff \$1,000 a month alimony unless the defendant's income fell below \$3,000 a month. In this event he will have to pay only one-third of his income.

## Made Counsel for Shipping Board.

WASHINGTON, June 15. — Alfred Huger of Charleston, S. C., a lawyer, was appointed today admiralty counsel to the Federal Shipping Board. Chairman Bennett in announcing the appointment said it was another instance of a man of large affairs putting aside personal interest to serve the Government.

## TEA ROOMS.

### DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS

**THE BROWN BETTY** 147 FULTON ST.  
Delicious Home Cooking.

**THE DUTCH OVEN** 133 Madison Street  
at Washington St. Tel. 500.  
Lunches, 50c; Tea, 25c; Dinner, 50c.  
Also a la carte, Sunday dinner, 6-8-10, 10c.  
OPEN AIR DINING ROOM.

**NELLY'S GROTTO** 133 Madison Ave.  
(at 14th) Lunch 50c; Dinner 50c to 80c; 7-10.  
Home-made Bread and Pie Our Specialties.

**THE FERNERY** 22 EAST 230 STREET  
at M. TUCKER, between  
14th & 15th Sts. Homeing in garden.  
The Ideal Tea Room in New York.

**THE ROSE GARDEN**, Near Plaza Hotel  
Lunches at 10c; Dinner, \$1.00; Tea at 10c.  
Sunday Dinner a Specialty, 50c.

**Line of Old Gramercy Park** Open  
from 10 to 12. Lunches 50c; Dinner 75c.  
Breakfast 25c; Luncheon 50c; Dinner 75c.  
Entrance on Irving Place. Telephone 1000.

**The Washington Square** 15 W. 23d St.  
Lunches 50c; Dinner 75c; Tea 25c.  
"The Place Where You Love to Dine."

**The OAK ROOM** 44 West 57th St.  
Breakfast 25c; Luncheon 50c; Dinner 75c.  
Special Breakfast 10c; Dinner 75c.

**The Dorothy Louise**, 10 West 11th St.  
Lunches 50c; Dinner 75c; Tea 25c.  
Breakfast 25c; Luncheon 50c; Dinner 75c.

**OLD CHELSEA** 11 Fifth Ave.  
Breakfast 25c; Luncheon 50c; Dinner 75c.  
Special Breakfast 10c; Dinner 75c.

The article on registration, which is the one specifically referred to in the complaint, reads:

Registration is the first step of conscription. The war shoulders and their prostitute press, but on sharing you into the army, tell you that registration had nothing to do with conscription.

They lie. Without registration, conscription is impossible. Conscription is the obligation of your citizen to the army. Registration is the vehicle where every vestige of your liberty is to be buried. Registration is its undertaker.

No man with red blood in his veins can be forced to fight against his will. But if you cannot successfully oppose conscription if you approve of, or submit to, registration.

Every beginning is hard. But if the Government can induce you to register it will have little difficulty in putting over conscription.

By registering you actually supply the Government with the information it needs to make conscription effective.

Registration means placing in the hands of the authorities the despotic power of the machinery of passports which made darkest Russia what it was before the revolution.

There are thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands of young men in this country who have never voted and who have never paid taxes, and who, legally speaking, have no official existence. Their registration means nothing short of suicide in a majority of cases.

Failure to register is punishable by imprisonment. Refusal to be conscripted may be punishable by death.

To register is to acknowledge the right of the Government to conscript.

The consistent conscientious objector to human slaughter will neither register nor be conscripted.

## ALEXANDER BERKMAN.

### Miss Goldman's Proclamation.

The article in Mother Earth, which is mentioned in the Barbits complaint is quite long. That part which concerns defiance of the Selective Draft law reads:

The No-Conscription League has been formed for the purpose of encouraging conscientious objectors to affirm their liberty of conscience, and to translate their objection to human slaughter by refusing to participate in the killing of their fellow-men. The No-Conscription League is to be the voice of protest against war, and against the conscription of conscientious objectors to participate in the war. Our platform may be summarized as follows:

We oppose conscription because we are internationalists, anti-militarists and opposed to all wars waged by capitalist governments.

We will fight for what we believe to be right, we will never fight simply because we are ordered to fight.

We believe that the militarization of America is an evil that outweighs in its evil social and anti-libertarian efforts any good that may come from America's participation in the war.

We will resist conscription by every means in our power, and we will sustain those who, for similar reasons, refuse to be conscripted.

The prisoners arrived at the Federal Building at 8:30. They were taken to the office of United States Marshal McCarthy, where they remained until Harry Weinberger, their lawyer, could be communicated with. It was 7 o'clock when Weinberger, who is a non-conscientious and often spoke at the same meetings with Miss Goldman, arrived.

Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox and Harold A. Content informed the prisoners that United States Commissioners Hitchcock and Gleibart had left for the day, and that, unless they insisted on being arraigned before a United States Judge, they would be arraigned before Commissioner Hitchcock at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Berkman and Miss Goldman had both denounced the Judge at a meeting held on the east side Thursday night, and they shook their heads in unison when Mr. Content offered them the chance of an immediate arraignment before a Judge.

## Will Demand Heavy Bail.

"We will go to the Tombs and be arraigned before a Commissioner in the morning," Miss Goldman said, after a whispered conference with Berkman.

A few minutes later a patrol wagon arrived at the Federal Building, and the prisoners were taken to the Tombs and locked up. They will be brought to the Federal Building this morning and arraigned at 10:30 o'clock. The Government will demand high bail in each case, it being rumored that the amount will be put at not less than \$25,000 for each prisoner.

The Grand Jury does not meet again until Monday. The Goldman-Berkman case will be presented to that body as soon as it convenes, and it is believed the Government will ask for an indictment charging conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the draft law. A conviction in the penitentiary and the Judge may also, in his discretion, impose fines as high as \$10,000. The indictment, if returned, may also contain several counts, which would make possible a sentence in each case of six to ten years in prison.

It was also pointed out yesterday that neither Berkman nor Emma Goldman is a citizen of the United States, and that if convicted they may both be deported after their prison terms are served. The laws of the United States provide that the laws of the United States apply to all persons within its jurisdiction.

of crime in this country, no matter how many years he has been in this country. Berkman served fourteen years for the attempted assassination of U. S. President, and Miss Goldman has served a term of one year on Blackwell's Island for inciting others to riot.

Miss Goldman gave her age yesterday as 44 years. She said she was born in Russia, but as a young girl fled to Prussia. She came to the United States in 1900. Berkman turned his back to the wall.

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A hundred patrolmen, under Inspector O'Brien, allowed the audience to go as the best solution of a problem growing momentarily more dangerous. The persons in the hall rushed to the exits and at went through the front doors, tumbling down the flight of stairs to the street door. A line of police men and home defense guards was formed to a side entrance, and twenty of the detained men were taken to the East Fifth Street Police Station.

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most of the speakers who were present could not show cards had been retained in a side room, when as if by magic the audience started to leave. The fifty or more soldiers tried to vainly to stem the tide. But they could not stop the 2,000 persons inside, who hit the soldiers at the door in flying wedges and threw themselves on the floor, where 10,000 persons were gathered, hissing and cursing the soldiers.

A hundred patrolmen, under Inspector O'Brien, allowed the audience to go as the best solution of a problem growing momentarily more dangerous. The persons in the hall rushed to the exits and at went through the front doors, tumbling down the flight of stairs to the street door. A line of police men and home defense guards was formed to a side entrance, and twenty of the detained men were taken to the East Fifth Street Police Station.

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# The Emma Goldman Papers

890627002

[Testimony] Miss Goldman's Trial / Emma Goldman.— pp. 132,144 ; 30 cm. In Pearson's Magazine. — (September 1917).

Obtained from the University of California, Berkeley. Institutional Location: Doe Library.

## MISS GOLDMAN'S TRIAL

OPPRESSION has dragged revolt before the tribunal of the Grand Inquisition. Dead words of the Law lay ready as instruments of torture. The District Attorney acted as accuser for the offended divinity. In the box sat the jurors, men with set faces, steadfast worshippers of the dogma. Soldiers and detectives formed nine-tenths of the audience; only a few friends of the accused had been fortunate enough to gain admission to the Court.

On his elevation beneath the purple canopy—stretched by another generation—in his solemn high-backed chair behind the huge table laden with law books sat the Judge, the almighty of the hour.

It was the afternoon of the seventh of July, in the Federal court-room situated on the fourth floor of the old Post-office Building in New York.

City Hall Square below was crowded with thousands of people who had assembled to witness the spectacle of the City fathers welcoming the Russian Commission on the steps of the City Hall, just across the square. The Russian tricolor in close embrace with the Stars and Stripes flew from buildings and flagpoles. It was a sunshiny, jubilant afternoon, the Friday which the people of New York had chosen to show their love for the new Russian democracy and to try Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman for conspiracy.

From the windows of the court-room we could see the festive procession, the waving of flags, the enthusiastic faces that hailed the dawn of a new era, we could hear the music of the band playing that grandest of all songs of liberty, "The Marseillaise," and the cheering of the crowds, who, in the bottom of their hearts, believe in freedom. But the people of New York could not look into the Court-room on the fourth floor of the Post-office Building and could not hear the cry of strangled Liberty, nor the strains of the dreadful litany that tells of prison and punishment and death.

The air was heavy, the audience quiet and subdued, the soldiers in their uniforms among the spectators watchful and defiant. The court attendants in their blue uniforms and shining badges used both gestures and looks to intimidate the awed spectators. Officers were posted at the doors to refuse admission to the people of New York who tried to get in.

I sat there at the press table amidst the representatives of our daily papers. Some were older men who followed the proceedings with the mellow superiority of experience. Young reporters were busy making notes, which would never be published.

And there, opposite me, sat Alexander Berkman. A strong, fighting face;

decision and action written all over him. Around his mouth plays the tired smile of the fighter who knows what it means to meet stupidity face to face. His hands are clenched, he is armed against attacks and lies, against rudeness and against injustice. He has come to fight. He does not know how to compromise. He does not know how to bow politely to the court, how to invoke in flowery language the attention of the District Attorney or how to arouse the sympathetic interest of his peers—the jurymen. The principles for which he is fighting, which brought about his indictment, are now his only weapons and his only shield. He is a non-conformist who believes in liberty and in freedom uncurtailed in any way.

My memory goes back a few years. I see the very same man surrounded by little children, laughing and merry-making with them. I see him amidst the pupils of the Ferrer School, telling them fairy-tales and admonishing them always to remain brothers and sisters after they have left school and grown up to be adults.

There is Emma Goldman, sitting behind him. I don't see hatred in her eyes but determination; to do to the last minute what she thinks so important for the happiness of future generations. She is reading some report introduced as evidence by the District Attorney. There is a grave seriousness on her features and that wonderful, final resolve that has ever—since time began—caused men to be crucified, to be burned alive, hung, drawn and quartered; the resolve and purpose which have brought to humanity all the good things it possesses.

There is the jury! Twelve men representing the people of New York; the peers of the defendants! I look at their faces, some are old men, some are middle-aged, some are bald-headed and some have gray, black or blonde hair. Some have mustaches and others have not. Some have pepper-and-salt colored suits, others wear suits of brown, black or light-gray. Sometimes they look at the defendants. When they do it is not for long. It is the casual look at something repulsive, at something that one might be curious enough to look at though one knows that it is bad because it is so different from what newspapers print and politicians praise.

These representatives of the people of New York let their eyes rest with an expression of content upon the District Attorney, that Archangel who guards the gates of their Paradise. Some of the jurors dare, now and then, to glance shyly up at the judge's throne beneath the purple canopy.

His Honor seems uncomfortable in the clear rays of the sun which pour

By An Old Playgoer

in through the shining window pane onto his face. He must face the sun because his duty compels him also to face the jury and the defendants. He is seated and only his head can be seen above the table, his head on his broad shoulders. A thick, sensitive upper lip, between nose and forehead an angle of about 160 degrees, a small chin, big jaws, his eyes hard, not by experience but by purpose. He seems to me to be a man who would really go and do what you bade him do or what he thought was expected of him.

Now he rises. The black toga of his office seems too heavy upon his shoulders and he throws it back with a tired gesture. Or does he feel too warm? His arms are very short and he is a little man.

I try to read his face. I am very near him, I search for something in his eyes. Nothing is written upon his face, nothing in his eyes.

The witnesses! Everybody in the court-room knows that the District Attorney must prove what the witnesses have to answer, what the jurymen must decide in their minds, what the Judge will pronounce as sentence . . . a dreadful monotony—an iron ring, pressing tighter and tighter around our heads.

The District Attorney is reading part of a speech delivered by Emma Goldman to the effect that the people themselves should be called upon to decide whether there should be war or not—the same thing one reads in the *New York American* editorials. A witness is swearing that he has heard her utter such sentences. And, like mockery, from across the Square come the sounds of "The Marseillaise," played in honor of the Russian rebels, guests of the people of New York.

And now! "The Star Spangled Banner." Life comes into the Judge. He rises. He gesticulates wildly with his short arms: "Everybody must rise in the room," he shouts, with a voice which seems unused to give command. The soldiers poke their neighbors, court attendants run about the room pushing men and women into patriotic attention. Some persons refuse to get up. The Judge excitedly issues orders. The objectors are dragged out. Every one who wears a badge seems eager now to earn his livelihood by bullying people into patriotic attention. . . . It is over. The jurors again sit down indolently in their seats, the witness continues his narration.

Hopeless monotony again! The English anthem is being played outside the Square, but the Judge does not command us to stand up. We are allowed to remain seated.

Again the "Star Spangled Banner"

(Continued on page 143)

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## Brann's Iconoclast

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A Sample for the Asking

## Brann's Iconoclast

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## MISS GOLDMAN'S TRIAL

(Continued from page 132)

The spectacle repeats itself. The Judge gesticulates with his short arms, the court attendants again act like lackeys. . . . The crowd outside cheers loudly in pride and in joy. We in the court-room feel bruised in our hearts. The machine of Justice grinds on. The Government closes its case. The Judge adjourns the court until Monday, when the defense will have a chance to have its say. We leave the court-room.

The Sergeant, who had been seated near the District Attorney, remarks to some staunch admirer of his uniform: "You leave it to Julius! if the jury finds them guilty."

A prosperous-looking man, who might be a mill-owner or a detective, lights up a cigarette and casually remarks to his companion: "That Goldman woman and her lieutenant should have been hung years ago."

The hall is filled with men and women, well-dressed and well-to-do people, as well as laborers and factory girls. They were not admitted to the court-room and have waited patiently for a chance to see the two people who were sacrificing their liberty and their comfort to secure the joys of life for others.

Below in the Square a procession had formed to take the Russian Commission with flying red banners of the Russian Revolution through the streets of our city and to show the people of New York that democracy is triumphant . . . in Russia.

Monday. Again I sit in my chair and listen to Alexander Berkman, who tries in simple but eloquent words to tell the jurymen what it means to be an anarchist. . . . He paints with vivid colors the beauties of a free democracy without oppressors, without poverty, with beauty and content for everybody. He shows conclusively that the District Attorney had failed to prove him "to be the head of a country-wide conspiracy to resist conscription." He shows that speeches by Miss Goldman and by himself had been delivered on several occasions and that the District Attorney used in his evidence only the one speech where there had been no stenographer present to take it down for Miss Goldman. He points out that the stenographic report offered as evidence is the work of a policeman who has never reported a speech before and who has failed in a test in this very court.

(Continued on next page)

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Pearson's Magazine for September, 1917

## HOW TO LEARN PIANO The Modern, Scientific Way You Save Time, Effort, Money and Play More Artistically

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(Continued from page 143.)

He finished and the jurymen looked at him with set faces at the District Attorney with the faces of men who care only for the dogma.

Emma Goldman speaks in her defense.

Her speech goes to the heart of everyone in the court-room, even of those whose hearts are made sound-proof and who would never permit other gods to take the place of their own gods.

She speaks of the twenty-seven years of her rebellion against existing conditions.

She stated her unshakeable principle of independence and of liberty.

Her speech is one of the important documents of our century. It will live as the great plea of our time for liberation from ancient customs and institutions.

"There never has been a human ideal that was within the law. Jesus was put to death for not being within the law. The signers of the Declaration of Independence were without the law—the anarchists of their time.

"Evidence of this is found in the fact that even today that document is considered so dangerous that a man was given 90 days in jail by a magistrate for distributing copies of extracts from it.

"I even claim the right to be wrong," she said, "and only through freedom of speech and press can the 'wrong' be converted.

"I shall not give up my ideals unless you prove me wrong, and I would rather be shot than change my beliefs because of fear of imprisonment.

"We love America, but love it with our eyes open. Our love does not blind us to its faults nor make us inarticulate to the outrages committed in the name of patriotism."

The jury goes out and the jury comes in. "Guilty."

The Judge gives the heaviest punishment he can; these are the worst offenders possible.

The government takes possession of the prisoners at once.

The Judge refuses to grant them time to attend to their personal affairs; to take counsel with each other; and a few hours after the sentence had been pronounced, they are on their way to their prisons.

Emma Goldman to sew women's garments in the prison of Jefferson City, Mo., and Alexander Berkman to do some sort of menial work in the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga.

Freedom is a great vision. It appears upon the horizon of each of us. Some fear even to look in its direction. It dazzles their eyes.

Some retain the shallow name and use it as a bait to fill their coffers; satisfy political ambition; others put it in their hearts.

They are hung or sent to prison.

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# The Emma Goldman Papers

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[Account Book] / Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, — (1919-1920). —  
13 p. ; 26 x 39 cm.  
Obtained from the private collection of David and Ian Ballantine, New York.

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| D. Tebberts          | 10.20   |         |        | 10.20  |        |        |       |
| Chas. O. Wilder      | 5.00    |         |        | 5.00   |        |        |       |
| Edwina Selbie        | 20.00   |         |        |        |        | 20.00  |       |
| Elias Newman         | 3.00    |         |        | 3.00   |        |        |       |
| David Grossman       | 3.00    |         |        | 3.00   |        |        |       |
| Marion Hecht Lis     | .70     |         |        |        | .70    |        |       |
| Walter Weber Rockets | 2.00    |         |        | 2.00   |        |        |       |
| L. Kiehm Lis         | 1.00    |         |        |        | 1.00   |        |       |
| J. Liss              | 5.00    |         |        | 5.00   |        |        |       |
| 20 M. E. Pappas      | 5.00    |         |        | 5.00   |        |        |       |
| Emil Shilling        | 5.00    |         |        | 5.00   |        |        |       |
| J. F. Scherer        | 5.00    |         |        | 5.00   |        |        |       |
| Sam. Kat.            | 2.00    |         |        | 2.00   |        |        |       |
| " " Wolf             | .50     |         |        |        | .50    |        |       |
| Runa Seldes          | 5.00    | 5.00    |        |        |        |        |       |
| F. Rascher           | 2.00    |         |        | 2.00   |        |        |       |
| R. F. Pettigrew Lis  | 2.50    |         |        | 2.50   |        |        |       |
|                      | 103534  | 516000  | 146416 | 217920 | 214624 | 389.00 | 97700 |

# 567



# The Emma Goldman Papers

910712002

[Account Book] / Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman. — (1919-1920). —  
13 p. ; 26 x 39 cm.  
Obtained from the private collection of David and Ian Ballantine, New York.

10

| 1919             | Chas. J. J. J. | Ed. Personal | Meeting | By Fund | Structure |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Dec 20 Forward   | 1034398        | 51.60.00     | 106416  | 211920  | 21462     |
| 24. J. J. J.     | 1050.          |              | 1050    |         |           |
| 24. J. J. J.     | 500.           |              | 500     |         |           |
| Zimmerman        | 10             |              |         |         |           |
| Chas C. Land     | 500            |              | 500     |         |           |
| J. J. J.         | 287            |              | 287     |         |           |
| Ellen W. Thomas  | 500            |              | 500     |         |           |
| J. J. J.         | 634            |              | 634     |         |           |
| Louis Myers      | 10.00          |              | 10.00   |         |           |
| Chas. J. J.      | 8.00           |              | 8.00    |         |           |
| John J. J.       | 500            |              | 500     |         |           |
| Amelia Vagabond  | 500            |              | 500     |         |           |
| A. H. H.         | 300            |              | 300     |         |           |
| "                | 80             |              |         |         |           |
| Alma Barnsdale   | 10.00          |              | 10.00   |         |           |
| Jana Minn        | 4.00           |              | 4.00    |         |           |
| Anna Edgerton    | 10.00          |              |         |         |           |
| Frank J. J.      | 1.00           |              | 1.00    |         |           |
| 28. J. J. J.     | 500            |              | 500     |         |           |
| "                | 125            |              |         |         |           |
| Carpenters Union | 100.00         |              | 100.00  |         |           |
| 20. M. J. J.     | 91.00          | 2.00         | 93.00   |         |           |
| "                | 25             |              |         |         |           |
| J. J. J.         | 1.00           |              | 1.00    |         |           |
| C. C. Land       | 50             |              |         |         |           |
| J. J. J.         | 200            |              | 200     |         |           |
| "                | 50             |              |         |         |           |
| J. J. J.         | 200            |              | 200     |         |           |
| "                | 160            |              |         |         |           |
| Mary Ginderman   | 250            |              | 250     |         |           |
| M. J. J.         | 200            |              | 200     |         |           |
| J. J. J.         | 3720           |              | 3720    |         |           |
|                  | 1066339        | 5160.00      | 146416  | 233161  | 21462     |

11

389.00 997.00

10.00

91.00

389.00 1098.00



# The Emma Goldman Papers

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[Account Book] / Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman. — (1919-1920). —  
13 p. ; 26 x 39 cm.  
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13

1920

| 1920   | Jan                 | Feb     | Mar     | Apr   | May    | Jun | Jul     | Aug   | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total |
|--------|---------------------|---------|---------|-------|--------|-----|---------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Jan 1  | Forward             | 106.52  | 39.51   | 60.00 | 146.41 | 6   | 2351.61 | 21962 |     |     |     |     |       |
|        | Buchman             | 500     |         |       |        |     | 500     |       |     |     |     |     |       |
|        | Rohde               | 100     |         |       |        |     | 100     |       |     |     |     |     |       |
| Nov 30 | Malmes              | 7500    |         |       |        |     |         |       |     |     |     |     |       |
|        | Alis's personal     | 1000.00 |         |       |        |     |         |       |     |     |     |     |       |
|        | Mrs. Kelt Telam     | 150     |         |       |        |     |         |       |     |     |     |     |       |
|        | Mrs. "              | 100     |         |       |        |     |         |       |     |     |     |     |       |
|        | Frederick           | 100     |         |       |        |     |         |       |     |     |     |     |       |
| Jan 9  | Edith               | 2500    |         |       |        |     | 2500    |       |     |     |     |     |       |
|        | Edith               | 100     |         |       |        |     | 100     |       |     |     |     |     |       |
|        | Edith               | 100     |         |       |        |     | 100     |       |     |     |     |     |       |
|        | Art Sanders         | 200     |         |       |        |     | 200     |       |     |     |     |     |       |
|        | Hellie Sigman       | 300     |         |       |        |     | 300     |       |     |     |     |     |       |
|        | Edith Sanders       | 1000    |         |       |        |     | 1000    |       |     |     |     |     |       |
|        | by Mrs. Hudson      | 30      |         |       |        |     | 30      |       |     |     |     |     |       |
|        | Emmermann Co.       | 1000    |         |       |        |     | 1000    |       |     |     |     |     |       |
| 12     | Edith Montgomery    | 2000    |         |       |        |     | 2000    |       |     |     |     |     |       |
|        | det. det. det. det. | 3500    |         |       |        |     |         |       |     |     |     |     |       |
|        | Edith               | 100     |         |       |        |     | 100     |       |     |     |     |     |       |
| 21     | Edith               | 1000    |         |       |        |     | 1000    |       |     |     |     |     |       |
| 26     | Edith               | 2500    |         |       |        |     | 2500    |       |     |     |     |     |       |
|        | Edith               | 340     | 340     |       |        |     |         |       |     |     |     |     |       |
|        | Edith               | 2300    | 2300    |       |        |     |         |       |     |     |     |     |       |
|        | Edith               | 175     |         |       |        |     |         |       |     |     |     |     |       |
| 29     | Hellie Sigman       | 500     |         |       |        |     | 475     |       |     |     |     |     |       |
| Mar 4  | Edith               | 500     | 500     |       |        |     | 767.56  |       |     |     |     |     |       |
|        | Edith               | 1000    | 1000    |       |        |     |         |       |     |     |     |     |       |
|        | Edith               | 200     |         |       |        |     | 200     |       |     |     |     |     |       |
| 15     | Edith               | 200     |         |       |        |     | 200     |       |     |     |     |     |       |
|        | Edith               | 85      |         |       |        |     | 85      |       |     |     |     |     |       |
|        | Edith               | 500     | 500     |       |        |     |         |       |     |     |     |     |       |
|        | Edith               | 1243.31 | 6206.40 |       |        |     |         |       |     |     |     |     |       |

Amnesty 389 - 109800

7500

1500

1000

1000

2500

1600

# The Emma Goldman Papers

910712002

[Account Book] / Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman. — (1919-1920). —  
13 p. ; 26 x 39 cm.  
Obtained from the private collection of David and Ian Ballantine, New York.

14

|                     | Cash    | Total | Cl. Bk. | Dr. Cr. | Dr. Cr. | Dr. Cr. |
|---------------------|---------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Mar 20 Alex Taylor  | 1221.36 | 1708  | 656.00  | 1262.16 |         | 1708    |
| Revised in Apr      | 833.31  |       | 833.31  |         |         |         |
| Apr 8. A. Goldman   | 1233.47 | 400   |         |         |         | 400     |
| Ed. State           | 175     |       |         |         |         | 175     |
| Wages. Aug.         | 125     |       |         |         |         | 125     |
| At Chicago and Cal. | 60      |       |         |         |         | 60      |
| McClurg             | 96      |       |         |         |         |         |
| B. Kent. Apr.       | 1240.00 | 10000 |         |         |         |         |
| May 1. Intersville  | 1240.00 | 70    |         |         |         | 70      |
| July 15 Rent Apr    | 10000   | 10000 |         |         |         |         |
| Aug 15 " "          | 1666    | 1666  |         |         |         |         |
| Sept 15 " "         | 1666    | 1666  |         |         |         |         |
| Oct 15 " "          | 1666    | 1666  |         |         |         |         |
| Nov 15 " "          | 1666    | 1666  |         |         |         |         |
| Dec 15 " "          | 50.00   | 50.00 |         |         |         |         |
| Jan 15. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 | 75.00 |         |         |         |         |
| Apr 16. V. Goldman  | 1266.33 | 30000 |         |         |         |         |
| May 16. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| June 16. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| July 16. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Aug 16. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Sept 16. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Oct 16. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Nov 16. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Dec 16. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Jan 17. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Feb 17. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Mar 17. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Apr 17. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| May 17. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| June 17. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| July 17. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Aug 17. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Sept 17. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Oct 17. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Nov 17. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Dec 17. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Jan 18. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Feb 18. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Mar 18. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Apr 18. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| May 18. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| June 18. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| July 18. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Aug 18. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Sept 18. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Oct 18. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Nov 18. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Dec 18. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Jan 19. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Feb 19. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Mar 19. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Apr 19. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| May 19. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| June 19. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| July 19. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Aug 19. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Sept 19. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Oct 19. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Nov 19. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Dec 19. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Jan 20. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Feb 20. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Mar 20. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Apr 20. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| May 20. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| June 20. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| July 20. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Aug 20. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Sept 20. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Oct 20. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Nov 20. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Dec 20. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Jan 21. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Feb 21. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Mar 21. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Apr 21. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| May 21. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| June 21. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| July 21. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Aug 21. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Sept 21. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Oct 21. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Nov 21. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Dec 21. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Jan 22. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Feb 22. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Mar 22. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Apr 22. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| May 22. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| June 22. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| July 22. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Aug 22. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Sept 22. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Oct 22. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Nov 22. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Dec 22. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Jan 23. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Feb 23. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Mar 23. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Apr 23. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| May 23. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| June 23. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| July 23. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Aug 23. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Sept 23. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Oct 23. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Nov 23. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Dec 23. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Jan 24. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Feb 24. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Mar 24. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Apr 24. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| May 24. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| June 24. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| July 24. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Aug 24. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Sept 24. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Oct 24. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Nov 24. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Dec 24. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Jan 25. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Feb 25. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Mar 25. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Apr 25. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| May 25. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| June 25. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| July 25. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Aug 25. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Sept 25. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Oct 25. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Nov 25. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Dec 25. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Jan 26. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Feb 26. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Mar 26. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Apr 26. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| May 26. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| June 26. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| July 26. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Aug 26. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Sept 26. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Oct 26. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Nov 26. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Dec 26. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Jan 27. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Feb 27. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Mar 27. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Apr 27. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| May 27. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| June 27. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| July 27. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Aug 27. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Sept 27. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Oct 27. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Nov 27. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Dec 27. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Jan 28. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Feb 28. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Mar 28. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Apr 28. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| May 28. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| June 28. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| July 28. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Aug 28. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Sept 28. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Oct 28. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Nov 28. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Dec 28. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Jan 29. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Feb 29. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Mar 29. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Apr 29. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| May 29. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| June 29. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| July 29. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Aug 29. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Sept 29. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Oct 29. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Nov 29. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Dec 29. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Jan 30. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Feb 30. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Mar 30. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Apr 30. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| May 30. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| June 30. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| July 30. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Aug 30. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Sept 30. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Oct 30. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Nov 30. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Dec 30. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Jan 31. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Feb 31. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Mar 31. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Apr 31. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| May 31. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| June 31. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| July 31. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Aug 31. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Sept 31. Dr. R.     | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Oct 31. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Nov 31. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |
| Dec 31. Dr. R.      | 1266.33 |       |         |         |         |         |

15

Summary by 8/20

570



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[Account Book] / Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman.— (1919-1920).— 13 p. ; 26 x 39 cm.  
*Obtained from the private collection of David and Ian Ballantine, New York.*

[illegible]

571



# The Emma Goldman Papers

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[Account Book] / Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman. — (1919-1920). —  
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| 1919 | Debit   | Balance | Expenses | Income | Balance | Expenses | Income | Balance | Expenses | Income | Balance |
|------|---------|---------|----------|--------|---------|----------|--------|---------|----------|--------|---------|
| Dec  | 2       | 1000.00 |          |        | 1000.00 |          |        |         |          |        |         |
|      | 1000.00 |         |          |        |         |          |        |         |          |        |         |
|      | 51.25   |         | 51.25    |        |         |          |        |         |          |        |         |
|      | 51.25   |         |          | 51.25  |         |          |        |         |          |        |         |
|      | 5.00    |         |          | 5.00   |         |          |        |         |          |        |         |
|      | 18.00   |         |          | 18.00  |         |          |        |         |          |        |         |
|      | 2.00    | 3.00    |          |        |         |          |        |         |          |        |         |
|      | 550.00  | 550.00  |          |        |         |          |        |         |          |        |         |
|      | 25.95   |         |          |        |         |          |        |         |          |        | 25.95   |
|      | 10.00   | 10.00   |          |        |         |          |        |         |          |        |         |
|      | 12.00   |         |          |        |         |          |        |         |          |        | 12.00   |
|      | 50.00   |         | 50.00    |        |         |          |        |         |          |        |         |
|      | 50.00   |         |          | 50.00  |         |          |        |         |          |        |         |
|      | 15.00   | 15.00   |          |        |         |          |        |         |          |        |         |
|      | 58.00   |         |          |        |         |          |        |         |          |        | 58.00   |
|      | 30.00   |         | 30.00    |        |         |          |        |         |          |        |         |
|      | 581.61  | 581.61  |          |        |         |          |        |         |          |        |         |
|      | 300.00  | 281.61  |          |        |         |          |        |         |          |        |         |
|      | 955.00  |         | 955.00   |        |         |          |        |         |          |        |         |
|      | 385.80  |         | 385.80   |        |         |          |        |         |          |        |         |
|      | 500.00  |         | 500.00   |        |         |          |        |         |          |        |         |
|      | 1500.00 |         | 1500.00  |        |         |          |        |         |          |        |         |
|      | 6.00    | 6.00    |          |        |         |          |        |         |          |        |         |
|      | 670.00  | 670.00  |          |        |         |          |        |         |          |        |         |
|      | 350.00  |         | 350.00   |        |         |          |        |         |          |        |         |
|      | 500.00  |         | 500.00   |        |         |          |        |         |          |        |         |
|      | 300.00  |         | 300.00   |        |         |          |        |         |          |        |         |
|      | 492.19  |         | 492.19   |        |         |          |        |         |          |        |         |
|      | 500.00  |         | 500.00   |        |         |          |        |         |          |        |         |
|      | 102.00  |         | 102.00   |        |         |          |        |         |          |        |         |

572

# The Emma Goldman Papers

910712002

[Account Book] / Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman. — (1919-1920). —  
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*Obtained from the private collection of David and Ian Ballantine, New York.*

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| 1920    |                         | Total Cash Dep Exp & Pw |      | 20 Pers. |  | 20 Pers. |       |
|---------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------|----------|--|----------|-------|
| May 7   | Tric Art. Lomax         | 125                     |      | 125      |  |          |       |
| June 1  | Tele. phone & telegrams | 1205                    |      | 1205     |  |          |       |
| June 1  | Reut. U.S.              | 833                     | 833  |          |  |          |       |
| June 1  | Cables & lang.          | 1522                    |      |          |  |          | 1522  |
| July 30 | M.E. 37.90              | 2550                    | 2550 |          |  |          |       |
| Aug 30  | Cable & lang.           | 16000                   |      |          |  |          | 16000 |
| Oct 18  | See Bond forage         | 7800                    |      |          |  |          |       |
| Oct 27  | Receiver 4 boxes        | 283                     | 283  |          |  |          | 7800  |
| Nov 5   | M.E. 10000              | 10000                   |      | 10000    |  |          |       |
| Dec 2   | Item 10000              | 2075                    | 2075 |          |  |          |       |
| Dec 15  | Hutchins, 10000         | 2000                    |      |          |  |          |       |
| Dec 7   | Gloves 1000             | 225                     | 225  |          |  |          |       |
| Dec 7   | Gloves 1000             | 2700                    | 2700 |          |  |          |       |
| Dec 7   | Gloves 1000             | 273                     |      |          |  |          | 273   |
| Dec 7   | Gloves 1000             | 1690                    |      | 1690     |  |          | 277   |
| Dec 7   | Gloves 1000             | 277                     |      |          |  |          | 413   |
| Dec 7   | Gloves 1000             | 413                     |      |          |  |          |       |
| Dec 7   | Gloves 1000             | 675                     |      | 675      |  |          | 150   |
| Dec 7   | Gloves 1000             | 1500                    |      |          |  |          | 291   |
| Dec 7   | Gloves 1000             | 291                     |      |          |  |          | 1850  |
| Dec 7   | Gloves 1000             | 1850                    |      |          |  |          | 1500  |
| Dec 7   | Gloves 1000             | 1500                    |      |          |  |          | 160   |
| Dec 7   | Gloves 1000             | 160                     |      |          |  |          | 570   |
| Dec 7   | Gloves 1000             | 570                     |      |          |  |          | 114   |
| Dec 7   | Gloves 1000             | 114                     |      |          |  |          | 610   |
| Dec 7   | Gloves 1000             | 610                     |      |          |  |          | 70    |
| Dec 7   | Gloves 1000             | 70                      |      |          |  |          |       |
| Dec 7   | Gloves 1000             | 1035                    | 1035 |          |  |          |       |
| Dec 7   | Gloves 1000             | 70                      |      |          |  |          |       |
| Dec 7   | Gloves 1000             | 992                     | 992  |          |  |          |       |
| Dec 7   | Gloves 1000             | 20000                   |      | 20000    |  |          |       |
| Dec 7   | Gloves 1000             | 350                     |      |          |  |          | 350   |
| Dec 7   | Gloves 1000             | 350                     |      |          |  |          | 300   |
| Dec 7   | Gloves 1000             | 300                     |      |          |  |          |       |



# The Emma Goldman Papers

910712002

[Account Book] / Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman. — (1919-1920). — 13 p. ; 26 x 39 cm.  
Obtained from the private collection of David and Ian Ballantine, New York.

| 110  | 111  |
|--|--|
| <p>Jan 17 Dr. John C. ...<br/>Franklin ...<br/>Nations ...<br/>Dec 1 Rent ...<br/>Jan 21 ...<br/>Feb 14 ...<br/>Mar 1 ...<br/>May 1 ...<br/>Sept 17 ...<br/>Dec 15 ...<br/>Mar 10 ...<br/>Apr 3 ...<br/>Sept 8 ...</p> | <p>12167.04<br/>1475<br/>200<br/>8333<br/>867<br/>3300<br/>309<br/>500<br/>1050<br/>500.00<br/>20000<br/>30000<br/>10000<br/>1455<br/>18.00<br/>12.50<br/>1328.50<br/>500.00<br/>1428.50</p> |

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148

*Ben 100*  
*Loan to Grubbs 100*  
*in Cash 17500* *Loan*  
*Grubbs 100* *Credit*

576

# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Excerpt from Lecture] Emma Goldman, Anarchist, Denounces Soviet Russia at English Dinner / Emma Goldman. — 17 cm. In [The Tribune?]. — [(Nov. 13, 1924?)].

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Institutional Location: Emma Goldman Archive.

## Emma Goldman, Anarchist, Denounces Soviet Russia At English Dinner

(The Tribune Foreign News Service)

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Miss Emma Goldman, in the presence of a great gathering of British intellectuals, announced tonight that she had consecrated her life to the exposure of the myth of Bolshevism.

The occasion was a dinner given at Anderson's Hotel, on Fleet Street in her honor. Col. Josiah Wedgewood, wealthy pottery manufacturer, and former Liberal M. P., who joined the late Labor Government, presided. Among the guests were: the Hon. Bertrand Russell, famous mathematician; Miss Rebecca West, author, and many other notables.

Letters of apology were received from Messrs. H. G. Wells, Shaw, Zangwill and others.

Miss Goldman announced that she had received a cable today from the Commissioner of Immigration at Washington saying that she would never be permitted to re-enter the United States.

"Never in a long time," she said. "At any rate I have not asked to be allowed to re-enter. What is more, I have been approached by emissaries of the United States Government who asked me if I wanted to return on certain terms. They did not know Emma Goldman. If I ever go back, it will be on my own terms. It will be when all men and women deported for political opinions are allowed to return. I believe England retains the same old liberties the most important of which is the right of asylum for political refugees. It sheltered Mazzini, Marx and Kropotkin. I am glad to be here and I don't believe that even the Conservative Government will turn me out."

"I have come here to throw some

light on the Russian situation. I have been in Russia for two years. I know the language and was able to travel and talk to all sorts of people. I have come out to speak for the oppressed masses of Russia, who are silenced as they never were under the Czar."

"The trouble with the world is that the Russian revolution is confused with the ruling party in Russia today. I wish to voice the tragic fate of thousands of men and women and even children who are slowly dying in prisons and concentration camps of Soviet Russia, not because they took up arms against the Soviet Government, but for expressing their opinion."

"It is believed that a working-class experiment is being carried out there, but there never has been a greater myth. I believed it, before I went to Russia, but I have been there and I have seen it, and I am here to tell the truth."

"The party in power is an emasculated revolution, and is destroying the finest in Russia. My complaints are not that they are too revolutionary. It is that they are not revolutionary enough."

"Instead of giving the people liberty, they have replaced one tyranny by a greater one. They are the arch counter-revolutionists in the world today."

"The whole world must be warned to protect itself against this foul thing. I know I will be attacked and that the Bolsheviks would boil me in oil, if they could. I will be accused of being the tool of the reaction. They will say that I am in the pay of Mr. Winston Churchill. They will call me a traitor. What do I care? The truth is mightier than slander and I am here to tell the truth."



# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Excerpt from Lecture] Says Bomb Outrages in U.S. Will Be Traced to Police / Emma Goldman. — 21 cm. — (Dec.?, 1926?). — 1 p. ; 21 x 13 cm.

Obtained from the private collection of Heiner Becker. Institutional Location: the International Institute of Social History.

## SAYS BOMB OUTRAGES IN U.S. WILL BE TRACED TO POLICE

Emma Goldman Scores Department of Justice in Sacco-Vanzetti Case—Mass Meeting for Defense of Pair Send Resolution to President Coolidge

Last evening in the Labor Temple Emma Goldman reviewed the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and her audience by a unanimous standing vote passed a resolution of protest which will be sent to the American consul in Toronto, President Coolidge and Governor Fuller of Massachusetts. In addition, expressing sympathy with money as well as words, the meeting gave a cash contribution to the defense fund.

The crime of which Sacco and Vanzetti were falsely accused, she said, was the South Braintree holdup on April 15, 1920, in which robbery of a paymaster's car, two guards, Berardelli and Parmenter, were shot by two bandits who escaped with three others in a touring car. In December, 1919, there had been an unsuccessful attempt at a payroll holdup in another Massachusetts town, Bridgewater.

Sacco and Vanzetti, arrested on May 5, 1920, were at first charged with both crimes. The Bridgewater attempt could not be pressed against Sacco because he had an incontrovertible alibi. None the less he was convicted and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

Both Sacco and Vanzetti were, in September, 1920, put on trial for the South Braintree murders.

The state produced four eye-witnesses, all of whom altered their story materially between the preliminary hearing and the trial.

"Professor Morton Prince of Harvard," said Miss Goldman, "has stated I do not hesitate to say that the state's star witness testified to what was psychologically impossible. She described 15 details of his person, even

the shade of his eyebrows, and all she had was a fleeting glance at a car going 15 or 20 miles an hour. Her's is a memory produced by suggestion."

Miss Goldman then dealt with the alleged signs of "consciousness of guilt when arrested" of which the prosecution made much. "They knew the methods of the department of justice," she said, "from the fate of their friend Salsedo, who was held prisoner in a fourteen-story New York building and was found crushed to death on the sidewalk. Whether he was thrown out or jumped it is not known."

She read the evidence of ex-members of the department as to its activities in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Lawrence Latimer deposed that "the department of justice decided that a conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti for murder would be the best way of disposing of these men."

Another ex-member of the department, she said, swore "The department of justice used every effort to get Sacco and Vanzetti convicted."

She then discussed Judge Thayer. In his charge to the jury he had said, "The commonwealth of Massachusetts calls on you to perform a great patriotic service."

"What is one to expect," exclaimed the speaker, "from a judge who all through the trial, inside and outside the courtroom, showed bias? Witnesses have sworn that he once exclaimed, 'I will show these damned anarchists what chance they have in my court.' Yet all the motions for a new trial were heard and decided by this judge."

With regard to the bomb outrages alleged to be part of the Sacco-Vanzetti protest, she said: "One bomb in Albany the other day was traced to the police. I think you will find that other bombs will be traced to the police. It is not to be believed that the real friends of Sacco and Vanzetti think that they can advance their cause by resorting to violence on this occasion."

"We demand," she continued, "not commutation of sentence, but a new trial. Nothing will do except a new trial which will completely establish their innocence."





פרייע ארבייטער שטימע, פרייטיק, מארש 1934

עם נאדמא זי מאלאס

פר. מ. ש. ש. ש. ש.

(א) אַרבעטקלעבן (אויף 1000)

נעם. עמא: מאדאמן האט בא אונז  
אין טארנאנטס: ערארטן פיר העלעניס  
אין ענגליש און איין העלעניס אין  
דייטש. און זיי האבן אלע יעדע העלעניס  
פאר איר פאכן די געראטעטע פון די  
טוינטע: וואס האבן איר געהערט אין  
די הונדערט-טוינטע: וואס האבן גע-  
לעזט די באריכט פון די יעלעניס אין  
האט ענגליש געזען.

אין די אידעען פערטע אים  
היטערט אין די מלחמה נעמט אים  
עקערן און נויסער, צושראן פאנא  
ציעל און בארעכענען דעם היטערט דאס  
אין הייבאר איינצוארם אין געקען אים  
נעמט מיט היטערטע אים היטערט  
אם היטערטע היטערט אים געקען  
הערן די היטערט פארהיטערטע  
דא היטערטע האט אים א ווייטער האט  
שטיינער באהאנדלט דעם היטערט אין  
פאטיון און רעזעציע, היטערט אים  
שפרייט וון אים אים אים אים אים  
אם ווערט אים דעם באהאנדלט.

זיין צו דער ערשטער הארבעט האט  
 מען געקענט באשערדן דעם נאָרם  
 אינטערעס פון דער היינטיקער  
 באשעפטיגונג, ערשט אין אַלגעמיין  
 הערן אַפּאָן זיין איבער זייער  
 אַנדערשע באשעפטיג און זי האט  
 זיך אַסאך באשעפטיגט דערצו, און  
 מען זינעט מענער און פרויען אין  
 פארשידענע ריכטונגען און שטאנען  
 דאָס געשטראכט און דעם הויפּט  
 האָל צו הערן וואס עס באַדאַרף  
 אַסאך וועגן דעם צו זעהן באַזונדערס  
 נאָרם און געווען דער אינטערעס פון  
 דעם אינטעליגענטן דאָס געשטאַ  
 וואס זינעט געקומען הערן די מאַט  
 וואונדער אַדאָרטיכטער, ערשט אין די  
 אין אירע לעבנער, שפעטער אין די  
 ענטפערס און די פילע פראַגן, און  
 געוויינט דעם באַשעפטיגט מיט גאָר  
 דיטשינאט נאָך פון דער איבערזינער  
 מענטשהייט, זיך זיין צווישן גע  
 וויכט און דער אדער זינעט באַזונדער  
 דאָס אין זייער ראטעווען די באַזונדער  
 און זייער זיין, עס באַדאַרף דאָס  
 זי האָר און דיטשינאט איבערזינעט  
 דאָס עס באַדאַרף מיט זיין די באַזונדער  
 פון די פאַלשע און דער אדער זינעט  
 דערוינע צו פאַרשפערן זייער אַלע  
 נאָר מען פון און אַנאָן אַסאך דער  
 געווען, אַדאָרס און אַסאך זינעט  
 געוואָרן באַזונדער, אָבער אין פרויע  
 ציפּ זינעט אַלע לעבנענען, זיין און  
 און לאַנג צו עס הערן זיין דער  
 געווען וועגן און פון זיין דערוינע  
 און באַזונדער.

קאמ (נאכדאן) אין בעסט די אינעם  
 ערשטע וואך האט די שוואכקייט צו  
 מאכן אן ענטווערע אראפגעשטעלט  
 זענען אין שטאט אין פראגראם  
 אריינברענגען שוין אין די ענטווערע  
 מאכן וועלכע אין ארעמא געווען  
 היינט היינט אין פאנעליע איבער  
 זיין א האלבע ווערט אין בארעכענען  
 פון דוקטאטור און פאזיציע דעם  
 שטאט וואס די וועטערינעריאטע האט  
 איבערגענומען צו ערשטן גען די דער  
 איינצונעמען אונטערשטאמפן איבער  
 נאך פער איבער בעפאר אין יאר  
 שוין צו קומען מאכן די ענדערע  
 די ענטווערע מאכן אין די אנדערע  
 דעם אסאך שונא פון דער געזעץ  
 זאגט.

די אגע פיר לעקציעס האבן ארויס  
גערופן אן אייגענהייט ווייבן ווייז  
זענען. איבערהויפט די ערשטע, ווייז  
אויסער דעם וואס זי איז א צייט  
פראגע. מיט וועלכער יעדער הענגען  
דער בענטש איז אויך באראנגערע  
כריט. האבן זיך אויך פילע געפילט  
שולדיג. און די רעכטע אזוי ווי די  
לינקע זיינען געקומען הערן ווייז  
ארויס. און עסא האט נישט געוואלט  
לעזען. שארפע פילן האט זי נישט  
לארען און די ביידע לאפען און וועט  
זיי אויסגעצייגט די מעלערן וואס זיי  
נען באטאנען געווארן און ביידע פאר  
טייען. מן רער סאציאל-דעמאקראט  
מיטער און מן רער קאמוניקאטע  
און האט זיי ביידן גלייך באשולדיקט



# The Emma Goldman Papers

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Dear Freie Arbeiter Stimme / Emma Goldman.— 1935 March 6, draft.—  
2 p.; 28 x 22 cm.

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Institutional Location: Morris Fromkin Memorial Collection, The Library.

March 6, 1935.

Dear Freie Arbeiter Stimme:

I congratulate you heartily on your Thirty-fifth Anniversary. You have had a checkered career since you came into this rotten world of ours. In youthful ardour you sang your brave song of revolt -- the paean song of our ideal. Clear was your vision, then, of man's liberation from social bondage -- of labor solidarily united in building the new free life. What if in your long career you have wavered at times, your heart grown faint on the dizzy heights? What if you often became enmeshed in the labyrinth of immediate values loudly proclaimed at the market place? It is so very human to err. And you, dear Freie Arbeiter Stimme, have erred on more than one occasion in your thirty-five years.

You were not alone in that. Some of the greatest who had hitched their wagon to a star, had grown weary with the struggle -- disheartened by the credulity of the mass in those who promise much and shout loudest. It is but the old, old truism of the gap between the word and the deed. Between the spring-tide of the ideal and the leaden weight of reality. Only the most heroic have withstood the awful pull. Only they have clung to their star to the bitter end.

How well I know the agony of spirit to stand alone in crucial moments against our enemies and often our friends. And knowing, I have never had it in my heart to deny you even when your course proved contrary to mine, or your various idols had feet of clay.

I knew that you had not really forsworn your ideal. That it was world weariness and scepticism that comes to all of us with approaching age. And I hoped for a transfusion of young blood, for new energy and a gay spirit of adventure given to those who never stray long from the fountain of youth.

I am overjoyed to see that the magic potion had not been denied you. On this your thirty-fifth birthday you seem to show greater elasticity, more vigor, a more youthful stride. May you continue in your new found strength. You will need it, perhaps more than in the past. For, on this, your thirty-fifth anniversary you are faced with the most crucial period of your life. The world chaos, the frightful misery of millions with gaunt hunger and despair stalking through the lands were enough to try the staunchest hearts. But there is a more excruciating test before you than the material collapse of the system that had considered itself inviolable as the stars. It is the spiritual decline, the loss of faith in the most intrinsic values of man's struggle for individual freedom and social well-being.

Parties and men who, but yesterday, had professed liberty as their highest goal are now furiously clamoring for power -- power to throttle liberty with iron force. Never before, since you and I entered the social arena, has liberty been so cruelly betrayed, degraded and outraged as in the last twenty-one years. The war lords drained her blood. And what was left of liberty was crushed by the new "cold monster" -- the Socialist and totalitarian state.

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Dear Freie Arbeiter Stimme / Emma Goldman.— 1935 March 6, draft.—  
2 p.; 28 x 22 cm.

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Forgotten Liberty! Jeered and laughed at by many,  
wanted by none. You have become an exotic term for all those who  
look to power as the only solution of our social ills.

Forgotten Liberty! And yet ever present in the minds  
and hearts of the only true champions you have ever had. We, the  
Anarchists, we have always proclaimed you as the most potent factor  
in the social struggle. We love you, Liberty, for the vista you  
open up to man's quest everlasting for beauty and truth. And ours  
is the supreme task to rescue liberty from oblivion. Yours, dear  
Free Society, mine, and all of us who believe in the ultimate  
triumph of Liberty as inherent in Anarchism, our ideal.

The test of fire is awaiting you, dear Freie Arbeiter  
Stimme. May you come through it unscathed. This is my most fervent  
wish for you on your anniversary and the years to come.

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# The Emma Goldman Papers

[Summary of Lecture] Emma Goldman in Chicago. [In Yiddish] / Emma Goldman. — 27 cm. In Freie Arbeiter Stimme [New York]. — (April 13, 1934).  
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Institutional Location: Emma Goldman Archive.

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אריינפירט פאר די פאליטישע אסאנציע  
1934

## עמא גאלדמאן אין שיקאגא

אונזער 64 יאריקע געגאנגען וועט זיך  
וועלן שפירען אביסל נאך פיר לעבן  
ציעט איינע נאך די אנדערע, אבער  
ניין אף מארגן האט זי ווידער נעץ  
האלבן צוויי לעסטשורס, איינעם  
נאכמיטאג, אין דער נאכטיקסטער  
יוניווערסיטעט, און אין אונזער האט זי  
נערט אין איריש, אין לייבאר לייף  
שאנס, איבער דער טעאט, די  
שייכות פון קונסט און קולטור אין  
דייטשלאנד. אף דער דאזיקער פאר  
זאמלינג ווייזט אנוועזנד נעמען א  
נאכט צאל פון אונזערע קאמפאניס  
טייע פריינט און האט פילע פון זיי  
ריינען, אז עכא איז א מאדערן  
טע, און אז זי וואלט געווען פיל  
ווערטיקער פאר דער רעוואלוציאנער  
דער באוועגונג, ווען זי איז א קאמפ  
ניכטקע האבן זיי אבער אלע געמוזט  
באוואנדערן איר מיטקעטעטעלונג  
אין אירע קראפטפולע און יאנישע  
ארגומענטן.  
כא יעדן מיטאג האט עכא נעץ  
סאכט וויער שטארקע אין ריידען  
אפירט פאר די פאליטישע געזאגטע  
נע אין אייראפא, און דער אפירט אין  
געווען וויער א וואריכער.  
שבת אונט, דעם 31סטן מארט, איז  
אין לבבור אונזער ליבן נאכט, אראפ  
זשירט געווארן אן אפשיידטאריס, אין  
דעם שיינעם לינקאלן האט פון  
דעם אכאלנאמיטער סענסער, אונז  
זער פריינט און גענאסע בען קייטש  
אין פאר דער געלעגנהייט ספעציעל  
געקומען פון סט. לואיס, עס איז אין  
אלע הינזיכטן געווען א וויער רעד  
פאליגרייכער אונט.  
עס איז געווען אן אכט'ע דערפאר  
שונג און א דערמיטונג צו האבן  
עכא'ן וויער אכאל דא מיט אונז.  
איר האט, אז זי עלטערע גענאסן ווער  
לען זיין אימשימאנר איבערצוגעבען א  
טויל פון דעם יונגמאכט אנטוויאזם,  
מיט וועלבן אונזער אומדערקילאבע  
גענאסן איז אזוי אנגעפילט, אז זי  
ינגע קאמפאראן, וועלכע האבן זי  
געהערט צום ערשטן מאל אין זייער  
לעבן, וועלן אנגעפיערט ווערן מיט  
אנטוויאזם אנצוהייבן מיט דער אר  
בעט, ווען עסא וועט אוועקפארן פון  
אונז, און אז עס וועט אונז צוזאמען  
געלינגען אויסצובויען א געזונטע,  
שטארקע באוועגונג.

דעם 21סטן מארט האבן זיך גע  
האט דאס גליק אויסצוגעבען דא א  
ליבן נאכט, אונזער גענאסן עכא  
נאכמאן, אויסער די קאמפאראן.  
וועלכע האבן זי באגעגנט אפן סטיי  
שאן האבן אף איר אויך געווארט א  
פאר צענדליק דעפארטערס און פאר  
טאגראפן, וועלכע האבן זי ארויפגע  
הינגלט און באשאסן מיט פראגן, עס  
איז געווען א פארנעמען צו זען, ווי  
ניט סקנריק אף זי פילע יארן פון  
צורט, גלות, און וואנדערונגען פון  
אין לאנד אין אנדערן אין אונזער  
עכא נאך אזוי קראפטפול, בארעד  
זאס און סוף מיט אנציענדיק אנטו  
זאס, ווי אין יעדע טעג, ווען איר  
נאמען איז געווען א סימבאל פון  
רעוואלוציע אין אמעריקא. ס'איז  
אויך געווען אינטערעסאנט צו הערן  
די קינדערשע, נארישע פראגן וואס  
זי רעדעט פון פאלק, די ציי  
סונגסלייט האבן איר געשטעלט און  
זי קלוגע, שארפזיניקע ענטפערס  
וואס זי האט זיי געגעבן, דער רעזול  
טאט איז געווען, אז מיט אויסנאם  
פון דער שיקאגא רעלי גיט, ווער  
בעס רעפארטער האט זיך גענומען די  
סי ווי געהערט צו אינטערוויואירן  
עכא'ן און האט דאן געהאט א שיינע  
באשרייבונג וועגן איר, האבן אלע  
אנדערע צייטונגען ווינציק וואס נעץ  
האט צו זאגן.  
דאנערשטיק אונט, דעם 22סטן  
מארט, האט עכא געהאלטן איר  
ערשטן פארטראג אין דעם גיט פאר  
סאניק סעטפאל, פאר אן עולם פון  
גענוי 2000 פערזאן, אף מארגן האט  
זי גערעט אין מאנדל האל פון דער  
שיקאגא'ער אוניווערסיטעט, וואו עכ  
וויינען געווען פארוואלט ארום 1400  
מענטשן, מערסטנס סטודענטן, עט  
לאכע הונדערט פערזאן האבן געמוזט  
אוועקגיין, אויס מאנגל אין פלאץ, זי  
האט גערעט וועגן איר לעבן, עס צו  
פאסנדיק ספעציעל פאר סטודענטן.  
שבת, דעם 31סטן מארט, האט זי  
געלעסטשורט אין מילוואקי, און אף  
מארגן, זונטיק נאכמיטאג, איז זי נעץ  
ווען צוריק אין שיקאגא, וואו זי האט  
געהאלטן נאך א פארטראג אין גיט  
פאלן סענסער, פאר א פאליגעמאסטן  
האל.  
מען וואלט געקענט דערווארטן, אז

[Excerpt from Lecture] Un gran mitin de afirmación revolucionaria [A meeting of revolutionary strength. In Spanish] / Emma Goldman. — pp. 10-11 ; 36 cm. In Solidaridad Obrera [Barcelona]. — (Oct. 20, 1936).

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Página 10

SOLIDARIDAD OBRERA

Martes, 20 Octubre

## EL DOMINGO EN EL OLYMPIA

# UN GRAN MITIN DE AFIRMACION REVOLUCIONARIA

Millares de personas acudieron a escuchar ávidamente la palabra de Sebastián Faure

El acto de afirmación revolucionaria y anarquista que el domingo por la tarde tuvo efecto en el teatro Olympia, es la etérea ratificación de que el proletariado de Barcelona está cada día más identificado en los postulados libertarios.

Unas doce mil personas pudieron acoplarse apíñadamente en el amplio teatro, invadiendo pasillos y vestíbulos, y otras tantas debieron quedarse fuera del local, pugnando inútilmente por entrar, y resignándose a oír a los oradores por medio de los altavoces.

Magistral comicio el del domingo, inolvidable para los anarquistas de Barcelona. Difícilmente se podrá superar. Aquella multitud, sedienta de ideal, impaciente por escuchar la autorizada voz de los oradores, quedó plenamente satisfecha, cuando cerca de las ocho de la noche abandonaba el local.

### COMIENZA EL ACTO

A las cuatro y media en punto se dio comienzo al acto, presidiendo el compañero Juan Francisco Aso, por el Comité Regional de Juventudes Libertarias de Cataluña.

Después la finalidad del acto que no era otro que fijar la posición de las Juventudes de la F. A. I. frente a la guerra y a la Revolución, abogando contra la opinión de otros, de que la Revolución comensurada debe continuar para que los que vengán del frente observen que su sacrificio no ha sido baldío y que la sociedad ha sufrido una honda transformación.

### FIDEL MIRÓ

En nombre de las Juventudes Libertarias de Cataluña hizo uso de la palabra Fidel Miró, quien dijo que aunque en estos momentos en que todo peligro no debe resolverse los proletarios con discursos, es menester la palabra para fijar posiciones.

Mira no puede ser otra para la juventud — dice — que la perseverancia en la acción revolucionaria. La revolución no puede quedar a medio hacer. Por eso hay que dejarse de partidos, de banderas y de discursos y hay que ir a la unidad de acción revolucionaria. Todo el que se oponga a esta acción — acaba diciendo — es contrarrevolucionario y será aniquilado.

### EL DOCTOR MARTI IBARRE

Dijo así este camarada: «Trabajadores: Que sean estas primeras palabras que os llegan a todos como mensaje cordial, de un compañero de lucha, pero que sean también un saludo entusiasta a la Revolución española».

La guerra civil es sólo el prólogo, el comienzo que esta guerra civil desahoga en una renovación de todos los valores espirituales. Una guerra civil representa la pugna entre dos sectores de una nación. Nos basta acordarnos de la lucha actual para cerciorarnos. Representa, en una palabra, la elevación moral de los hombres, progreso y civilización. Si nosotros representamos una de estas fuerzas no podemos verter la sangre estérilmente; no podemos verter nuestra sangre para alimentar los clientelismos de la vieja sociedad; no iremos a la guerra, para mantener un estado de cosas que era algo así como un manjar del que nos llegara sólo el aroma; no nos basta eso. Queremos comer el supremo manjar de la Libertad!

En una ruta de sangre y dolor, el proletariado se ha lanzado a parir el hijo de la Revolución que ahora lanza sus primeros quejidos; pero mañana oírmos la risotada del hombre que ha conseguido su objetivo, la nueva ordenación revolucionaria.

Se nos ha preguntado muchas veces, por qué quemamos tantas iglesias, tantas obras de arte, y a esto respondemos simulando una parábola de Orfeo: «Hay que echar a los mercaderes del templo». ¡Pues nosotros no nos limitamos a quemar los templos, hemos quemado también las mercancías!

La Revolución española representa derrumbar el viejo edificio carcomido, roído por todos los vicios, arrastrarlo hasta los cielos. Quiero recordaros que lo que en el orden nacional hemos hecho, es menester continuarlo hasta el final, a base de una estrecha cooperación entre todos nosotros. Ha llegado el momento de no fijarnos en las etiquetas, sino en ver el contenido que se esconde debajo. Ha llegado el momento de crear una auténtica unión entre todos los obreros. A todos los que quieran venir a luchar por la Revolución, abrámosles los brazos; todos hemos de ser servidores de la causa. Y para terminar, os diré que el que impedirá la tónica revolucionaria, será aquel organismo que derecho más cr-

ganización y que demuestre tener un valor revolucionario más alto. ¡Viva la Revolución! ¡Viva el anarquismo! ¡Viva la Libertad!

### A. BOUCHY

El camarada francés A. Bouchy se dirigió al público con las siguientes frases:

«Camaradas! Obreros de Barcelona! Me siento muy satisfecho de poder hablar ante vosotros, ante el proletariado de Barcelona, que está en la vanguardia del proletariado internacional, en la lucha contra toda opresión y contra el fascismo internacional. Sois vosotros, los portadores de las banderas de la C. N. T. y la F. A. I. los que el 19 de julio habéis dado el golpe decisivo al fascismo. Para la victoria del proletariado de Barcelona y Cataluña, empieza una nueva era: no solamente para vosotros, sino también para Europa y el mundo entero. Yo, al dirigirme hoy a vosotros, lo hago siendo de una nación que hoy sufre la mano dura de la cruz gamada. Los obreros de todos los países fascistas, Italia, Alemania, Austria, Polo-

nia y demás países donde hay explotación, dirigen sus ojos, sus esperanzas a vosotros, al proletariado revolucionario de Barcelona; en vosotros hay las nuevas esperanzas del mundo oprimido, no solamente para España, sino también para el mundo entero. De la Revolución social en España saldrá como en el Pénix mitológico, el mundo nuevo, donde habrá pan y libertad para todos.

«¿Cuál era la situación del mundo entero antes del 19 de julio? Fascismo y reacción en toda Europa del Este y Central; dictadura en Italia y Alemania. Más de tres años de sangre que nos aproximaban a los tiempos medievales. Los más destacados militantes del pueblo, han sido muertos, o en campos de concentración muertos lentamente. Este es el programa de Hitler. No puedo dejar de evocar al camarada Erich Muebsen, quien, después de ser torturado por espacio de un año, fue rematado en el campo de Oranienburg, de la manera más bestial y salvaje. Cada uno de vosotros sabe cómo el látigo del fascismo lacera las espaldas del pueblo alemán.

Después de la represión asturiana, parecía que la muerte del proletariado en Europa estaba echada. ¡Fascismo y peligro de guerra mundial amenazaban por doquier! Existen en la Europa fascista millares de obreros, camaradas revolucionarios, que viven en las condiciones más inhumanas. Sabíamos que existía una preparación para un pronunciamiento en España; esperábamos con verdadera ansiedad y esperanza, el resultado final de la lucha. La fuerza innata del pueblo español, del anarquismo no corrompido por la influencia de una política parlamentaria, ha vencido a un enemigo formidable armado con modernísimos pertrechos de guerra. ¡Nuestras esperanzas no han fallado!

La lucha penista desde tres meses; el fascismo de todos los países se puso inmediatamente al lado de los militares fascistas, criminales, de España. Aquí se libra una guerra, que no es española solamente, sino que tiene un carácter internacional, pero nada ha podido debilitar al proletariado español, a pesar de la ayuda que reciben de sus correligionarios los fascistas españoles. La bestia fascista se ve obligada a abandonar posición tras posición. Como en la Revolución francesa los «sans-culottes» rechazaron a las fuerzas contrarias, los españoles proletarios baten las hordas africanas, dirigidas por los fascistas.

Tenemos la seguridad que la Revolución libertaria al proletariado español, como la Revolución francesa, libró al pueblo francés. Bajo el signo de la C. N. T. y la F. A. I. el proletariado de Cataluña ha abierto el paso a un socialismo verdadero y a una nueva época. No es el Estado el que toma la dirección, son los obreros mismos en sus sindicatos. La libertad completa para todos los sectores proletarios, no existe en ningún otro país, ni allí donde la Revolución se decía haber triunfado. Aquí en Cataluña es la primera vez que no solamente en la Economía, sino en la vida política y cultural, comienza una vida libre, sin restricciones a ningún sector político.

Este es el resultado de la educación libertaria que ya desde los tiempos de Bakunin influenció al proletariado español. El proletariado de todo el mundo, tiene hoy un nuevo poderío. Este poderío puede existir solamente en un país donde hay libertad para todos los proletarios y hombres libres.

«Camaradas! Obreros revolucionarios de Barcelona! ¡Compañeros de la C. N. T. y la F. A. I., vuestra suerte es la nuestra! ¡Vuestra libertad será la nuestra! ¡Venceremos y el fascismo se desmoronará! ¡España su primer golpe de muerte! ¡Empieza una nueva época para la lucha libertaria del proletariado mundial! ¡Viva la C. N. T. y el proletariado de Barcelona y España!

### JACINTO TORRES

Habla en nombre de la Federación Anarquista Ibérica, comenzando así:

«Trabajadores de Barcelona!

«Proletariado catalán y obreros de España entera!

En momentos de algidas dramáticas como los presentes y de honda inquietud internacional, cuando se está escuchando con ansia de la juventud proletaria el rumbo nuevo que ha de imprimirse a la vida española, la Federación Anarquista Ibérica, aliada de la gallardía, de la generosidad y el desinterés, la F. A. I., en nombre de la cual os dirijo la palabra, no pierde ocasión de ponerse en contacto directo con las masas obreras para brindarles una vez más sus orientaciones y sugerencias, orientaciones que hoy han de ser formalmente breves en atención a los compañeros que me sucederán en el uso de la palabra.

Del cúmulo de temas de palpitante interés, del cúmulo de asuntos de / actualidad, la F. A. I. me ha encargado habla de dos de ellos tan sólo: dos temas que componen la entrada y el nervio de la hora actual, y sin los cuales no hay triunfo ni victoria con día siguiente.

Primer punto que la F. A. I. me recomienda tratar ante vosotros:

Camaradas que escucháis, presentes o ausentes, camaradas todos: Estamos comenzando a hacer la revolución, estamos en las preliminares de la revolución. No os entusiasmeis con tá-

picos fáciles, ni os dejéis arrastrar por el latiguello tradicional. Cuando oigáis decir que hemos hecho tanto y cuan-



Jacinto Torres, en un momento de su discurso

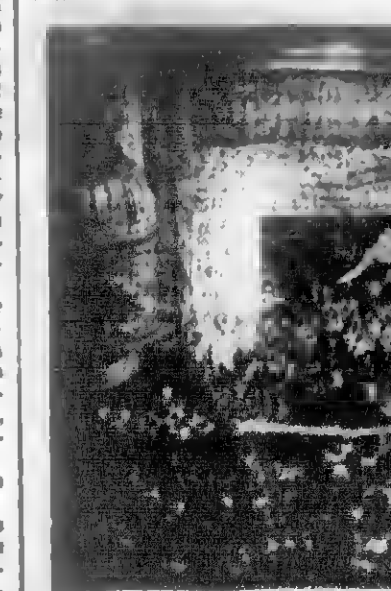
to, no prestéis mucho crédito al orador, pues no hemos hecho hasta ahora gran cosa, sino que estamos comenzando a «hacer». Y, ¿cómo se «hace»? ¿Cómo se comienza a «hacer» con éxito? ¿Cómo se comienza a «hacer» con eficacia, para que el otro día no se desmorone la obra construida? Amigos: se comienza a «hacer» (trabajando) ¡¡¡Hay que trabajar!!! Esta es la consigna de la C. N. T., que la F. A. I. hace suya.

En estos instantes hay que trabajar con la mayor intensidad del mundo por dos razones decisivas:

Primera: ¡¡Porque hay que ganar la guerra!

Otra: ¡¡Porque estamos haciendo la revolución!

En estos instantes en que los trabajadores de todas las tendencias de la Península, estrechamente unidos, cual jamás lo han estado, defienden fuertemente sus derechos y las libertades populares pisoteadas, no se puede uno entretener, no podemos ninguno de nosotros perder el tiempo en reclamaciones más o menos egoístas e insolidarias. Hoy ya no es día de la paseta más y la hora menos. La hora presente es la hora de trabajar desde que el sol nace hasta que oscurece, sin agotir las bases que hicimos respetar a la burguesía. Bases que eran un arma de combate entonces, que hoy no. Pues en Cataluña ya no trabajamos para los adversarios, para el capitalismo; trabajamos para nosotros, trabajamos para todos, trabajamos para la colectivización social, en la que están representados todos los intereses.



Aspecto del mitin anarquista del domingo.

Es necesario que se os quede grabado en la cabeza este pensamiento, esta consigna de la Federación Local de Sindicatos Unicos de Barcelona, que ha traspasado ya las fronteras y causado la admiración del mundo. Tema propicio es a dedicarle unas gloriosas subjetivas y variaciones elegantes propicio a hacer un discurso sentimental con él. Pero los que somos poco amigos del sentimentalismo, procuramos no emplear muchas palabras; pero al imprimir a las que pronunciamos un tono de sinceridad y de entereza hasta convertirnos en algo así como en un especie de fluido eléctrico que prende en el cerebro y en el corazón de todos los oyentes.

Trabajadores de Barcelona; compañeros de la C. N. T. y de la F. A. I. ¡Vuelvo a repetir lo mismo: Hemos de trabajar intensamente. En vuestros sindicatos, en las asambleas, en los Comités de que formáis parte, en el propio taller, en la propia fábrica, habéis de convertir todos en propagandistas entusiastas de la jornada intensiva. Porque no atravesamos momentos de elucubraciones filosóficas sino de practicismo, momentos en que estamos construyendo algo tan interesante, tan delicado, que por simples esquemas partidistas, aunque fueran pequeños, la obra puede desmoronarse. Y para que esto no suceda, hemos de poner en la obra toda nuestra alma, todo nuestro cerebro, todo nuestro desinterés. Hemos de trabajar; hemos de trabajar hasta que las fuerzas se agoten. Por dos causas fundamentales ya dichas: porque hay que ganar la guerra, y por que ¡hay que ganar la revolución. Hemos de hacer una Cataluña libre, ejemplar y hemos de triunfar decisivamente en la rontienda entablada contra el fascismo; y existen solamente dos procedimientos eficaces para lograrlo y son, ¡¡escuchadme todos!! luchar con tesón y disciplina en el frente, y trabajar sin descanso en la retaguardia.

Segundo punto de que la F. A. I. tiene especial interés en hablar a todos los trabajadores, a todos los antifascistas sin excepción.

Es sobre la unidad de acción y pensamiento del proletariado hispanico. Es sobre la Unidad Revolucionaria, en virtud de la cual triunfó Cataluña inmediatamente contra el fascismo, sobre la Alianza Revolucionaria que sirve de fibra esencial y primordial a todo lo que se pretenda llevar a efecto, por pequeño que fuere. La C. N. T. y la F. A. I. vienen diciendo desde el 19 de julio estas mismas palabras que vais a oír y que tantas veces he repetido yo: camaradas de todas las organizaciones antifascistas, camaradas republicanos de la izquierda, socialistas y comunistas, compañeros de nuestros organismos específicos y confederales. Por nada del mundo puede permitirse que la Unidad revolucionaria establecida y sellada con la sangre de tantos luchadores se quebrante. Hemos de ser sinceros, nobles, hemos de proceder en nuestras relaciones con rectitud de intención; pero hemos de ser, sobre todo, leales. La C. N. T. y la F. A. I. reitteran a todos los elementos antifas-







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COMMUNISM -- BOLSHEVIST AND ANARCHIST:

### A COMPARISON

BOLSHEVISM, COMMUNISM <sup>is</sup> NOW ON EVERYBODY'S LIPS.

SOME TALK OF IT WITH THE EXAGGERATED <sup>like</sup> ENTHUSIASM OF A NEW CONVERT, OTHERS FEAR AND CONDEMN IT AS A SOCIAL MENACE. BUT I VENTURE TO SAY THAT NEITHER ITS ADMIRERS - THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THEM - NOR THOSE WHO DENOUNCE IT HAVE A VERY CLEAR IDEA OF WHAT BOLSHEVIK COMMUNISM REALLY IS.

I HAVE BEEN PARTICULARLY SURPRISED AT THE CONFUSION OF IDEAS I FOUND ON THIS SUBJECT IN THE UNITED STATES, A <sup>and Canada</sup> CONFUSION FAR GREATER THAN I HAVE MET IN INTELLIGENT CIRCLES IN EUROPE. COMMUNISM HAS BECOME FASHIONABLE WITH A CERTAIN <sup>not them and I</sup> CLASS OF LIBERALS IN AMERICA, BUT THE LACK OF REAL UNDERSTANDING <sup>both countries in the G. Country</sup> OF BOLSHEVISM IS AS GREAT AMONG ITS FRIENDS AS AMONG ITS ENEMIES.

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SPEAKING GENERALLY, COMMUNISM IS THE IDEAL OF HUMAN EQUALITY AND BROTHERHOOD. IT CONSIDERS THE EXPLOITATION OF MAN BY MAN AS THE SOURCE OF ALL SLAVERY AND OPPRESSION. IT HOLDS THAT ECONOMIC INEQUALITY LEADS TO SOCIAL INJUSTICE AND IS THE ENEMY OF MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS. COMMUNISM AIMS AT A SOCIETY WHERE CLASSES HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED AS A RESULT OF <sup>social</sup> ~~COMMON~~ OWNERSHIP OF THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION. IT TEACHES THAT ONLY IN A CLASSLESS, SOLIDARIC COMMONWEALTH CAN MAN ENJOY LIBERTY, PEACE AND WELL-BEING.

IT MUST BE MENTIONED THAT THE COMMUNIST IDEA DID NOT ORIGINATE, AS SOME PEOPLE SEEM TO THINK, WITH THE BOLSHEVIKI OR WITH THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. INDEED, NOT EVEN WITH KARL MARX. SOVIET RUSSIA IS THE FIRST COUNTRY IN MODERN TIMES WHICH IS CREDITED (WRONGLY SO, AS I SHALL SHOW LATER) WITH THE INTRODUCTION OF COMMUNISM ON A LARGE SCALE. BUT THE IDEA OF COMMUNISM IS VERY OLD.

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COMMUNISM IN ONE FORM OR ANOTHER FOUND ADVOCATES IN ALMOST EVERY AGE AND EVERY COUNTRY, BEGINNING WITH THE STOIC ZENO AND HIS FOLLOWERS, PERHAPS EVEN LONG BEFORE THEM. GREATLY AS THE VARIOUS COMMUNIST PHILOSOPHIES DIFFERED FROM ONE ANOTHER, THEY ALL HAD A COMMON ORIGIN: DEEP DIS-  
*a/Rein*  
SATISFACTION WITH EXISTING CONDITIONS AND THE REALIZATION THAT  
*merely*  
PRIVATE ~~POSSESSION~~ RESULTS IN INEQUALITY AND INJUSTICE. BUT THEY DID NOT LIMIT THEMSELVES TO PURELY ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.  
*In part of*  
~~AS A MATTER OF~~ FACT, ALL OF THEM INVOLVED THE COMPLETE REORGANIZATION OF SOCIETY; ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL. VARIOUS METHODS OF ACHIEVING THEIR AIMS WERE ADVOCATED.

THE REMARKABLE COMPREHENSIVENESS OF PLATO'S IDEAL SOCIETY, DESCRIBED WITH SUCH MINUTENESS AND ELOQUENCE IN HIS REPUBLIC, IS WELL KNOWN. WITH SIMILAR CONVICTION AND ZEAL, THOMAS MORE, CENTURIES LATER, ELABORATED HIS PHILOSOPHY OF HUMAN BROTHERHOOD IN UTOPIA. VARIOUS COMMUNIST TEACHINGS APPEARED IN THE PERIOD BETWEEN THE REFORMATION AND

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*In England & needs*

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

GERALD WINSTANLEY AND HIS DISCIPLES

*who*  
ALREADY IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY ANNUNCIATED THE PRINCIPLE:

"FROM EACH ACCORDING TO HIS ABILITY. TO EACH ACCORDING TO HIS

NEEDS." LOUIS BLANC, SAINT SIMON, FOURIER, GODWIN, ~~WILLIAM~~ *Robert* OWEN,

PROUDHON, BAKUNIN, KROPOTKIN, ELISEE, RECLUS AND MALATESTA

VISUALISED A NEW SOCIETY OF HUMAN BROTHERHOOD AND EQUALITY.

ESPECIALLY WAS IT PETER KROPOTKIN WHO STRESSED THE IDEA OF

"FROM EACH ACCORDING TO HIS ABILITY, TO EACH ACCORDING TO HIS

NEEDS" AS THE VERY FOUNDATION OF ANARCHIST COMMUNISM.

*U* IT WOULD BE INTERESTING, BUT IT IS OUTSIDE OF THE SCOPE  
OF ONE LECTURE TO EXAMINE IN DETAIL THE DIVERS FORMS OF

COMMUNISM ADVOCATED AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER, OR THEIR APPLICATION

TO COMMUNIST EXPERIMENTS OF MORE RECENT TIMES: ONEIDA COLONY

*in America* OF THE PERFECTIONISTS, FOR INSTANCE, BY THE ECONOMISTS, THE

SHAKERS AND OTHER COMMUNIST SOCIETIES. SOME COMMUNIST

*has* PHILOSOPHERS HAD AN ETHICAL OR RELIGIOUS TENDENCY BUT THE

MOST SIGNIFICANT FEATURE OF ALL OF THEM, BOTH IN THEORY AND

PRACTICE, WAS THEIR BASIC STATE IDEA.

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(WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS (PREEMINENTLY ZENO AMONG THE ANCIENTS,  
*whom I have dealt with next time*)  
AND IN MODERN TIMES THE EXPONENTS OF ANARCHIST COMMUNISM WHO

ADVOCATED AN ENTIRELY FREE AND LIBERTARIAN COMMUNISM) THEIR

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE WAS THE SUBORDINATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL

TO THE "~~WELFARE OF THE COMMUNITY.~~" IT DEMANDED UNQUESTIONING

OBEDIENCE TO ~~ELDERS AND CHIEFS,~~ TO AUTHORITY AND GOVERNMENT;

IT CREATED RULERS AND RULED AND DIVIDED THE COMMUNE INTO

CLASSES. IN SOME CASES THE SUPREMACY OF THE STATE, THE

"WELFARE OF SOCIETY", IMPOSED EVEN COMMON OWNERSHIP OF WOMEN

AND CHILDREN, AS IN PLATO'S REPUBLIC, OR AS IN THE ONEIDA

PERFECTIONISTS COLONY UNDER THE NAME OF "COMPLEX MARRIAGES."

(FEW INDEED WERE THE THINKERS OF COMMUNIST TENDENCY WHO  
SUCCEEDED IN EMANCIPATING THEMSELVES FREE FROM THE STATE IDEA.

THOMAS MORE, WHO WAS REVOLUTIONARY AND VASTLY IN ADVANCE OF

HIS TIME, THOUGHT THAT SLAVERY MUST EXIST IN HIS IDEAL SOCIETY

ALONGSIDE THE "MOST ABSOLUTE PERSONAL, POLITICAL AND

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM." SLAVERY FOR LIFE WAS MADE A SUBSTITUTE

FOR CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. THE SLAVE CLASS WAS TO SERVE THE

SPECIAL PURPOSE OF PERFORMING "ALL THE UNEASY AND SORDID SERVICES."

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GREAT THINKER THOUGH HE WAS, MORE WAS NO PROPHET. HE  
COULD NOT FORESEE THAT MAN'S GENIUS WOULD SOME DAY INVENT  
MACHINERY THAT WOULD NOT ONLY MAKE HIS SLAVE CLASS SUPER-  
FLUOUS BUT ALMOST ALL LABOR UNNECESSARY. NO MORE COULD  
MALTHUS AND HIS FOLLOWERS REALIZE THE POTENTIALITIES OF  
HUMAN EFFORT. MALTHUS FEARED THAT THE EARTH COULD NOT  
SUPPORT ITS INCREASING POPULATION. I WONDER WHAT HE WOULD SAY  
TODAY AT THE SIGHT OF OUR UNIVERSAL ECONOMIC CRISIS BECAUSE  
OF TOO GREAT PRODUCTION!

THE IDEA THAT SLAVERY, SUBJECTION, EXPLOITATION IN ONE  
FORM OR ANOTHER IS NECESSARY FOR "THE WELFARE OF SOCIETY"  
RUNS ALL THROUGH THE PAST. IT IS THE BASIC FEATURE OF ALMOST  
ALL THE THEORIES AND PHILOSOPHIES OF SOCIAL WELL BEING. EVEN  
THE MOST DARING MINDS DID NOT DREAM OF MAN'S POSSIBLE ACHIEVE-  
MENTS IN THE INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE.

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UNFORTUNATELY, THE SAME LACK OF VISION, WITH ITS RESULTANT LACK OF FAITH IN "HUMAN NATURE", DOMINATES PEOPLE TODAY AND, ABOVE ALL, OUR SO-CALLED PHILOSOPHERS, ECONOMISTS AND SOCIOLOGISTS. FEW OF THEM CAN GET AWAY FROM THE PRIMITIVE FEAR OF INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIAL "IMPOSSIBILITY." ALL OUR INSTITUTIONS ARE FOUNDED ON THAT FEAR; IT IS INHERENT IN MONARCHY AS IN DEMOCRACY. IT IS THE BASIS OF EVERY STATE IDEA, THE ESSENCE OF ALL GOVERNMENT.

MY PURPOSE IS TO COMPARE COMMUNISM WITH ITS APPLICATION IN SOVIET RUSSIA BUT, ON CLOSER EXAMINATION I FIND IT AN IMPOSSIBLE TASK. AS A MATTER OF FACT, THERE IS NO COMMUNISM IN U.S.S.R. NOT A SINGLE COMMUNIST PRINCIPLE, NOT A SINGLE ITEM OF ITS TEACHING IS BEING APPLIED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN RUSSIA.

TO SOME THIS STATEMENT MAY APPEAR AS ENTIRELY FALSE; OTHERS MAY THINK IT VASTLY EXAGGERATED. YET I FEEL SURE THAT AN OBJECTIVE EXAMINATION OF CONDITIONS IN PRESENT DAY RUSSIA WILL CONVINCE THE UNPREJUDICED READER THAT I SPEAK WITH ENTIRE TRUTH.

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IT IS NECESSARY TO CONSIDER HERE, FIRST OF ALL, THE  
FUNDAMENTAL IDEA UNDERLYING THE ALLEGED COMMUNISM OF THE  
BOLSHEVIKI. IT IS ADMITTEDLY OF THE CENTRALISED, AUTHORITARIAN  
KIND. THAT IS, IT IS BASED ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY ON GOVERNMENTAL  
COERCION, ON VIOLENCE. IT IS NOT THE COMMUNISM OF VOLUNTARY  
ASSOCIATION, OF COMMUNITY OF INTERESTS. IT IS COMPULSORY  
"STATE COMMUNISM." THIS MUST BE KEPT IN MIND IN ORDER TO  
UNDERSTAND THE METHOD APPLIED BY THE SOVIET STATE TO CARRY  
OUT SUCH OF ITS PLANS WHICH MAY SEEM TO BE COMMUNIST.

THE FIRST REQUIREMENT OF COMMUNISM IS THE SOCIALIZATION  
OF THE LAND AND OF THE MACHINERY OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.  
SOCIALISED LAND AND MACHINERY BELONG TO THE PEOPLE, TO BE  
SETTLED UPON AND USED BY INDIVIDUALS OR GROUPS ACCORDING TO  
THEIR NEEDS. IN RUSSIA LAND AND MACHINERY ARE NOT SOCIALISED  
BUT NATIONALISED. THE TERM IS A MISNOMER, OF COURSE. IN FACT,  
IT IS ENTIRELY DEVOID OF CONTENT. IN REALITY THERE IS NO  
SUCH THING AS "NATIONAL WEALTH." A NATION IS TOO ABSTRACT A  
TERM TO "OWN" ANYTHING. OWNERSHIP MAY BE BY AN INDIVIDUAL,

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OR BY A GROUP OF INDIVIDUALS; IN ANY CASE BY SOME QUANTITATIVELY  
DEFINED REALITY. WHEN A CERTAIN THING DOES NOT BELONG TO AN  
INDIVIDUAL OR GROUP, IT IS ~~HE~~ "NATIONALISED" OR ~~IS~~.  
IF IT IS NATIONALISED, IT BELONGS TO THE STATE; THAT IS, THE  
GOVERNMENT HAS CONTROL OF IT AND MAY DISPOSE OF IT ACCORDING  
TO ITS WISHES AND VIEWS. BUT WHEN A THING IS SOCIALISED,  
*or groups of individuals*  
EVERY INDIVIDUAL HAS FREE ACCESS TO IT AND MAY USE IT WITHOUT  
INTERFERENCE FROM ANYONE.

C IN RUSSIA THERE IS NO SOCIALISATION EITHER OF LAND OR  
OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION. EVERYTHING IS "NATIONALISED";  
IT BELONGS TO THE GOVERNMENT, EXACTLY AS DOES THE POST OFFICE  
IN AMERICA OR THE RAILROAD IN GERMANY AND OTHER EUROPEAN  
COUNTRIES. THERE IS NOTHING OF COMMUNISM ABOUT IT.

*and* NO MORE COMMUNISTIC THAN THE LAND AND MEANS OF PRODUCTION  
IS ANY OTHER PHASE OF THE SOVIET ECONOMIC STRUCTURE. ALL  
SOURCES OF EXISTENCE ARE OWNED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT;  
FOREIGN TRADE IS ITS ABSOLUTE MONOPOLY; THE PRINTING PRESSES  
BELONG TO THE STATE, AND EVERY BOOK AND PAPER ISSUED IS A

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GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION. IN SHORT, THE ENTIRE COUNTRY AND EVERYTHING IN IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE, AS IN ANCIENT DAYS IT USED TO BE THE PROPERTY OF THE CROWN. THE FEW THINGS NOT YET NATIONALISED, AS SOME OLD RAMSHACKLE HOUSES IN MOSCOW, FOR INSTANCE, OR SOME DINGY LITTLE STORES WITH A PITIFUL STOCK OF COSMETICS, EXIST ON SUFFERANCE ONLY, WITH THE GOVERNMENT HAVING THE UNDISPUTED RIGHT TO CONFISCATE THEM AT ANY MOMENT BY SIMPLE DECREE.

---

SUCH A CONDITION OF AFFAIRS MAY BE CALLED STATE CAPITALISM, BUT IT WOULD BE FANTASTIC TO CONSIDER IT IN ANY SENSE COMMUNISTIC.

---

LET US NOW TURN TO PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, THE LEVERS OF ALL EXISTENCE. MAYBE IN THEM WE SHALL FIND SOME DEGREE OF COMMUNISM THAT WILL JUSTIFY US IN CALLING LIFE IN RUSSIA COMMUNISTIC, TO SOME EXTENT AT LEAST.

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I HAVE ALREADY POINTED OUT THAT THE LAND AND THE MACHINERY OF PRODUCTION ARE OWNED BY THE STATE. THE METHODS OF PRODUCTION, THE AMOUNTS TO BE MANUFACTURED BY EVERY INDUSTRY, IN FACT IN EACH AND EVERY MILL, SHOP AND FACTORY, ARE DETERMINED BY THE STATE, BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT - BY MOSCOW - THROUGH ITS VARIOUS ORGANS.

NOW, RUSSIA IS A COUNTRY OF VAST EXTENT, COVERING ABOUT ONE SIXTH OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE. IT IS PEOPLED BY A MIXED POPULATION OF <sup>160</sup>~~150~~ MILLIONS. IT CONSISTS OF A NUMBER OF LARGE REPUBLICS, OF VARIOUS RACES AND NATIONALITIES, EACH REGION HAVING ITS OWN PARTICULAR INTERESTS AND NEEDS.

NO DOUBT INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC PLANNING IS VITALLY NECESSARY FOR THE WELL BEING OF A COMMUNITY. TRUE COMMUNISM - ECONOMIC EQUALITY AS BETWEEN MAN AND MAN AND BETWEEN COMMUNITIES - REQUIRES THE BEST AND MOST EFFICIENT PLANNING BY EACH COMMUNITY, BASED UPON ITS LOCAL REQUIREMENTS AND POSSIBILITIES. THE BASIS OF SUCH PLANNING MUST BE THE COMPLETE FREEDOM OF EACH COMMUNITY TO PRODUCE ACCORDING TO ITS NEEDS

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AND TO DISPOSE OF ITS PRODUCTS ACCORDING TO ITS JUDGMENT:

TO EXCHANGE ITS SURPLUS WITH OTHER SIMILARLY INDEPENDENT

COMMUNITIES WITHOUT LET OR HINDRANCE BY ANY EXTERNAL AUTHORITY.

THAT IS THE ESSENTIAL POLITICO-ECONOMIC NATURE OF  
COMMUNISM. IT IS NEITHER WORKABLE NOR POSSIBLE ON ANY OTHER  
BASIS. IT IS NECESSARILY LIBERTARIAN, ANARCHISTIC.

THERE IS NO TRACE OF SUCH COMMUNISM - THAT IS TO SAY,  
OF ANY COMMUNISM - IN SOVIET RUSSIA. IN FACT, THE MERE SUGGES-  
TION OF SUCH A SYSTEM IS CONSIDERED CRIMINAL THERE, AND ANY  
ATTEMPT TO CARRY IT OUT IS PUNISHED BY DEATH.

INDUSTRIAL PLANNING AND ALL THE PROCESSES OF PRODUCTION  
AND DISTRIBUTION ARE IN THE HANDS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.  
ITS SUPREME ECONOMIC COUNCIL IS SUBJECT ONLY TO THE AUTHORITY  
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY. IT IS ENTIRELY INDEPENDENT OF THE  
WILL OR WISHES OF THE PEOPLE COMPRISING THE UNION OF SOCIALIST  
SOVIET REPUBLICS. ITS WORK IS DIRECTED BY THE POLICIES AND

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DECISIONS OF THE KREMLIN. IT IS THIS THAT EXPLAINS WHY SOVIET  
RUSSIA HAS BEEN EXPORTING VAST AMOUNTS OF WHEAT AND OTHER GRAIN  
WHILE WIDE REGIONS IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST OF RUSSIA WERE  
STRICKEN WITH FAMINE, SO THAT MORE THAN TWO MILLION OF ITS  
PEOPLE DIED OF STARVATION. (1932-1933).

*Why Henry  
Chamberlain*

*to Chamberlain, President  
since August 1933  
second war started  
4 Nov 33*

*team*  
THERE WERE "REASONS OF STATE" FOR IT. THE EUTHENICAL  
HAS FROM TIME IMMEMORIAL MASKED TYRANNY, EXPLOITATION AND THE  
DETERMINATION OF EVERY RULER TO PROLONG AND PERPETUATE HIS  
RULE. INCIDENTALLY I MAY MENTION THAT - IN SPITE OF COUNTRY-  
WIDE HUNGER AND LACK OF THE MOST ELEMENTAL NECESSITIES OF  
LIFE IN RUSSIA - THE ENTIRE FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN AIMED AT  
DEVELOPING THAT BRANCH OF HEAVY INDUSTRY WHICH SERVES, OR  
CAN BE MADE TO SERVE, MILITARY PURPOSES.

*K* AS WITH PRODUCTION, SO WITH DISTRIBUTION AND EVERY  
OTHER FORM OF ACTIVITY. NOT ONLY INDIVIDUAL CITIES AND TOWNS,  
BUT THE CONSTITUENT PARTS OF THE SOVIET UNION ARE ENTIRELY  
DEPRIVED OF INDEPENDENT EXISTENCE. POLITICALLY MERE VASSALS

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OF MOSCOW, THEIR WHOLE ECONOMIC SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ACTIVITY  
IS PLANNED, CUT OUT FOR THEM AND RUTHLESSLY CONTROLLED BY THE  
*no talked*  
"PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP" IN MOSCOW. MORE: THE LIFE OF  
*speeches*  
EVERY LOCALITY, OF EVERY INDIVIDUAL EVEN, IN THE ~~SO-CALLED~~  
"SOCIALIST" REPUBLICS IS MANAGED IN THE VERY LAST DETAIL BY  
THE "GENERAL LINE" LAID DOWN BY THE "CENTER." IN OTHER WORDS,  
BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND POLITBUREAU OF THE PARTY, BOTH  
OF THEM CONTROLLED ABSOLUTELY BY ONE MAN, STALIN. TO CALL  
SUCH A DICTATORSHIP, THIS PERSONAL AUTOCRACY MORE POWERFUL  
AND ABSOLUTE THAN ANY TSAR'S, BY THE NAME OF COMMUNISM SEEMS  
TO ME THE ACME OF ~~IMPERIALISM~~ *unpleasant*  
*inequality*

*C* LET US SEE NOW HOW BOLSHEVIK "COMMUNISM" AFFECTS THE  
LIVES OF THE MILLIONS, OF THE MASSES AND OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

*C* THERE ARE NAIVE PEOPLE WHO BELIEVE THAT AT LEAST SOME  
FEATURES OF COMMUNISM HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED INTO THE LIVES OF  
THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE. I WISH IT WERE TRUE, FOR THAT WOULD BE  
A HOPEFUL SIGN, A PROMISE OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT ALONG THAT  
LINE. BUT THE TRUTH IS THAT IN NO PHASE OF SOVIET LIFE,

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NO MORE IN THE SOCIAL THAN IN INDIVIDUAL RELATIONS, HAS THERE  
EVER BEEN ANY ATTEMPT TO APPLY COMMUNIST PRINCIPLES IN ANY SHAPE  
OR FORM. AND HERE I DO NOT SPEAK OF THE LIBERTARIAN,  
ANARCHIST COMMUNISM. AS I HAVE POINTED OUT BEFORE, THE VERY  
SUGGESTION OF FREE, VOLUNTARY COMMUNISM IS TABOO IN RUSSIA  
AND IS REGARDED AS COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY AND HIGH TREASON  
AGAINST THE INFALLIBLE STALIN AND THE HOLY "COMMUNIST" PARTY.

WHAT I ASSERT IS THAT THERE IS NOT THE LEAST SIGN IN  
SOVIET RUSSIA EVEN OF AUTHORITARIAN, STATE COMMUNISM. LET  
US GLANCE AT THE ACTUAL FACTS OF EVERY DAY LIFE THERE.

THE ESSENCE OF COMMUNISM, EVEN OF THE COERCIVE KIND,  
IS THE ABSENCE OF SOCIAL CLASSES. THE INTRODUCTION OF  
ECONOMIC EQUALITY IS ITS FIRST STEP. THIS HAS BEEN THE BASIS  
OF ALL COMMUNIST PHILOSOPHIES, HOWEVER THEY MAY HAVE DIFFERED  
IN OTHER RESPECTS. THE PURPOSE COMMON TO ALL OF THEM WAS  
TO SECURE SOCIAL JUSTICE; AND ALL OF THEM AGREED THAT IT WAS  
NOT POSSIBLE WITHOUT ESTABLISHING ECONOMIC EQUALITY.

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EVEN PLATO, IN SPITE OF THE "INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL" STRATA  
IN HIS REPUBLIC, PROVIDED FOR ABSOLUTE ECONOMIC EQUALITY,  
FOR THE RULING CLASSES WERE NOT TO ENJOY GREATER RIGHTS OR  
PRIVILEGES THAN THE LOWEST SOCIAL UNIT.

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*later added*

*(* AT THE RISK OF CONDEMNATION FOR TELLING THE ~~WHOLE~~ TRUTH,

I MUST STATE ~~UNEQUIVOCALLY~~ UNCONDITIONALLY THAT THE VERY

OPPOSITE IS THE CASE IN SOVIET RUSSIA. BOLSHEVISM HAS NOT

ABOLISHED THE CLASSES IN RUSSIA: IT HAS MERELY REVERSED THEIR

FORMER RELATIONSHIP. *In point of* AS A ~~MATTER~~ OF FACT, IT HAS MULTIPLIED

THE SOCIAL DIVISIONS WHICH EXISTED BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.

*from the very beginning*  
*33 different "classes"*  
WHEN I ARRIVED IN SOVIET RUSSIA IN JANUARY, 1920, I

FOUND INNUMERABLE ECONOMIC CATEGORIES, BASED ON THE FOOD

RATIONS THEY RECEIVED FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

*to the party members had access*  
*to the best of the food. They came to the camp*  
*and the* THE SAILOR WAS GETTING THE BEST RATION, SUPERIOR IN

QUALITY, QUANTITY AND VARIETY TO THE FOOD ISSUED TO THE REST

OF THE POPULATION. HE WAS THE ARISTOCRAT OF THE REVOLUTION:

*that did not render suspect Russia*  
*from exterminating 14 ad*

*sailed in the so called*  
*Kronstadt uprising.*

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ECONOMICALLY AND SOCIALLY HE WAS UNIVERSALLY CONSIDERED TO BELONG  
TO THE NEW PRIVILEGED CLASSES.

*That did not prevent the  
termination in the translation mass  
1921*

AFTER HIM CAME THE SOLDIER, THE RED ARMY MAN, WHO

RECEIVED A MUCH SMALLER RATION, EVEN LESS BREAD. BELOW

THE SOLDIER IN THE SCALE WAS THE WORKER IN THE MILITARY

INDUSTRIES; THEN CAME OTHER WORKERS, SUBDIVIDED INTO THE

SKILLED, THE ARTISAN, THE LABORER, ETC.

*10* EACH CATEGORY RECEIVED A LITTLE LESS BREAD, FATS,  
SUGAR, TOBACCO, AND OTHER PRODUCTS (WHENEVER THEY WERE TO

BE HAD AT ALL). MEMBERS OF THE FORMER BOURGEOISIE OFFICIALLY

ABOLISHED AS A CLASS AND EXPROPRIATED, WERE IN THE LAST

ECONOMIC CATEGORY AND RECEIVED PRACTICALLY NOTHING. MOST OF

THEM COULD SECURE NEITHER WORK NOR LODGINGS, AND IT WAS NO

ONE'S BUSINESS HOW THEY WERE TO EXIST, TO KEEP FROM *speculating*  
~~STAYING~~

OR FROM JOINING THE COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY ARMIES AND ROBBER

BANDS.

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THE POSSESSION OF A RED CARD, PROVING MEMBERSHIP IN  
THE COMMUNIST PARTY, PLACED ONE ABOVE ALL THESE CATEGORIES.  
IT ENTITLED ITS OWNER TO A SPECIAL RATION, ENABLE HIM TO EAT  
IN THE PARTY STOLOVAYA (MESSROOM) AND PRODUCED, PARTICULARLY  
IF SUPPORTED BY RECOMMENDATIONS FROM PARTY MEMBERS HIGHER UP,  
WARM UNDERWEAR, LEATHER BOOTS, A FUR COAT OR JACKET, OR  
OTHER ARTICLES. PROMINENT PARTY MEN HAD THEIR OWN DINING  
ROOMS, TO WHICH THE ORDINARY MEMBERS HAD NO ACCESS.

CC IN THE SMOLNY, FOR INSTANCE, THEN THE HEADQUARTERS OF  
PETROGRAD GOVERNMENT, THERE WERE TWO DIFFERENT DINING-ROOMS,  
ONE FOR COMMUNISTS IN HIGH POSITION, THE OTHER FOR THE LESSER  
LIGHTS. ZINOVIEV, THEN CHAIRMAN OF THE PETROGRAD SOVIET  
AND VIRTUAL AUTOCRAT OF THE NORTHERN DISTRICT, AND OTHER  
GOVERNMENT HEADS, TOOK THEIR MEALS AT HOME IN THE ASTORIA,  
THE FORMER BEST HOTEL IN THE CITY, TURNED INTO THE FIRST  
SOVIET HOUSE, WHERE THEY LIVED WITH THEIR FAMILIES.

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LATER ON I FOUND THE SAME SITUATION IN MOSCOW,  
*Kharkov, Kiev, Odessa* --- EVERYWHERE IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

IT WAS THE ~~BOLSHEVIK SYSTEM OF COMMUNISM~~. WHAT  
DIRE EFFECTS IT HAD IN CAUSING DISSATISFACTION, RESENTMENT  
AND ANTAGONISM THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, RESULTING IN  
INDUSTRIAL AND AGRARIAN SABOTAGE, IN STRIKES AND REVOLTS ---  
OF THIS FURTHER ON.

THAT WAS THE "COMMUNISM" OF THE BOLSHEVIKI IN THE  
FIRST STAGES OF THE REVOLUTION. EVERYONE KNOWS THAT IT  
BROUGHT THE COMPLETE PARALYSIS OF INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE AND  
TRANSPORT. IT WAS THE PERIOD OF "MILITARY COMMUNISM", OF  
AGRARIAN AND INDUSTRIAL CONSCRIPTION, OF THE RAZING OF  
PEASANT VILLAGES BY BOLSHEVIK ARTILLERY - THOSE "CONSTRUCTIVE"  
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC POLICIES OF BOLSHEVIK COMMUNISM WHICH  
RESULTED IN THE FEARFUL FAMINE OF 1921.

AND TODAY? HAS THAT "COMMUNISM" CHANGED ITS NATURE?  
IS IT ACTUALLY DIFFERENT FROM THE "COMMUNISM" OF 1921? TO

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MY REGRET I MUST STATE THAT, IN SPITE OF ALL WIDELY ADVERTISED

CHANGES AND NEW ECONOMIC POLICIES, BOLSHEVIST "COMMUNISM" IS

*Essentially the same as it was in 1921*

*But* TODAY THE PEASANTRY IN SOVIET RUSSIA IS ENTIRELY

EXPROPRIATED OF THE LAND. THE SOVKHOZI ARE GOVERNMENT FARMS

ON WHICH THE PEASANT WORKS AS A HIRED MAN, JUST AS THE MAN

IN THE FACTORY. THIS IS KNOWN AS "INDUSTRIALIZATION" OF

AGRICULTURE, "TRANSFORMING THE PEASANT INTO A PROLETARIAN."

IN THE KOLKHOZ THE LAND ONLY NOMINALLY BELONGS TO

THE VILLAGE. ACTUALLY IT IS OWNED BY THE GOVERNMENT. THE

LATTER CAN AT ANY MOMENT - AND OFTEN DOES - COMMANDER THE

KOLKHOZ MEMBERS FOR WORK IN OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY OR

EXILE WHOLE VILLAGES FOR DISOBEDIENCE. THE KOLKHOZ ARE

WORKED COLLECTIVELY, BUT THE GOVERNMENT "CONTROL" OF THEM

AMOUNTS TO EXPROPRIATION. IT TAXES THEM AT ITS OWN WILL;

IT SETS WHATEVER PRICE IT CHOOSES TO PAY FOR GRAIN AND OTHER

PRODUCTS, AND NEITHER THE INDIVIDUAL PEASANT NOR THE VILLAGE

SOVIET HAS ANY SAY IN THE MATTER. UNDER THE MASK OF

NUMEROUS LEVIES AND COMPULSORY GOVERNMENT LOANS, IT

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APPROPRIATES THE PRODUCTS OF THE KOLKHOSI, AND FOR SOME  
ACTUAL OR PRETENDED OFFENSES PUNISHES THEM BY TAKING AWAY  
ALL THEIR GRAIN.

1C THE FEARFUL FAMINE OF 1921 WAS ADMITTEDLY DUE CHIEFLY  
TO THE RAZVERSTKA, THE RUTHLESS EXPROPRIATION PRACTICED AT THE  
TIME. IT WAS BECAUSE OF IT, AND OF THE REBELLION THAT RESULTED,  
THAT LENIN DECIDED TO INTRODUCE THE NEP - THE NEW ECONOMIC  
POLICY WHICH LIMITED STATE EXPROPRIATION AND ENABLED THE  
PEASANT TO DISPOSE OF SOME OF HIS SURPLUS FOR HIS OWN BENEFIT.  
THE NEP IMMEDIATELY IMPROVED ECONOMIC CONDITIONS THROUGHOUT  
THE LAND. THE FAMINE OF 1932-1933 WAS DUE TO SIMILAR  
"COMMUNIST" METHODS OF THE BOLSHEVIKI: TO ENFORCED  
COLLECTIVISATION.

1C THE SAME RESULT AS IN 1921 FOLLOWED. IT COMPELLED  
STALIN TO REVISE HIS POLICY SOMEWHAT. HE REALISED THAT  
THE WELFARE OF A COUNTRY, PARTICULARLY OF ONE PREDOMINANTLY  
AGRICULTURAL AS RUSSIA IS, DEPENDS PRIMARILY ON THE PEASANTRY.

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THE MOTTO WAS PROCLAIMED: THE PEASANT MUST BE GIVEN

OPPORTUNITY TO GREATER "WELL-BEING." THIS "NEW" POLICY IS

ADMITTEDLY ONLY "A BREATHING SPELL" FOR THE PEASANT. IT HAS

NO MORE OF COMMUNISM IN IT THAN THE PREVIOUS AGRARIAN

POLICIES.

FROM THE BEGINNING OF BOLSHEVIK RULE TO THIS DAY,

IT HAS BEEN NOTHING BUT EXPROPRIATION IN ONE FORM OR

ANOTHER, NOW AND THEN DIFFERING IN DEGREE BUT ALWAYS THE SAME

IN KIND - A CONTINUOUS PROCESS OF STATE ROBBERY OF THE

PEASANTRY, OF PROHIBITIONS, VIOLENCE, CHICANERY AND

REPRISALS, EXACTLY AS IN THE WORST DAYS OF TSARISM. THE

PRESENT POLICY IS BUT A VARIATION OF THE "MILITARY COMMUNISM"

OF 1920-1921, WITH MORE OF THE MILITARY AND LESS OF THE

COMMUNIST ELEMENT IN IT. ITS "EQUALITY" IS THAT OF A PENI-

TENTIARY; ITS "FREEDOM" THAT OF A CHAIN GANG. NO WONDER

THE BOLSHEVIKI DECLARE THAT LIBERTY IS A BOURGEOIS

PREJUDICE.

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SOVIET APOLOGISTS INSIST THAT THE OLD "MILITARY COMMUNISM" WAS JUSTIFIED IN THE INITIAL PERIOD OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE DAYS OF THE BLOCKADE AND MILITARY FRONTS. ~~BUT MORE~~

*But sixteen*

~~THAN SEVEN~~ YEARS HAVE PASSED SINCE. THERE ARE NO MORE BLOCK-

ADES, NO MORE FIGHTING FRONTS, NO MORE COUNTER-REVOLUTION.

SOVIET RUSSIA HAS SECURED THE RECOGNITION OF ALL THE GREAT GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD. IT EMPHASIZES ITS "GOOD WILL"

TOWARD THE ~~BOURGEOIS~~ STATES, SOLICITS THEIR "COOPERATION" AND

IS DOING A LARGE BUSINESS WITH THEM. IN FACT, THE SOVIET

GOVERNMENT IS ON TERMS OF "FRIENDSHIP" EVEN WITH MUSSOLINI

AND HITLER, THOSE FAMOUS CHAMPIONS OF LIBERTY AND COMMUNISM.

IT IS HELPING EFFETE CAPITALISM TO WEATHER ITS ECONOMIC STORMS

BY BUYING MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PRODUCTS AND OPENING

NEW MARKETS TO IT.

*all capitalist countries are doing a large business with them. In fact, the Soviet government is on terms of "friendship" even with Mussolini and Hitler, those famous champions of liberty and communism. It is helping effete capitalism to weather its economic storms by buying millions of dollars worth of products and opening new markets to it.*

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THIS IS, IN THE MAIN, ~~WHAT~~ <sup>seventeen</sup> SOVIET RUSSIA HAS  
ACCOMPLISHED DURING ~~SIXTEEN~~ YEARS SINCE THE REVOLUTION. BUT  
AS TO COMMUNISM - THAT IS ANOTHER MATTER. IN THIS REGARD,  
THE BOLSHEVIK GOVERNMENT HAS FOLLOWED EXACTLY THE SAME  
COURSE AS BEFORE, AND WORSE. IT HAS MADE SOME SUPERFICIAL  
CHANGES POLITICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY, BUT FUNDAMENTALLY IT HAS  
REMAINED EXACTLY THE SAME STATE, BASED ON THE SAME PRINCIPLE  
~~OF VIOLENCE AND COERCION~~ <sup>terror dictatorship</sup> AND USING THE SAME METHODS OF  
TERROR AND COMPULSION AS IN THE PERIOD OF 1920. IT HAS IN  
FACT DEEPENED THE SOCIAL CONTRASTS AND MULTIPLIED THE CLASS  
DIVISIONS. IT HAS DONE EVERYTHING TO MAKE THEM MORE PERMANENT  
AND HAS DEVELOPED A NEW IDEOLOGY TO JUSTIFY THEIR CONTINUED  
EXISTENCE.

THERE ARE MORE CLASSES IN SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY THAN  
~~IN 1917, MORE~~ <sup>and certainly not less</sup> THAN IN MOST OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD. THE  
BOLSHEVIKI HAVE CREATED A VAST SOVIET BUREAUCRACY, ENJOYING  
SPECIAL PRIVILEGES AND ALMOST UNLIMITED AUTHORITY OVER THE  
MASSES, INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL. ABOVE THAT BUREAUCRACY  
IS THE STILL MORE PRIVILEGED CLASS OF "RESPONSIBLE COMRADES",

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THE NEW SOVIET ARISTOCRACY. THE INDUSTRIAL CLASS IS

DIVIDED AND SUBDIVIDED INTO NUMEROUS GRADATIONS.

*Handwritten:* ~~There are the~~ *now succeeded by the*  
THERE ARE THE UDARNIKI, THE SHOCK TROOPS OF LABOR,

ENTITLED TO VARIOUS PRIVILEGES; THE "SPECIALISTS", THE ARTISANS,

THE ORDINARY WORKERS AND LABORERS. THERE ARE THE FACTORY

"CELLS", THE SHOP COMMITTEES, THE PIONEERS, THE KOMSOMOLTSI,

THE PARTY MEMBERS, ALL ENJOYING MATERIAL ADVANTAGES AND

AUTHORITY. THERE IS THE LARGE CLASS OF LISHENTSI, PERSONS

DEPRIVED OF CIVIL RIGHTS, THE GREATER NUMBER OF THEM ALSO OF

A CHANCE TO WORK, OF THE RIGHT TO LIVE IN CERTAIN PLACES,

PRACTICALLY CUT OFF FROM ALL MEANS OF EXISTENCE. THE

NOTORIOUS "PALE" OF THE TSARIST TIMES, WHICH FORBADE JEWS TO

LIVE IN CERTAIN PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, HAS BEEN REVIVED FOR

THE ENTIRE POPULATION BY THE INTRODUCTION OF THE NEW SOVIET

PASSPORT SYSTEM.

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OVER AND ABOVE ALL THESE CLASSES IS THE DREADED G.P.U.,  
SECRET, POWERFUL AND ARBITRARY, A GOVERNMENT WITHIN THE  
GOVERNMENT. THE G.P.U., IN ITS TURN, HAS ITS OWN CLASS  
DIVISIONS. IT HAS ITS OWN ARMED FORCES, ITS OWN COMMERCIAL  
AND INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, ITS OWN LAWS AND REGULATIONS,  
AND A VAST SLAVE ARMY OF CONVICT LABOR. AYE, EVEN IN THE  
SOVIET PRISONS AND CONCENTRATION CAMPS THERE ARE VARIOUS  
CLASSES WITH SPECIAL PRIVILEGES, CHANGED ONLY IN NAME.

*And now.*

IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY THE SAME KIND OF "COMMUNISM"  
PREVAILS AS IN AGRICULTURE. *only more degrading* A SOVIETIZED TAYLOR SYSTEM IS  
*maximum*  
IN VOGUE THROUGHOUT RUSSIA, COMBINING A MINIMUM STANDARD OF  
PRODUCTION AND PIECE WORK - THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF EXPLOITATION  
AND HUMAN DEGRADATION, INVOLVING ALSO ENDLESS DIFFERENCES IN  
WAGES AND SALARIES. PAYMENT IS MADE IN MONEY, ~~IN RATIONS~~,  
IN REDUCED CHARGES FOR RENT, LIGHTING, ETC., NOT TO SPEAK  
OF THE SPECIAL REWARDS AND PREMIUMS FOR UDARNIKI. IN SHORT,  
IT IS THE WAGE SYSTEM WHICH IS IN OPERATION IN RUSSIA.

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14  
NEED I EMPHASIZE THAT AN ECONOMIC ARRANGEMENT BASED ON  
THE WAGE SYSTEM CANNOT BE CONSIDERED AS IN ANY WAY RELATED  
TO COMMUNISM? IT IS ITS ANTITHESIS. *He very well re so capitalism*

SOVIET RUSSIA IS AN ABSOLUTE DESPOTISM POLITICALLY AND  
THE CRASHEST FORM OF STATE CAPITALISM ECONOMICALLY. *exploitation*

~~X~~ THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF STATE CAPITALISM ARE  
ITS INHERENT SOCIAL ANTAGONISMS. THESE ARE NOT EVEN  
FORMALLY ABOLISHED IN SOVIET RUSSIA. THEY EXIST AND ARE MORE  
DEEPEATED NOW THAN BEFORE. THE EXPLOITATION OF LABOR,  
THE ENSLAVEMENT OF THE WORKER AND PEASANT, THE CANCELLATION OF  
THE CITIZEN AS A HUMAN BEING, AS A PERSONALITY, AND HIS  
TRANSFORMATION INTO A MICROSCOPIC PART OF THE UNIVERSAL  
ECONOMIC MECHANISM OWNED BY THE GOVERNMENT; THE CREATION OF  
PRIVILEGED CLASSES AND GROUPS FAVORED BY THE STATE, THE  
SYSTEM OF COMPULSORY LABOR SERVICE AND ITS PUNITIVE ORGANS -  
THESE ARE THE ESSENTIAL FEATURES OF STATE CAPITALISM.

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ALL THESE FEATURES ARE TO BE FOUND IN THE PRESENT SOVIET SYSTEM. IT IS UNPARDONABLE NAIVETE, OR STILL MORE UNPARDONABLE HYPOCRISY, TO PRETEND - AS THE BOLSHEVIK APOLOGISTS DO - THAT THE COMPULSORY LABOR SERVICE IN RUSSIA IS "THE SELF-ORGANISATION OF THE MASSES, FOR PURPOSES OF PRODUCTION."

*Voluntary, as Mr. Steadley calls it*

+ STRANGE TO SAY, I HAVE MET SEEMINGLY INTELLIGENT PERSONS WHO CLAIM THAT BY SUCH METHODS THE BOLSHEVIKI "ARE BUILDING COMMUNISM." APPARENTLY THEY BELIEVE THAT BUILDING CONSISTS IN RUTHLESS DESTRUCTION, PHYSICALLY AND MORALLY, OF THE BEST VALUES OF MANKIND. THERE ARE OTHERS WHO PRETEND TO THINK THAT THE ROAD TO FREEDOM AND COOPERATION LEADS THROUGH LABOR SLAVERY AND INTELLECTUAL SUPPRESSION. ACCORDING TO THEM, TO INSTILL THE POISON OF HATRED AND ENVY, OF UNIVERSAL ESPIONAGE AND TERROR, IS THE BEST "PREPARATION" FOR MANHOOD AND THE FRATERNAL SPIRIT OF COMMUNISM.

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BUT I DO NOT THINK SO. I THINK THAT THERE IS NOTHING MORE PERNICIOUS THAN TO DEGRADE A HUMAN BEING INTO A COG OF A SOULLESS MACHINE, TURN HIM INTO A SERF, INTO A SPY OR THE VICTIM OF A SPY. THERE IS NOTHING MORE CORRUPTING THAN SLAVERY AND DESPOTISM.

THERE IS A PSYCHOLOGY OF POLITICAL ABSOLUTISM AND DICTATORSHIP, COMMON TO ALL FORMS OF THEM: THE MEANS AND METHODS USED TO ACHIEVE A CERTAIN END IN THE COURSE OF TIME THEMSELVES BECOME THE END. THE IDEAL OF COMMUNISM, OF SOCIALISM, HAS LONG AGO CEASED TO INSPIRE THE BOLSHEVIK LEADERS IN RUSSIA AS A CLASS. POWER AND THE STRENGTHENING OF IT HAS BECOME THEIR SOLE OBJECT. SO FAR AS THE PEOPLE ARE CONCERNED, THE GREAT MASSES, <sup>complete</sup> ~~ABJECT~~ SUBJECTION, ~~EXPLOITATION~~ AND ~~DEGRADATION~~ IS DEVELOPING A NEW PSYCHOLOGY IN THEM ALSO.



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ALREADY THE DICTATORSHIP HAS BECOME AN ABSOLUTE  
NECESSITY FOR THE CONTINUATION OF THE REGIME. FOR WHERE THERE  
ARE CLASSES AND SOCIAL INEQUALITY, THERE THE STATE MUST RESORT  
TO FORCE AND SUPPRESSION. THE RUTHLESSNESS OF SUCH A SITUATION  
IS ALWAYS IN PROPORTION TO THE BITTERNESS AND RESENTMENT  
IMBUING THE MASSES. THAT IS WHY THERE IS MORE GOVERNMENTAL  
TERRORISM IN SOVIET RUSSIA, FOR STALIN HAS TO CONQUER AND  
ENSLAVE A STUBBORN PEASANTRY OF A HUNDRED MILLIONS.

IT IS POPULAR HATRED OF THE REGIME WHICH EXPLAINS THE  
STUPENDOUS INDUSTRIAL SABOTAGE IN RUSSIA, THE DISORGANIZATION  
OF THE TRANSPORT AFTER ~~SIXTEEN~~ <sup>months</sup> YEARS OF VIRTUALLY "MILITARY  
MANAGEMENT"; THE TERRIFIC FAMINE IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST,

Dorchester Street at Bishop  
750 ROOMS WITH BATH

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3/

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NOTWITHSTANDING FAVORABLE NATURAL CONDITIONS AND IN SPITE  
OF THE SEVEREST MEASURES TO COMPEL THE PEASANTS TO SOW AND  
REAP, IN SPITE EVEN OF <sup>the</sup> SHOLESale EXTERMINATION AND OF THE  
DEPORTATION OF MORE THAN A MILLION <sup>of</sup> PEASANTS TO FORCED  
LABOR CAMPS.

BOLSHEVIK DICTATORSHIP IS AN ABSOLUTISM WHICH MUST  
CONSTANTLY BE MADE MORE RELENTLESS IN ORDER TO SURVIVE.  
THEREFORE, ALSO THE COMPLETE SUPPRESSION OF INDEPENDENT  
OPINION AND CRITICISM WITHIN THE PARTY, WITHIN EVEN ITS HIGHEST  
AND MOST EXCLUSIVE CIRCLES. IT IS A SIGNIFICANT FEATURE OF  
THIS SITUATION THAT OFFICIAL BOLSHEVISM AND ITS PAID AND  
UNPAID AGENTS ARE CONSTANTLY ASSURING THE WORLD THAT "ALL IS  
WELL IN SOVIET RUSSIA AND GETTING BETTER." IT IS OF THE SAME  
QUALITY AS HITLER'S CONSTANT EMPHASIS OF HOW GREATLY HE  
LOVES PEACE WHILE HE IS FEVERISHLY INCREASING HIS MILITARY  
STRENGTH.

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(C) FAR FROM "GETTING BETTER" THE DICTATORSHIP IS DAILY  
GROWING MORE RELENTLESS. SOME PEOPLE MAY THINK I AM OVER-  
STATING. THE LATEST DECREE AGAINST SO-CALLED COUNTER-  
REVOLUTIONISTS, OR TRAITORS TO THE SOVIET STATE, SHOULD CONVINCE  
EVEN SOME OF THE MOST ARDENT APOLOGISTS OF THE WONDERS  
PERFORMED IN RUSSIA. THE DECREE ADDS STRENGTH TO THE ALREADY  
EXISTING LAWS AGAINST EVERYONE WHO CAN NOT OR WILL NOT  
REVERENCE THE INFALLIBILITY OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MARX,  
LENIN AND STALIN.

AND IT IS MORE DRASTIC AND CRUEL IN ITS EFFECT UPON  
EVERY MEMBER OF THE CULPRITS. TO BE SURE HOSTAGES ARE  
NOTHING NEW IN THE U.S.S.R. THEY WERE ALREADY PART OF THE  
TERROR WHEN I CAME TO RUSSIA. PETER KROPOTKIN AND VERA FIGNER  
HAD PROTESTED IN VAIN AGAINST THIS BLACK SPOT ON THE  
ESCUTCHEON OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.



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18 ~~member~~ 33  
 NOW, AFTER ~~21~~ YEARS OF BOLSHIEVIK RULE, A NEW  
 DECREE WAS THOUGHT NECESSARY. IT NOT ONLY REVIVES THE  
 TAKING OF HOSTAGES, <sup>relative</sup> IT EVEN AIMS AT MORE CRUEL PUNISHMENT  
 OF EVERY ADULT ~~MEMBER~~ OF THE REAL OR IMAGINARY OFFENDER.  
 THE NEW DECREE DEFINES "TREASON" TO THE STATE AS:  
 "ANY ACT COMMITTED BY CITIZENS OF THE U.S.S.R. DETRIMENTAL  
 TO THE MILITARY FORCES OF THE U.S.S.R. ITS INDEPENDENCE OR  
 THE INVIOABILITY OF ITS TERRITORY, SUCH AS ESPIONAGE,  
 BETRAYAL OF MILITARY OR STATE SECRETS, GOING OVER TO THE SIDE  
 OF THE ENEMY, FLEEING TO A FOREIGN COUNTRY OR FLIGHT (THIS  
 TIME THE WORD USED MEANS AIRPLANE FLIGHT) TO A FOREIGN COUNTRY."

*That in time of peace not war  
 in time of peace not war*

TRAITORS HAVE, OF COURSE, ALWAYS BEEN SHOT. WHAT  
 MAKES THE NEW DECREE MORE TERRIFYING IS THE REMORSELESS  
 PUNISHMENT IT CALLS FOR EVERYONE LIVING WITH OR SUPPORTING  
 THE HAPLESS VICTIM, WHETHER THEY KNEW OR WERE INNOCENT OF HIS  
 CRIME. ~~THEY WILL BE IMPRISONED, OR EXILED, OR EVEN SHOT, OR~~  
*and* THEY WILL ~~EVEN~~ LOSE THEIR CIVIL RIGHTS, AND THEY WILL FORFEIT  
*on they will be shot or exiled or shot*  
 EVERYTHING THEY OWN. IN OTHER WORDS, THE NEW DECREE SETS

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A PREMIUM ON INFORMERS AND ADDITIONAL SPIES WHO, TO SAVE THEIR  
OWN SKINS, OR INGRATIATE THEMSELVES WITH THE G.P.U., WILL  
READILY TURN OVER THE UNFORTUNATE KIN OF THE OFFENDERS TO  
THE SOVIET HENCHMEN.

*Men have already  
been put in a prison. Rank  
of escaped red officers*

THE INTERESTING PHASE OF THE NEW DECREE IS ITS DEPARTURE  
FROM THE PRETENSE OF INTERNATIONALISM AND PROLETARIAN CLASS  
INTEREST. THIS OLD TUNE HAS NOW BEEN CHANGED TO THE PAEAN  
SONG OF THE FATHERLAND. THE LOUDEST IN THE CHORUS IS  
THE EVER SERVILE, CRINGING SOVIET PRESS. THE LOVE FOR THE  
PROLETARIAT THAT HAD BURNED IN ITS HEART IS NOW BLAZING  
FOR THE FATHERLAND, EXPRESSED IN THE ULTRA REVOLUTIONARY  
INTERNATIONAL APPEAL.

"TO COLLECTIVE FARMERS, PROLETARIANS AND HONEST SOVIET  
SPECIALISTS NOTHING IS DEARER, NOTHING IS CLOSER TO THEIR  
HEARTS, THAN THEIR NATIVE SOIL FREED OF THE YOKE OF LANDOWNERS  
AND CAPITALISTS. DEFENSE OF THE FATHERLAND IS THE SUPREME  
LAW OF LIFE, AND HE WHO RAISES HIS HAND AGAINST THE  
FATHERLAND, WHO BETRAYS IT, MUST BE DESTROYED."

*Re same refrain as Hitler, Massolines*

*document taken from  
German collection*

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## ANARCHIST COMMUNISM

TO EACH ACCORDING TO HIS NEED; FROM EACH ACCORDING  
TO HIS ABILITY IS THE ONLY POSSIBLE FOUNDATION OF REAL  
COMMUNISM. BUT SUCH A CONDITION IN ITS VERY ESSENCE <sup>repudiates</sup> ~~NEGATES~~  
ALL GOVERNMENT, FOR POLITICAL AUTHORITY INEVITABLY MEANS  
POWER, PRIVILEGE, AND A CLASS THAT CAN DISPENSE PRIVILEGE -  
THE STATE.

I CONSIDER NO COMMUNISM POSSIBLE - OR EVEN DESIRABLE -  
OUTSIDE OF LIBERTARIAN, ANARCHIST COMMUNISM. NO OTHER  
COMMUNISM CAN EXIST IN FREEDOM, AND NO FREEDOM, PEACE AND  
SOCIAL JUSTICE CAN CO-EXIST WITH COERCIVE <sup>Communism</sup> ~~ANARCHISM~~.

X ANARCHISM IS A POLITICAL CONDITION WHEREIN THE  
INDIVIDUAL IS FREED FROM COMPULSION AND INVASIVE AUTHORITY.  
COMMUNISM AND THE COLLECTIVITY IS ITS ECONOMIC EXPRESSION.  
EACH IS NECESSARY TO THE OTHER; THEY COMPLEMENT EACH OTHER.  
~~THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN RUSSIA DID ITS BEST TO DIVORCE THE TWO.~~  
~~AS A RESULT OF IT THE REVOLUTION FAILED AND DIED.~~ REASON

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*Reasons*

AS WELL AS EXPERIENCE PROVES THAT COMPULSORY COMMUNISM CANNOT PROSPER, CANNOT EXIST, EXCEPT AS AN ABSOLUTE SLAVE STATE. THAT IS ALSO THE REASON WHY COMMUNIST EXPERIMENTS OF THE PAST NEVER SUCCEEDED. THEY WERE ALL BUILT ON AUTHORITY, ON COERCION.

NO STATE, NO GOVERNMENT CAN ABOLISH CLASSES; NO DICTATORSHIP, NO POLICE TERRORISM CAN BUILD THE NEW, FREE SOCIETY. ONLY THE SOLIDARIC COOPERATION OF LABOR - OF THE PROLETARIAT, THE PEASANTRY, THE INTELLIGENTSIA, IN SHORT THE WORKERS OF BRAIN AND BRAWN - CAN CONSTRUCT THE BRIDGE FROM CAPITALIST EXPLOITATION TO COMMUNISM.

WHAT FORM WOULD DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMPTION TAKE IN SUCH AN ANARCHIST SOCIETY?

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I DO NOT PRESUME TO PROPHECY OR PLAN THE LIFE PROGRAM  
UNDER ANARCHIST COMMUNISM, BUT I FEEL SURE THAT, RELEASED FROM  
THE ARBITRARY AND HARMFUL RESTRAINTS AND LIMITATIONS IMPOSED  
BY POLITICAL AUTHORITY, MAN WILL QUICKLY DEVELOP THE NEW  
FORMS MOST SUITED TO HIS WELFARE AND GROWTH. I THINK IT  
MOST PROBABLE THAT VARIOUS FORMS OF ECONOMIC LIFE MIGHT BE  
TRIED - SOME FORMS OF INDIVIDUAL AGREEMENTS OR COLLECTIVIST -  
BUT I HAVE NO DOUBT THAT EXPERIENCE AND ~~COMMON SENSE~~ <sup>experience</sup> WOULD  
IN THE LONG RUN CHOOSE THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM BEST SUITED FOR  
THIS OR THAT LOCALITY. AND I MAY ADD THAT I FEEL CONVINCED  
THAT THE VOLUNTARY COMMUNIST WAY WOULD QUICKLY SHOW ITS  
ADVANTAGES AND THAT THE EXAMPLE OF COMMUNIST COOPERATION  
WOULD ULTIMATELY BE FOLLOWED BY THOSE LIVING UNDER  
DIFFERENT ECONOMIC ARRANGEMENTS.

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FREEDOM OF CHOICE BEING GIVEN TO INDIVIDUAL AND  
COMMUNITY, I AM CERTAIN THE MOST USEFUL AND RATIONAL METHOD  
WOULD BE DEVELOPED. IN FREE COMMUNISM I SEE THE MOST PRACTICAL  
ECONOMIC SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE ONE GUARANTEEING THE  
GREATEST INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIAL JUSTICE.

INCIDENTALLY, DO NOT LET US UNDERESTIMATE THE QUALITY  
OF JUSTICE. ALL MODERN SCEPTICISM NOTWITHSTANDING, THERE IS  
A VERY STRONG INNATE SENSE OF JUSTICE AND FAIR PLAY IN  
HUMAN NATURE. ACTS OF INJUSTICE ARE RESENTED, EVEN IF NOT  
ALWAYS ACTIVELY. THE POPULAR MIND, THOUGH BORN AND REARED  
IN THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM, SENSES ITS INJUSTICE. SIMILARLY,  
I BELIEVE WOULD SOCIALIST COLLECTIVISM SOON MANIFEST  
ITSELF UNJUST. NAY MORE, IMPRACTICAL.

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### COLLECTIVISM MEANS REMUNERATION ACCORDING TO ONE'S

LABOR. IN MODERN INDUSTRY THAT IS AN IMPOSSIBLE PROPOSITION. ALL LABOR IS SOCIAL, AND THE RESULT OF LABOR IS A SOCIAL PRODUCT. YOU CANNOT MEASURE THE ACTUAL VALUE OF THE STONEMASON'S WORK, FOR INSTANCE, IN A HOUSE BUILT BY A SCORE OF DIFFERENT TRADES. NOR CAN THE VALUE OR WORTH OF ANYTHING BE MEASURED BY THE "TIME" USED FOR ITS PRODUCTION. EVEN IF IT COULD BE SO MEASURED, IS THE CARPENTER'S "HOUR OF WORK" TO BE PAID FOR AT THE SAME RATE AS THAT OF THE SURGEON, THE INVENTOR, OR THE POET?

IT IS SUFFICIENT TO POSE THE MATTER IN THIS FORM TO SHOW THE ABSURDITY OF REMUNERATION ACCORDING TO "HOURS OF WORK" AND THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF DETERMINING THE AMOUNT OF "VALUE" PUT IN BY AN INDIVIDUAL WORKER IN A SOCIAL PRODUCT. THE TENDENCY TO DETERMINE SUCH "VALUE" IS IN ITSELF A MANIFESTATION OF THE CAPITALIST ATTITUDE. WITH THE ABOLITION OF EVERY COERCIVE FORM OF MANAGEMENT OF LAND OR NATURAL RESOURCES THERE IS NO NEED FOR SUCH AN ATTITUDE, NOT TO SPEAK OF ITS IMPRACTICABILITY.

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THE COLLECTIVIST SCHEME WOULD, THEREFORE, HARDLY

APPEAL TO A FREE COMMUNITY. NOT TO MENTION THAT A COLLECTIVIST

ECONOMIST SYSTEM WOULD REQUIRE A VAST ARMY OF STATISTICIANS,

*in short a bureaucracy*  
CALCULATORS AND MEASURERS TO FIND OUT ONES "EARNINGS" AND

THE FACT THAT UNEQUAL "REMUNERATION" WOULD BEFORE LONG RESULT

IN ECONOMIC INEQUALITY AND LEAD TO SOME FORM OF CAPITALISM.

ITS ALTERNATIVE, FREE COMMUNISM, ELIMINATES ALL SUCH

INEQUALITY AND THE SOCIAL INJUSTICE WHICH MUST INEVITABLY

PROCEED FROM IT. THERE IS NO REASON WHY, UNDER THE SUN, THE

PHYSICALLY WEAKER OR MENTALLY LESS BRIGHT CITIZEN SHOULD NOT

ENJOY THE SAME OPPORTUNITIES FOR SATISFYING HIS NEEDS AS HIS

MORE FORTUNATE NEIGHBOR. THE ONLY EXCUSE FOR SUCH A STATE

OF AFFAIRS - THOUGH A VERY UNWORTHY EXCUSE - MIGHT BE LACK

OF THINGS TO GO AROUND.

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BUT TO PRODUCE SUFFICIENT FOR ALL HUMAN NEEDS HAS  
 LONG CEASED TO BE A PROBLEM IN MODERN TIMES. ON THE CONTRARY  
 THE PROBLEM OF CAPITALISM IS HOW TO CONSUME "OVER-PRODUCTION."  
 ANARCHIST COMMUNIST SOLVES THAT PROBLEM: TO GIVE EACH  
 ACCORDING TO HIS NEEDS; FROM EACH ACCORDING TO HIS ABILITY.  
 IT IS A SYSTEM AT ONCE PRACTICAL, SIMPLE AND - JUST. AFTER  
 ALL, ONE CANNOT EAT MORE THAN HE CAN, AND IT WOULD BE JUST  
 AS REASONABLE TO DEPRIVE HIM OF THE NECESSITIES OF LIFE  
 AS OF THE AIR HIS LUNGS REQUIRE.

SUPERFICIAL MINDS OBJECT TO THE "LACK OF INCENTIVE"  
 UNDER ANARCHIST COMMUNISM. WHAT INCENTIVE, I WOULD ASK  
 THEM, WHAT PERSONAL INTEREST HAS THE FACTORY HAND IN THE  
 PRODUCT HE HELPS TO MANUFACTURE? THE MEMBER OF A  
 COMMUNIST COMMUNITY WOULD FEEL HIMSELF A PARTNER IN THE  
 GENERAL UNDERTAKING. SUCH SOCIAL COOPERATION WOULD TRANSFORM  
 HUMAN EXISTENCE FROM A CONFLICT OF INDIVIDUAL AND CLASSES  
 FIGHTING FOR OPPOSITE INTEREST TO A FRIENDLY RIVALRY IN THE  
 PURSUIT OF A GOOD COMMON TO ALL.

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A NEW SOCIAL ATMOSPHERE CREATES NEW CONCEPTIONS AND  
 NEW VALUES. THE CHANCES ARE THAT IN A FREE COMMUNIST SOCIETY  
 THE CLEANING OF A DIRTY STREET WILL BE CONSIDERED MORE  
 "HONORABLE" THAN BEING PRESIDENT, OR MORE "PATRIOTIC" THAN  
 DONNING A UNIFORM AND KILLING A MAN IN UNIFORM OF A  
 DIFFERENT COLOR.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO GO INTO THE DETAILS IN AN  
 HOUR'S TALK OF THE NEW LIFE THAT WOULD OPEN TO MAN UNDER  
 ANARCHIST COMMUNISM, OR EVEN TO INDICATE THE VISTAS OF  
 GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT THAT WOULD OPEN UNDER A CONDITION  
 OF LIBERTY AND ECONOMIC SECURITY.

THE CAPITALIST AND AUTHORITARIAN MENTALITY CAN BRING  
 NUMEROUS OBJECTIONS TO A CONDITION OF ANARCHIST COMMUNISM,  
 MOST OF THEM BASED ON WHAT IS SUPPOSED TO BE POSSIBLE OR  
 IMPOSSIBLE TO "HUMAN NATURE" AS IF WE KNOW WHAT HUMAN

NATURE IS, OR WHAT IT IS CAPABLE OF! BUT TO THAT MENTALITY

*reference to past, in Individual. Nature  
 fluid not stationary. See example  
 strike in Hungary. 1000 people*

629

## The Emma Goldman Papers

860715044

Communism: Bolshevist and Anarchist, A Comparison / Emma Goldman. — (1935?, fragment). — 45 p. ; 27 × 18 cm.

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I WOULD REPLY WITH THE WORDS OF ONE WHO WAS NOT A COMMUNIST,  
YET WHO SAW CAPITALISM AND ITS EFFECTS WITH CLEAR EYES.

*Mustard*

SAID JOHN STUART MILL: "IF THE CHOICE WERE TO BE MADE

BETWEEN COMMUNISM WITH ALL ITS CHANCES AND THE PRESENT STATE

OF SOCIETY WITH ALL ITS SUFFERINGS AND INJUSTICES; IF THE

INSTITUTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY NECESSARILY CARRIED WITH IT

AS A CONSEQUENCE THAT THE PRODUCE OF LABOR SHOULD BE

APPORTIONED AS WE NOW SEE IT, ALMOST IN AN INVERSE RATIO TO

THE LABOR - THE LARGEST PORTIONS TO THOSE WHO NEVER HAVE

WORKED AT ALL, THE NEXT LARGEST TO THOSE WHOSE WORK IS ALMOST

NOMINAL, AND SO IN A DESCENDING SCALE, THE REMUNERATION

DWINDLING AS THE WORK GROWS HARDER AND MORE DISAGREEABLE,

UNTIL THE MOST FATIGUING AND EXHAUSTING BODILY LABOR

CANNOT COUNT WITH CERTAINTY ON BEING ABLE TO EARN EVEN THE

NECESSITIES OF LIFE; IF THIS OR COMMUNISM WERE THE ALTERNATIVE,

ALL THE DIFFICULTIES, GREAT OR SMALL, OF COMMUNISM, WOULD BE

BUT AS DUST IN THE BALANCE."

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# The Emma Goldman Papers

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I CAN VISUALISE THE DAY WHEN, UNDER ANARCHIST  
COMMUNISM, LIFE WILL ASSUME A MEANING ENTIRELY DIFFERENT FROM  
WHAT IT IS TODAY. IT WILL CEASE TO BE A STRUGGLE BETWEEN  
CLASSES OR NATIONS FOR A LITTLE MORE BREAD OR TERRITORY.  
MANKIND WILL ATTAIN TO NEW VALUES; AND LIVING WILL BECOME AN  
ART, A JOY.

POLITICAL STRIFE, ECONOMIC MISERY AND INTERNECINE  
QUARRELS OF NATIONS WILL BE REMEMBERED ONLY AS MENTAL  
ABERRATIONS OF A DARK HISTORIC AGE. LIFE WILL MEAN THE  
STRIVING FOR GREATER CULTURE, FOR HIGHER ATTAINMENTS IN THE  
ART OF LIVING. WORK WILL BE RELEGATED TO ITS PROPER SUBOR-  
DINATE PLACE AS THE MEANS TO LEISURE, TO THE UNDERSTANDING  
AND ENJOYMENT OF LIFE - AND MAN WILL THUS ENTER UPON THE  
ROAD TO TRUE CIVILISATION.

631



## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Necessary explanations about my position on the present revolution in Spain. In Spanish] Aclaraciones Necesarias a Mi Posicion en el Presente Revolucionario de Espana / Emma Goldman. — (July 7, 1937, draft). — 3 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.

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### ACIARACIONES NECESARIAS A MI POSICION EN EL PRESENTE REVOLUCIONARIO DE ESPANA .

Los tragicos sucesos de Barcelona en Mayo ultimo y todo lo que ha ocurrido desde entonces, me obligan a hacer estas declaraciones encaminadas a fijar mi posicion, especialmente necesaria ahora con motivo de la publicacion del manifiesto de nuestros camaradas franceses, el cual tambien aparecera en el proximo numero de "Spain and the World".

Es triste tener que admitirlo, pero no cabe dudar que a partir de los primeros dias de Mayo, el alzamiento glorioso de la CNT-FAI del 19 de Julio ha recibido una tremenda sacudida y mucho me temo que no pueda en mucho tiempo resarcirse de los golpes recibidos. Desde el momento en que los dirigentes de la CNT FAI aceptaron puestos en los Ministerios y se sometieron a las condiciones fijadas por la Rusia Sovietica a trueque de armamentos, puede preveer el precio inevitable que nuestros camaradas habian de pagar por ello. Esto mismo fue previsto por todos los companeros extranjeros residentes a la sazón en Barcelona, todos los cuales declararon que las concesiones hechas por la CNT-FAI constituian los primeros pasos en falso en el camino de la Revolucion. Nosotros anticipamos, y no vacilamos en llamar la atencion sobre ello a nuestros camaradas españoles, que se ponian al borde de un precipicio. No obstante, yo continue a pesar de ~~con~~ ello defendiendo la actitud adoptada por varios de nuestros companeros, lo hice porqué presentia que la gravedad de la lucha antifascista hacia inevitable al parecer, la accion de la CNT-FAI. La otra alternativa que se presentaba era la Dictadura, cosa que los camaradas españoles consideraban justificadamente el peor de los males. Pero despues de los hechos, hay que reconocer que desgraciadamente, la participacion de los anarquistas en el Gobierno y las concesiones hechas a Rusia, han dado por resultado un mal casi irreparable para la Revolucion.

Se comprende por tanto, la indignacion de nuestras camaradas francesas y de otros paises contra el proceder de la CNT-FAI. Han demostrado sus dirigentes gran falta de vision y discernimiento al tratar con nuestros aliados. Lo unico que tengo que objetar al manifiesto de nuestros camaradas de Francia es la acusacion de traicion y soborno politico dirigida a los principales camaradas de la CNT-FAI. Los anarquistas despues de todo somos humanos, y en consecuencia propensos a equivocarnos como el que mas; como ha ocurrido en otras ocasiones del pasado revolucionario del movimiento anarquista, segun se ha visto en el caso de los revolucionarios bolcheviques; pero existe una diferencia sin embargo. Lenin y su partido aspiraban a una Dictadura, mientras que la CNT-FAI desde el comienzo de la Revolucion la han repudiado, manteniendo siempre inhiesta la bandera del comunismo libertario.

Quiesquiera que sean los compromisos contraidos por los dirigentes de la CNT-FAI, nadie ni aun sus mas enconados enemigos podran decir que los contrajeron en beneficio propio, o porque deseaban quedarse en el poder.

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## The Emma Goldman Papers

881027115

[Necessary explanations about my position on the present revolution in Spain. In Spanish] Aclaraciones Necesarias a Mi Posicion en el Presente Revolucionario de Espana / Emma Goldman. — (July 7, 1937, draft). — 3 p. ; 30 x 21 cm.

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Por lo que a mí me atane, encuentro imposible llegar a creer que ninguno de ellos se ha convertido en traidor o que se haya tornado ~~una~~ político intrigante en el corto espacio de seis meses. Repito que el carácter humano es vulnerable. Sin embargo, no concibo que revolucionarios del temple, consecuencia y heroísmo demostrados constantemente en el transcurso de los años por los camaradas de España en el movimiento anarquista, hayan sido tan fácilmente deslumbrados por unos puestos en el Gobierno.

Yo no soy de aquellos que crean en la fantasía de que con entrar en los Ministerios, los anarquistas podían afectar el curso o trayectoria de la Revolución española; o que aceptando las condiciones retardatorias de Stalin, nuestros camaradas conseguirían dar impetu al triunfo de la causa antifascista. Y mucho menos puedo defender la débil postura adoptada por los dirigentes de la CNT-FAI en la trágica lucha de los días 3 y 4 de Mayo. Considero como algo extraordinario y en contra posición a la gallarda postura revolucionaria siempre defendida por la CNT-FAI, el volver la cara, llamar a la retirada y frenar con la lógica de la resistencia pasiva la desbordante acción de las masas. Todo esto no significa que debemos permanecer en silencio. Al contrario, debemos hacer constar definitivamente nuestra ~~par~~ ~~una~~ disención y pedir cuentas con toda franqueza a nuestros camaradas; pero teniendo siempre en cuenta que los anarquistas mas que ningún otro grupo social, deben de tener mucho cuidado de arrojar cargos contra aquellos que lealmente han servido nuestra causa toda su vida, al primer síntoma de inconsistencia ideológica, motivada quizás por la magnitud de los acontecimientos de España y la forma acelerada de los mismos que les dan un ritmo casi desconocido por nosotros. Guerra en el exterior y Revolución en el interior? Es que existe alguno entre nosotros que en honor ~~de~~ a la verdad pueda decir que ha permanecido siempre fiel a sus ideas? Kropotkin, en su actitud durante la guerra, cometió un acto de indisciplina a nuestros principios. Su defensa de los Aliados; su defensa de que si fuese mas joven cargaría con un fusil, estaban diametralmente opuestas al Anarquismo y a todo lo que nuestro gran maestro nos había enseñado sobre la guerra como arma de conquista y saqueo del Capitalismo. Aquellos de nosotros que nos oponíamos a la matanza, criticamos y condenamos la actitud de nuestro camarada y maestro, pero se nos ocurrió tacharlo de traidor. ? Y que de nosotros mismos? Eramos contrarios a la Guerra Europea y algunos de nosotros fuimos encarcelados por nuestra oposición, y sin embargo dejando de lado nuestro pacifismo ideológico, acudimos inmediatamente a prestar nuestro apoyo a la guerra antifascista. Adoptamos esta contraria actitud, porque entendíamos que el fascismo es la mas pavorosa amenaza para las libertades proletarias; la peste contagiosa que envenena y desintoxica la manifestación de la vida política y social. Los países donde impera el fascismo lo mismo que la dictadura rusa, lo demuestran ampliamente. En los países democráticos aun le a uno permitido respirar, a pesar de la poca democracia que en los mismos se respira. Puede uno levantar la voz todavía contra todo abuso político e injusticia social y gozar de ciertas garantías de seguridad. Todo esto lo ~~está~~ destruido por el fascismo? No podría resultar por tanto por los camaradas que ahora son escarnecidos por los que han visto los acontecimientos de la Revolución española desfigurados por la distancia; actuaron de la manera en que lo hicieron, porque ellos estaban y están convencidos que ante todo y sobre todo la lucha

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debe de ser concentrada en derrotar el fascismo ? Porque es a todas luces evidente para quien piense con logica, que la Revolucion se perderia irremisiblemente si el fascismo no fuese derrotado en España. Los que permanecemos lejos de España, sin compartir las privaciones y peligros de los valerosos camaradas españoles y de otras nacionalidades que conjuntamente luchan en los frentes y laboran en la retaguardia, deberiamos procurar al menos comprender, si no excusar los moviles que dictaron las concesiones y compromisos pactados por los dirigentes de la CNT FAI.

Deseo pues hacer constar clara y concisamente hoy dia yo permanezco en el mismo sitio que he ocupado durante toda mi vida de anarquista. Creo con la misma firmeza de siempre que las aproximaciones a Gobiernos y Partidos politicos son perjudiciales para nuestra causa. Por otra parte no puedo cerrar los ojos al hecho de que la vida en sus multiformes facetas impele mas que las teorias; pueden surgir momentos en la lucha revolucionaria en los que sea necesario poseer un ferreo caracter y una determinacion clarividente para escojer la ruta debida, y como que yo no poseo estas cualidades casi que superhumanas, os pue di pre juzgar lo que habria hecho de encontrarme a la cabeza de la CNT FAI como mis camaradas españoles. Por tales razones, no puedo aceptar los cargos de traidores y de corrupcion politica lanzados en contra de ellos, por mucho que difiera mi pensamiento de sus metodos.

En conclusion; deseo afirmar que estoy con todo mi poder y valor al lado de la CNT FAI y del pueblo español en su lucha contra el fascismo internacional. Habiendo convivido con nuestros camaradas en cada ciudad y en cada pueblo de las provincias visitadas durante mi estancia en España y habiendo llegado a compenetrarme con ellos con lazos de entrañable cariño, mi fe en dichos camaradas sigue inalterable. Estoy segura que no toleraran por mucho tiempo que nadie que pretenda poner vallas a la marcha ascendente de sus aspiraciones revolucionarias. Su historial de lucha, su acendrado amor por el Comunismo Libertario me aseguran que nunca permitiran que a la marcha emprendida por el proletariado español se le opongan individuo o institucion alguna. Esto me basta para entregarme por completo a la lucha antifascista y revolucionaria en que estan empeñados nuestros camaradas españoles.

Entiendo que no es labor de critica lo que merecen nuestros hermanos de España en estos momentos en que generosamente dan su sangre para salvar al mundo entero de la peste del fascismo, es colaborando, es estando cerca de ellos, sintiendo en nuestra sangre sus dolores y sus alegrías, aportando consejos quien pueda aportarlos antes de que ignorados puedan convertirse en critica despiadada y perjudicial a la causa nobilísima del anarquismo internacional. Si en vez de las desviaciones, solamente ha colaboracion fraternal de la gran familia anarquista trabajando constantemente en el seno de ella para no caer en tarca facil, hacer volver las aguas a su primitivo cauce. Para conseguirlo estoy por entero al lado de los luchadores de España.

EMMA GOLDMAN.

Londres, 7 de Julio de 1937.

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## The Emma Goldman Papers

[Interview] Medio siglo de agitación revolucionaria--nos ha dicho Emma Goldman...[In the middle of revolutionary agitation--Emma Goldman tells us...In Spanish] / Emma Goldman. -- pp. 1-2 ; 44 cm. In Castilla Libre [Madrid]. --(Sept. 23, 1937).

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No resultan comprensibles  
terminados dialectos...  
Perfecto!

Yo, que soy incontrolado,  
estoy con control aceptado  
por mi muy libre albedrío),  
digo que ante ciertos llos  
me declaro un visirrecto...  
Perfecto!!!

NOBRUZAN

**En un avance a fondo por el sector  
de Huesca caen en poder de las tro-  
pas leales nuevos pueblos arre-  
batados al fascismo.**

### TODA UNA VIDA DE MUJER ENTREGADA AL ANARQUISMO

**Medio siglo de agitación revolucionaria--nos ha dicho  
Emma Goldmann--lo doy por bien empleado con estos  
gratos momentos que he vivido en España**



Emma Goldmann, acompañada de Agustín Souchy, departe, en la Secretaría de la Regional Centro, con David Antona y nuestro redactor

(Foto Sanz de Añes)

El proletariado ibérico será, por mucho tiempo, ejemplo vivo, no sólo para las juventudes españolas, sino para todo el proletariado oprimido del mundo.--Sobre la base de las colectivizaciones se asientan firmemente los triunfos de nuestra revolución.--Los oficiales y soldados del pueblo rinden, en las trincheras de Madrid, el tributo que merece a la septuagenaria anarquista Goldmann

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o se realiza  
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enden todos.  
e esta hora

Emma Goldmann nos visita. Sentimos honda emoción al estrechar, fervorosos, la mano de la septuagenaria luchadora, decanato mundial indiscutible en la militancia anarquista. Es la segunda vez que visita España, después de iniciada la etapa libertaria que causó emoción y zozobra al mundo entero. A raíz del aplastamiento de Godes la vimos en Barcelona. Quería percibir directamente el ídolo que movía nuestra gesta para argumentar sus campañas en el extranjero a favor de la causa por que siempre luchó: la del proletariado revolucionario. Hoy a los catorce meses de guerra, Emma Goldmann vuelve a visitarnos para contemplar de cerca los progresos que la lucha por la libertad va abriendo ante la incompreensión del mundo capitalista. Le sirve de compañero de

viaje Agustín Souchy. Procurados la interviu:

¿Qué impresión llevas de tu visita a Madrid?

A esta pregunta nuestra, Emma exclama con la corrección del gesto:

—¿Quieres que diga lo que me parece cuanto hacen los verdaderos revolucionarios en el pueblo ibérico? Pues sencillamente, que doy por bien empleada toda mi vida por vivir estos momentos con vosotros. La gesta ibérica no tiene precedentes en la historia de las revoluciones.

—¿Olvidas que asististe a la gloriosa revolución de tu país?

—Por encima de aquel grandioso movimiento liberador de Rusia está hoy lo que lleva realmente al proletariado español. Al fascismo no podrá jamás vencerse

sólo en el terreno de las armas, si por añadidura no se le hace imposible el retorno con un sistema económico distinto al clima que necesita para desarrollarse. La libertad de un pueblo, una vez conquistada con las armas, hay que acompañarla de una obra constructiva, nacida de la revolución, que garantice un minimum de estas libertades, que impulsa- ron al pueblo a rebelarse contra sus tiranos. Este es el caso de España.

El colectivismo será el exponente más destacado que ofreceremos al mundo con el triunfo final.

Emma Goldmann nos habla de su ir y venir en los días de estancia en Castilla. Ha vivido con Palacios, con Mera, con Gil, esas horas indescriptibles de las trin-

cheras de Madrid. El harpo de las avanzadillas, acompañó, como obligado homenaje, hasta la ciudad, los zapatos de la anarquista libertaria.

—Estoy emocionada—nos dijo—. Mi vida puede quemarse cuando quiera, pues ya he dado satisfacción al ideal de toda mi vida. El triunfo no puede ser de otro contendiente que de este pueblo heroico que sabe luchar, vencer, construir y soñar ante el porvenir que le aguarda sin miedo a la muerte. Y lo que nunca me ha entusiasmado más: he visto la gran obra colectiva que se ha llevado a cabo en un año, y esto es tanto, o más importante que los progresos bélicos en la defensa del año ibérico. Un pueblo que a dos pasos de las trincheras, en su movimiento colectivista en la pro-

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# The Emma Goldman Papers

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Pág. 2

CASTILLA LIBRE

## GALERIA DE RETRATOS

# EMMA



Nuestra trilogía sobre la visita a las tierras de Castilla, la de los comendadores y los revolucionarios, la interrumpimos hoy con esta salutación a esta figura cívica, revolucionaria, conscientemente revolucionaria, del anarquismo mundial: Emma Goldman, es decir, una bandera de rebeldía que ha flameado por todas las tierras de esclavitud y por todos los ámbitos donde el capitalismo explotaba a los parias, a los trabajadores.

Rusia, la Rusia zarista, la despertó a una lucha herética, y de allí tuvo que saltar, después de un calvario de persecuciones innumerables, a las tierras jóvenes, a las tierras colmadas que España descubrió. Allí, al igual que en la enorme, que en la inmensa paráfrasis rusa, donde Kropotkin levantó su disconformidad heroica, sostuvo en las tierras americanas, del Norte y del Sur, las ideas nuevas que ofrecían al por la senda única que le habían de dignificar, como hombre y emanciparle como productor.

Emma es la mujer que lleva tras al toda la historia combativa del anarquismo mundial como un pasado glorioso: Rusia, América, la Chicago del asesinato más infame que cometió la burguesía amenazada, con la misma naturalidad con que el gángster suprime al que le estorba para llevar a cabo su penúltimo golpe.

Como Rosa Luxemburgo, luchó y sigue luchando, aunque no haya caldo como cayó aquella otra rebelde, criada en el mismo ambiente nihilista y constructivamente revolucionario.

La cárcel fue su segunda academia. En los muros de las "Bastillas" rusas y americanas se forjó su carácter indomable; entre la población penal de los perseguidos, de los ex hombres, hizo de hermana y de maestro, enseñando a resistir para volver de nuevo a la vida, el pensamiento puesto en abrir horizontes nuevos a la Humanidad rebelde, y mansa, y doliente.

Si no fuera porque fue la intérprete de aquel Chicago, donde la anarquía dejó entre las garras del verdugo la carne preciosa de aquellos iluminados, de aquellos rebeldes, de aquellos anarquistas--siempre los anarquistas!--que dieron su vida por arrancar a la plutocracia mundial los tres ocos--la jornada de las ocho horas productoras--ya sería suficiente para que en esta galería recojamos la figura gloriosamente sencilla de esta supervivencia de aquellas luchas de la infancia anarquista, esa infancia heroica, tan formidablemente creadora de rebeldes, porque sus animadores, como esta Emma, en la persecución encontraron un estimulante, y en la cárcel la forja donde sus espíritus alcanzaron su plenitud.

Así podemos ver hoy entre nosotros, en esta visita a este Madrid ametrallado, a esta trinchera de la libertad, a esta Emma Goldman, la abuela anarquista, bandera de todas las rebeldías, contemplar nuestra lucha y nuestro movimiento con todo el noble y sereno cansancio de sus años--es superseptuagenaria--contemplándonos, a pesar de nuestra lucha, nunca más terrible que la de este Madrid, como desde una cima demasiado alta para sentir por nosotros admiración... Lo comprendemos. La abuela anarquista quisiera que ya hubiéramos aplastado al fascismo, echándolo de Madrid, haciéndole buscar las guaridas de sus cavernas de Burgos y León; quisiera que las armas del pueblo hubieran roto el cerco de la vieja Castilla, a esta Castilla la Nueva; que Asturias la mártir, la predestinada, estuviera liberada de la bestia repulsiva de las cien cabezas, porque Emma Goldman, sola, junto a un puñado de rebeldes, hizo el prodigio de levantar frente a un mundo viejo, gastado, pequeño-burgués de esa vieja Europa a la familia proletaria, que ahora, inconsciente, no sabe replicar con ademán rebelde y salvador a su vieja burguesía y a sus panteras capitalistas, para cortar el paso al monstruo del fascismo.

Comprendemos esta serenidad que nos alienta a seguir en la brecha, en el combate, como comprendemos esa sobriedad en admirar nuestra lucha, porque para un espíritu que vibró tanto, que luchó tanto en todos los climas, haciendo prodigios de capacidad y de resistencia, los actos heroicos más címeros, le parecen "naturales"... ¡Vivió y luchó demasiado esta mujer, esta mujer extraordinaria, para que nada le asombrara! No en balde todo el movimiento revolucionario mundial lleva su nombre glorioso: su nombre--Emma Goldman--, que es un grito de lucha, de heroísmo y de combate, en la mente ideas geniales y en el corazón un mundo nuevo, como aquel que ella descubrió en el crimen de Chicago, siendo "el yo acusó" contra los cuáqueros sin alma y los reformados con la Biblia bajo la almohada, repitiendo el crimen de Abel, el Abel proletario; la mirada puesta en los treinta dineros, envueltos por la traición y la sangre del paria, asesinado sin efusión de sangre ante la ailla eléctrica, como aquellos hermanos nuestros, Sacco y Vanzetti.

Ahora ha venido a Madrid. Ha venido a estudiar nuestro movimiento: las colectividades, el espíritu sindical, las normas formativas, básicas, que sean una esperanza de que la sociedad, sin castas y sin clases, que ella soñó, y por los que sufrió tanto, tengan posibilidad de realizarse.

Y nada más, sino esto: Emma Goldman, ¡salud!, y a vivir Emma Goldman indiferente, como esta población ametrallada, mal si hubiera vivido con nosotros estos catorce meses.

Y nada más, sino esto: Emma Goldman, ¡salud!, y a vivir tus primeros ochenta años con la misma sobriedad y la misma

M. A.

que en toda su vida, es algo más que un hombre. Ella, el espíritu, el alma, en estos hombres es capaz de mostrar a te el mundo (ejemplo igual). El campo, en manos de los trabajadores revolucionarios, las industrias de guerra, motor de la victoria, impulsadas por los mismos trabajadores; las industrias de la ciudad, en vías de una socialización, mediante el control; la manufactura, la fabricación en el transporte y distribución, controlada por y para los trabajadores; es algo que no logrará comprender más allá de vuestras fronteras los mismos pueblos que se creen revolucionarios, por desgracia.

¿Crees en la ayuda que pueda prestarnos el proletariado internacional?

Lo que me resta de vida, dice Emma, en respuesta a esta pregunta, está dedicado a reclamar ante los pueblos esta importante necesidad y este deber que con el pueblo ibérico han contruido todos los oprimidos del mundo. Es posible que esta ayuda se contenga en Inglaterra, por ejemplo, con la posibilidad conservadora del laborismo, y en otros países, por el sabotaje que a una fuerza en la ayuda hacen algunos dirigentes del proletariado; pero siempre con su deber histórico, tiene que saltar por encima de quien detenga esta obligación de ayudar al pueblo que está gestando una revolución, cuya meta es el modelo más avanzado de liberación que ha motivado movimiento alguno. Tienen que pensar esas cosas de todo el mundo que el ejemplo de España no es solo para que lo sigan los jóvenes de América, sino que marca el camino definitivo de emancipación a todos los pueblos que quieran liberarse del sistema capitalista que es esclavitud.

La intervención que pudéramos hacer a Emma deja paso a la perpetua interrogante de esta vieja anarquista, ávida de detalles de nuestro movimiento, para, en su singular memoria, retener las más nimias detalles de su alma observadora. Es Emma la que corta nuestra pregunta para inquirir, y es nuestro secretario del Comité Regional, David Antonia, quien dialoga en francés con la capataz anarquista libertaria, correspondiendo a cuantas preguntas le hace sobre la forma de convivencia y modos de producción improvisados por el pueblo español al caer verticalmente a tierra el 18 de julio todo el armamento que sostenía al sistema capitalista de la gran burguesía. En verdad que nada que un reportaje con Emma Goldman, lo que hacemos es copiar al gran intérprete de carácter universal que se ha propuesto hacer con este segundo viaje a España durante la representación de nuestra gran tragedia: decuento del que venga a despertar la conciencia de todos los trabajadores revolucionarios de Europa y América en favor de la causa de todos los pueblos que, con armas, defiende el pueblo español, simultáneo a la conquista de sus libertades.

MANUEL ALARCON

## Aviso importante a los trabajadores de las Brigadas Civiles de Fortificaciones

Ponemos en vuestro conocimiento que, a partir de la semana en curso, os será aumentado el jornal en 2,50 pesetas (dos pesetas cincuenta céntimos), con un carácter provisional, mientras resuelve el Gobierno.

Lo que os comunicamos para la buena marcha y exacto cumplimiento de las bases acordadas, siendo vuestro jornal diario, desde el lunes día 20 de 12,50 pesetas.

Por el Comité del Sindicato, EL SECRETARIO.

(Continuación)

zación del programa de construcción que haya de elaborar el Consejo Nacional de Economía.

Tampoco precisa señalar que el planteamiento objetivo y la resolución nacional del tan decantado problema ferroviario se hará sin prejuicios técnicos ni gralistas preferencias por sistemas determinados, por lo que, debido al trabajo con adecuación de las especificaciones características técnicas, entre la carretera y el ferrocarril, dentro ya de la órbita de éste, se delimitarán, derivándolas objetivamente de las circunstancias que en su explotación se dan, no en los tránsitos que hayan de ser servidos por vapor, los eléctricos los dieselizados y los atendidos por electromotrices.

La corrección de los errores estructurales de la red ferroviaria española a que al principio de este apartado se alude, debe estar en inseparable conexión con el de la ampliación de la misma, manteniendo la consideración de los aspectos económicos y est

## PARTEJERA MADRILEÑA

### PARA HOY TEATROS

ALCAZAR. -- 6.30. "Tú gitano y yo gitana".

ASCAO. -- 6. "El cuarto de galilea", fin de fiesta por Rafael Arco.

BARRAL. -- 6.30. "La tía de Carli".

CALDERON. -- 4 y 6.15. Ana María (Shirley Temple Española), Aquilino, Julia Oliver, María, María, Polita Bedrie, Sergio, Leticia Granados, Margarita y Francisco.

COMEDIA. -- 6.30. "Cuidado con la boca".

CHUECA. -- 6.15. "María Magdalena".

ESPAÑOL. -- 6. "Maritana Pineda", respuesta a Gerardo Lerca.

FUENCARRAL. -- 6. "La chulapona".

GARCIA LORCA. -- 4.30 y 6.30. Pompo, Thedy, Nabucodonosor, Zampabell, Topete, Mazaco, Serapio, Guzmán, Anita Flores, Trío Hermanas Díaz, Orquesta Madrid, 15 artistas.

IDEAL. -- 5.30. "Las musas latinas", "La Corte de Faradón".

JOAQUIN DICENTA. -- 6. "Las encinas".

LATINA. -- 6.30. "La copla andaluza" (per el Americano, Varco y Miguel Albaladejo).

MARAVILLAS. -- 6. "Los cardenales".

MARTIN. -- 6.15. "Las ametralladoras".

PARDINAS. -- 6. "Luisa Fernanda" (per Antonio Trujillo).

PAYON. -- 4 y 6.45. "El MI bi jo", fin de fiesta por Maritana.

PROGRESO. -- 6.30. "Calle de la Amargura".

ZARZUELA. -- 6. (función infantil). "El dragoncillo", cores confederales, "Los tileros de Cachiporra" (García Lerca).

### CINES

ACTUALIDADES. -- De 11 a 9. "Socorro de circo".

AVENIDA. -- Desde 4.30. "La hija del penal" (tercera semana).

BALELO. -- Desde 4.30. "Rebelión a bordo".

BELLAS ARTES. -- Desde 4.30. "Bendunas de infierno".

BONAVENTE. -- Desde 4.30. "El día que me quieras".

BULBO. -- 4.30 y 6.30. "Barrios bajos" (cuarta semana).

CALATRAYAS. -- 11 a 9. "Así venceremos", "Neches moscovitas" (segunda semana).

CALLAO. -- De 4 a 6.30. "El diluvio".

CAPITOL. -- 4 y 6. "Una noche en la ópera" (tercera semana, en español).

CARRETAS. -- 11 a 9. "Ofensiva" (reportaje de actualidad). "Una mujer en peligro" y "Marinero de agua dulce".

CHAMBERI. -- Desde 4.30. "Cinco cuartas".

DORÉ. -- 4.30 y 6.30. "El rey de los Campos Elíseos".

DOS DE MAYO. -- 4.30 y 6.30. "Españole".

DURRUTI. -- Desde 4.30. "Pasaporte a la fama", Quinta semana de Ruyter.

ELCANO. -- Desde 4.30. "El lince transatlántico".

ENCOMIENDA. -- Desde 4.30. "Esclavos de la noche".

FIGARO. -- Desde 4.30. "Arsenio Lupin" y "Haciendo de las suyas".

FLOIR. -- Desde 4.30. "Charlie Chen en el circo".

GENOVA. -- 4.30 y 6.30. "El sobre lacrado".

## La ayuda a CASTILLA LIBRE

A diario recibimos el primer de adhesión a la causa que viene facilitando nuestro periódico. Los compañeros del frente y de la retaguardia nos abruman con sus cartas elogiosas por la labor que venimos desarrollando.

A todos los transmitimos nuestra más sincera y entusiasta bienvenida a la solidaridad de que siempre nos tendrán dispuestos a toda clase de sacrificios en defensa de la causa libertaria a que todos estamos entregados en las distintas actividades.

Hoy tenemos que agradecer cinco donativos que nos envían para los gastos del diario confederal:

El batallón Alpino nos envía 50.10 pesetas; el grupo de ametralladoras de la brigada 44, 100 pesetas; un teniente del primer batallón de la brigada 77, 25; dos compañeros de la misma brigada, 50.

A todos nuestra más sincera gratitud.

## Leed "Frente Libertario"

GONG. -- 11 a 9. "Alma de ballena".

GOYA. -- 4.30 y 6.30. "El rey de los Campos Elíseos".

HOLLYWOOD. -- Desde 4.30. "Diego Corrientes".

MADRID. -- Desde 4.30. "Ojos caribúes".

MADRID-PARIS. -- Desde 11. "Bolero" (tercera semana).

METROPOLITANO. -- Desde 4.30. "Había una vez dos héroes".

MONUMENTAL. -- 4.30 y 6.30. "Ofensiva" (reportaje actualidad). "Infierno negro".

OLDIPIA. -- Desde 4.30. "Roberta".

PADILLA. -- 4.30 y 6.30. "La sangre manda".

PALACIO DE LA MUSICA. -- 4.30 y 6.30. "Mares de China" (sexta semana).

PANORAMA. -- Desde 11. "Yo y la emperatriz". Adán, Trío Herminio Díez.

PLEYEL. -- Desde 4.30. "La mentira de la gloria".

POPULAR CINEMA. (San Miguel). De 4 a 8.30. Ofertas: "El secreto de Ana María".

PRENSA. -- Desde 4.30. "La nave del terror" y "Luces de Buenos Aires".

PROYECCIONES. -- Desde 4.30. "Rumba". Tony Keys and Rosel, Rumbita Cobalero.

RIALTO. -- Desde 4.30. "Gentileza, aleja" (Anselillo, ofrecida semana), y actuación personal de Mary-Tere, Pastora Imperio y Niño Pérez.

ROYALTY. -- 4.30 y 6.30. "La esclavitud de Trévez".

SALAMANCA. -- 4.30 y 6.30. "El Ángel de las tinieblas".

TETUAN. -- 4.30 y 6.30. "El terror de Chicago".

TIVOLI. -- 4 y 6.30. "Esta noche es nuestra".

# Bolero

TODO LOS DIAS

Madrid-Tor

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## SUMARIO

Necesidad de una exposición doctrinal: ilimitación de su objeto.

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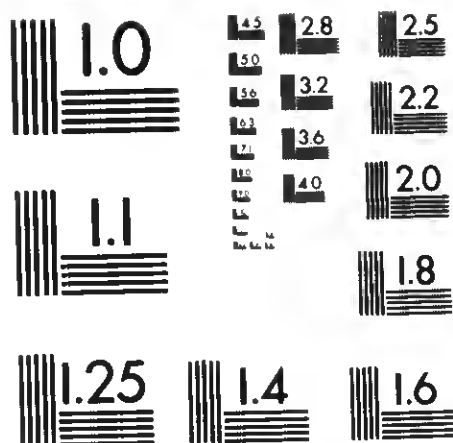
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